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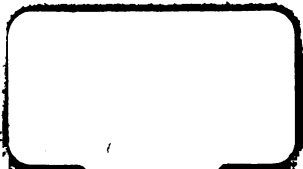
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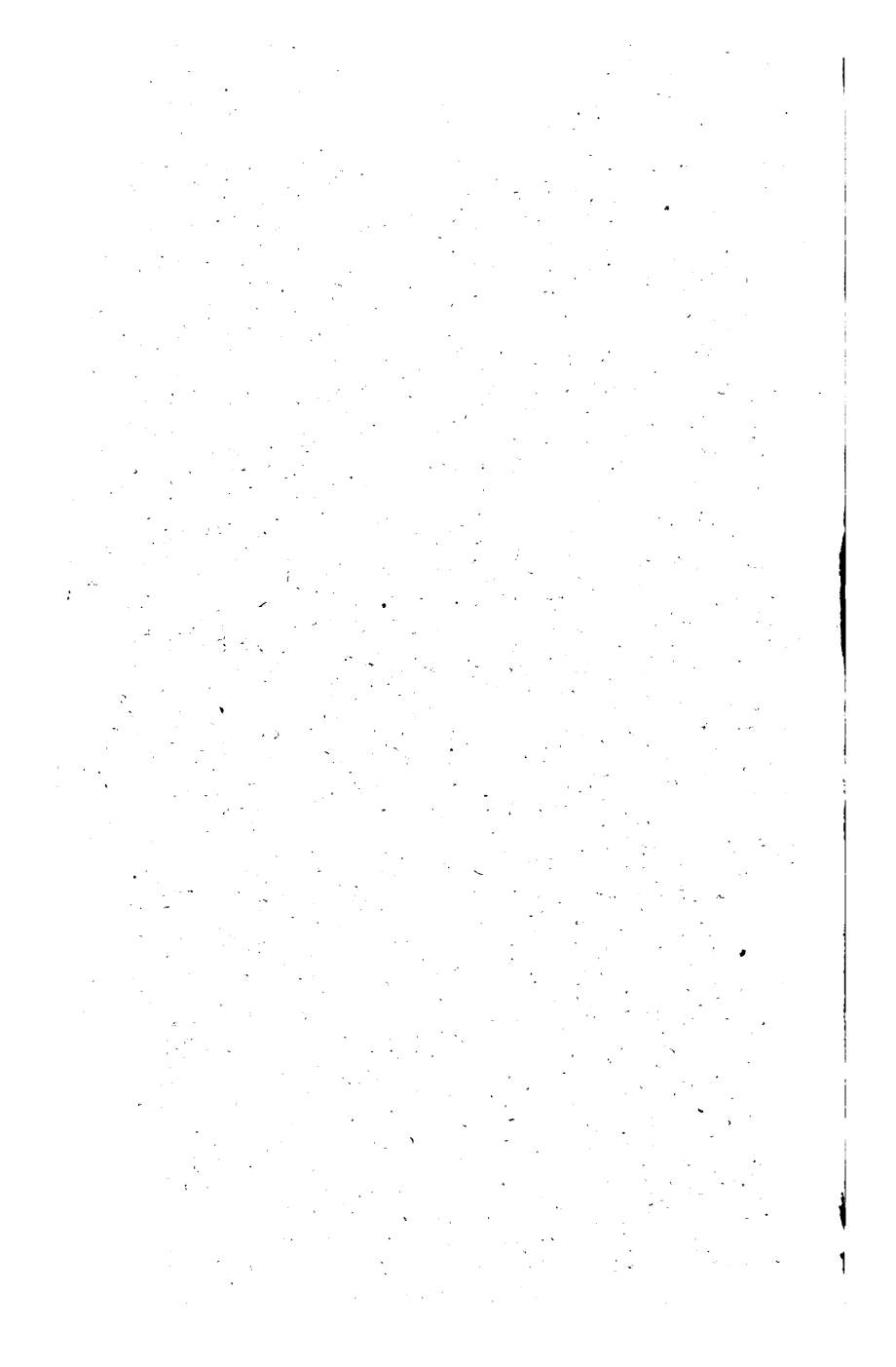
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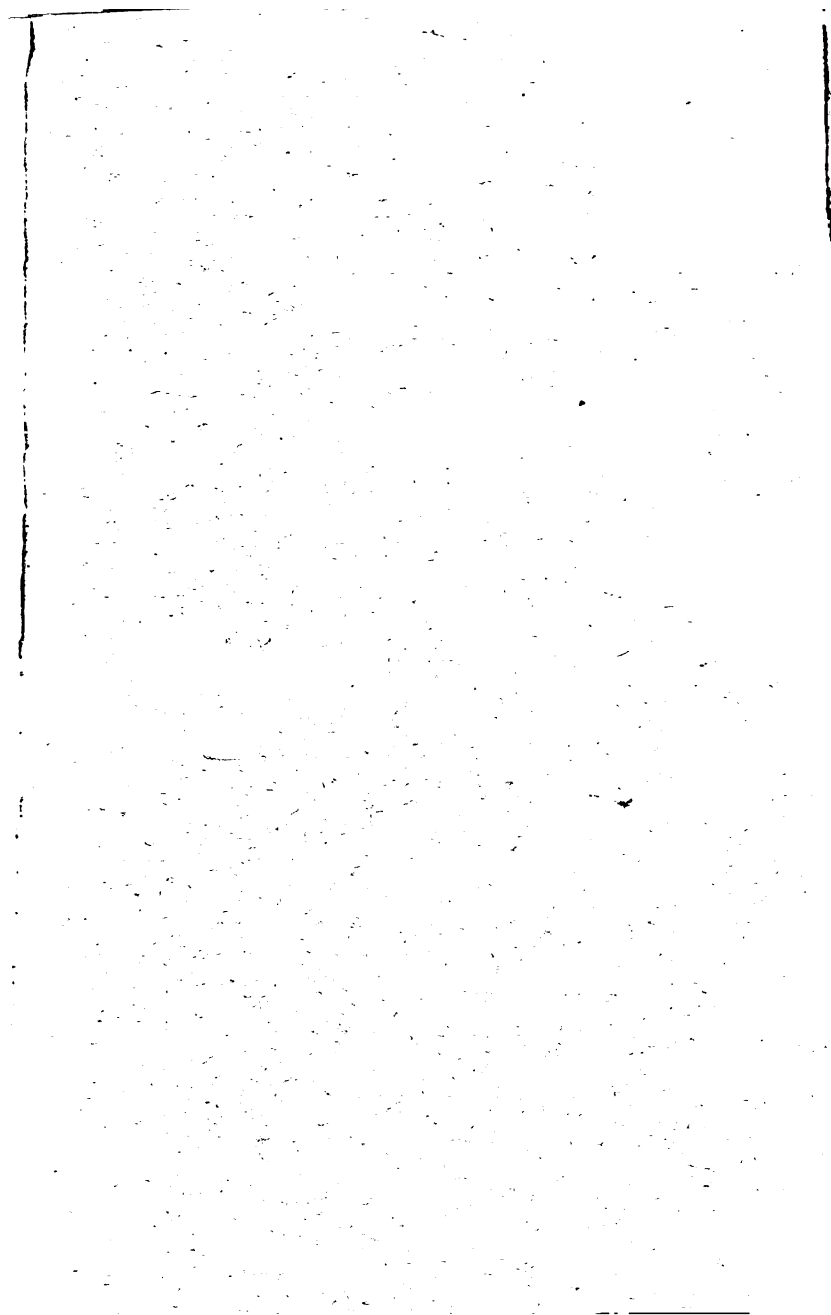
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JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirteenth Session

OF THE

National Grange

OF THE

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.



1879.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRINTED BY J. A. WAGENSELLER, 23 N. SIXTH ST.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE.

1880-1881.

<i>Master</i>	J. J. WOODMAN.....	Paw Paw, Mich.
<i>Overseer</i>	PUT. DARDEN.....	Fayette, Miss.
<i>Lecturer</i>	HENRY ESHBAUGH.....	Hanover, Mo.
<i>Steward</i>	A. J. VAUGHN.....	Memphis, Tenn.
<i>Assistant Steward</i> ...	WM. SIMS	Topeka, Kan.
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<i>Pomona</i>	Mrs. MARY L. DARDEN..	Fayette, Miss.
<i>Flora</i>	MRS. E. M. NICHOLSON..	Camden, N. J.
<i>Lady Ass't Steward</i> ..	MRS. HANNAH A. SIMS..	Topeka, Kan.

Secretary's Address,
603 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. J. WOODMAN, <i>Ex-Officio</i>	Paw Paw, Mich.
HENLEY JAMES	Marion, Ind.
W. G. WAYNE.....	Seneca Falls, N. Y.
D. WYATT AIKEN.....	Cokesbury, S. C.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY.

Canandaigua, N. Y., }
WEDNESDAY, November 19, 1879. }

THE NATIONAL GRANGE assembled, in accordance with its Constitution, in Annual Session, and was opened in form in the Sixth Degree, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., Worthy Master Adams in the Chair. Present—

OFFICERS.

Samuel E. Adams, Minn.....	Master.
J. J. Woodman, Mich.....	Overseer.
D. T. Chase, N. H.....	Lecturer <i>pro tem</i> .
A. J. Vaughn, Tenn.....	Steward.
William Sims, Kansas.....	Assistant Steward.
A. P. Forsyth, Ill.....	Chaplain.
F. M. McDowell, N. Y.....	Treasurer.
W. M. Ireland, D. C.....	Secretary.
O. Dinwiddie, Ind.....	Gate-Keeper.
Mrs. S. E. Adams, Minn....	Ceres.
Mrs. J. J. Woodman, Mich.....	Pomona.
Mrs. J. T. Moore, Md.....	Flora.
Miss C. D. Palmer, Md....	Lady Ass't Steward <i>pro tem</i> .

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, Ind.	D. Wyatt Aiken, S. C.
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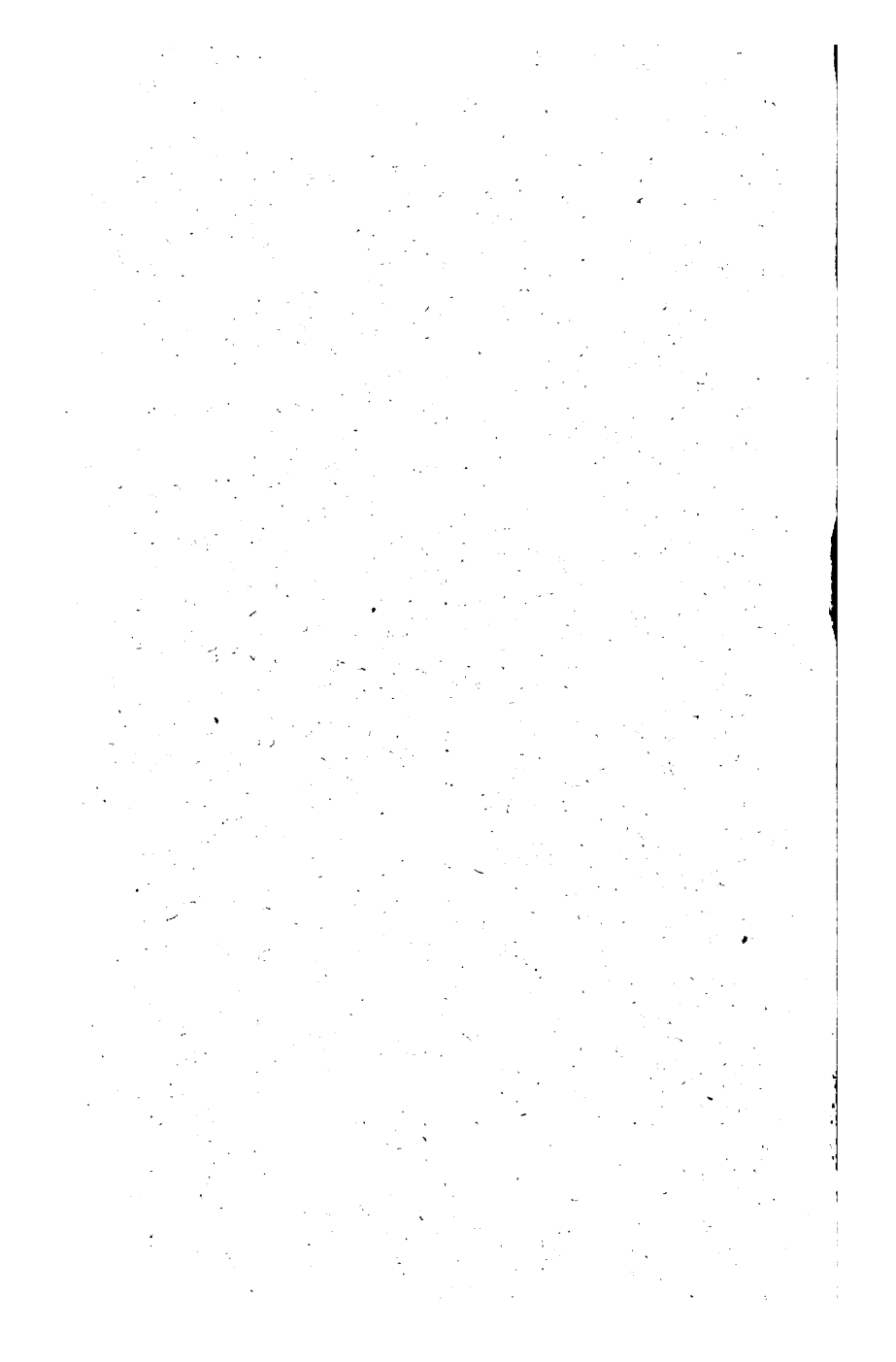
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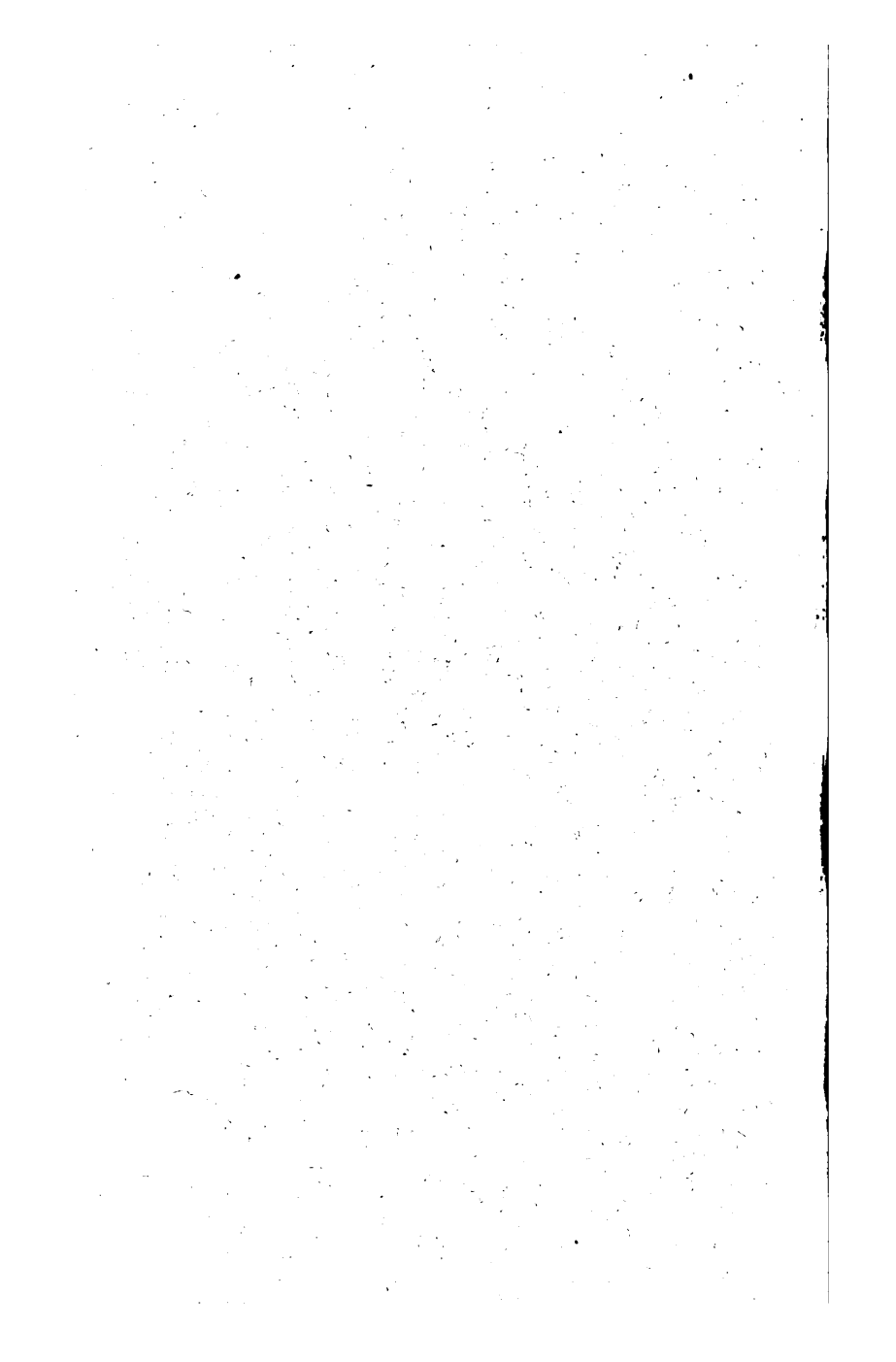
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and the Executive Committee, and the friendly messages received from the societies of England, it became expedient to send a special messenger to England to confer with the authorities there, and to represent our ideas and interest in this connection. Brother Wright was appointed such commissioner, and rendered important service in securing changes and modifications in the articles previously agreed upon, and the formation of what was termed an anglo-American Association. His report occupies from page 49 to page 67 in the proceedings of this session, and shows a great amount of labor performed by him in behalf of the subject of co-operation and the dissemination of the aims and purposes of our Order. Later on in the session, at the instance of Brother Webster, the Inter-State Co-operative Convention then assembled were requested to appoint a committee on co-operation to adjust differences of opinion and to perfect plans.

The committee on the Master's address, through Brother Whitehead, reported that the views therein contained, met with the hearty approval of the committee; that the greatest demand of our membership at the present time, in all parts of the field, is more real business co-operation, more uniformity in our business relations, more real security in our transactions; that the importance of devising plans by the National Grange this session is great, and the representatives of State Granges should impart instruction as to business principles to the members, and that State lecturers should make it an especial duty to perform this work. In closing their report they use these words: We hold that all successful co-operation must commence at home. Patrons must first truly co-operate and work together in their own neighborhood; then, having become fully versed in business and business principles, will they be prepared for successful State, inter-state and inter-national co-operation.

Following this the Executive Committee reported they had published and distributed several thousands of copies of co-operative rules; that they would discourage the indiscriminate conversion of farmers into merchants, at the same time they would heartily commend to our organization the study and practical application of true co-operation; that they are convinced to secure success the principles must begin and be practiced among the Subordinate Granges; they recommended the election of three salaried officers, to be located at New York, New Orleans, and St. Louis or Chicago, whose duty it should be to purchase supplies and fill orders of State agents only; and they further say, our efforts should be to convince the most arrogant as well as the humblest Patron that *self* must be forgotten for the benefit of the many, before we can hope to build up successful co-operation through the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Bro. Allen, chairman of the committee on Co-operation, submitted a report, which was changed, amended and returned to

the committee, and on the 29th day of Nov., 1876, the final report was made, extending from page 144 to page 154. This report is valuable, for it shows the exact views of many upon the subject of co-operation, its complexity, its utility, its philosophy, its experience, and its possibilities. This report received 18 votes in favor of its adoption and 24 against.

A supplemental report respecting wool and tobacco was made and the recommendations of the committee were concurred in. A protest was made by Brothers Lang, Hemingway and Moore against the entire action of the National Grange upon international trade, because it is a scheme of business unsuited to the wants and conditions of American farmers; is more in the interests of English capitalists than American agriculturalists; will lead to complications in business, which, they believed, will result in financial embarrassments and loss; and that it is the better policy of our farmers to buy and sell as near home as practicable.

On motion of Brother Blanton, the National Grange recommended that the Executive Committees of the several States adopt a uniform system of State agencies to meet the present wants of the Order.

At the session of the National Grange in Cincinnati, in 1877, Worthy Master Jones commends to the National Grange the expediency of adopting this session some general systematic plan of propaganda, especially of the principles which underlie co-operation, our great lever power, its true forms of development and applicability to every phase of our domestic, social and political life. He believes much good has been accomplished by the reprint of thousands of copies of English tracts upon this subject, and the publication of the same by the agricultural and Grange press over the whole country; that co-operation is now regarded a science, needing definition and exposition simply; that this system, if rightly understood, will heal the feuds between laborers and capitalists; that it develops business capacity; that it begets fruitful thought and associative habits; that our great want is knowledge; that the real mission of co-operation is to give knowledge; that it is unfortunate that any agencies were established until the principles were better understood; that the Grange press has done a noble work in educating members, and that if the leaders of this great reform will take an advanced position, the masses will certainly follow.

The Executive Committee in their report feel warranted in advising the discontinuance of all agencies as now established; that honest competition is wanted, not commission houses; and that they recommend the National Grange to use every effort to encourage among Patrons the establishment of retail and wholesale stores upon the strictest principles of co-operation.

The Worthy Lecturer reports that some State Granges, in their

anxiety to benefit their members, and to bring the business benefits of the Order more nearly to their people have impoverished their treasuries, so that it will take years to recover. Some have been too fast and others too slow, but the golden mean will finally be reached. One mistake has been, too many have supposed that the material or business plan of the work was the end and aim of the order. The Grange is not in itself a business organization, but a school of instruction. Pecuniary advantages diverted from co-operation in making purchases and sales, are the *incidents resulting from our organization*.

The committee on co-operation, through Brother Blanton, reported that in the organization of Patrons' co-operative societies, local and wholesale, they believe it is best for the safety, success and perpetuity of the true co-operative principle, that stock in the same be limited to members of our Order. They pay a high compliment to Worthy Master Jones for his laborious researches, as well as the very able manner in which he has discussed the principles in his address and other papers to the National Grange, and through the Grange newspapers.

They are of the opinion that international co-operation, to be successful, must be the natural outgrowth of the co-operative principle, first, in the work of local stores; second, in the establishment of wholesale stores; and, third, these being successful and satisfactory, will culminate in the demand for international co-operation, and that the National Grange should use every effort to keep this important subject before the members of our Order.

At the Richmond session, in 1878, the Worthy Master, in his address, says, that without correct knowledge of, and strict adherence to, the principles of co-operation, the fate of our Grange stores, the efficiency and reliability of our State agencies, and the prospect of international associations are all easily conjectured. That probably there will be no great realization until greater comprehension and closer cohesion shall be developed through the education and experience of the members at large, and that there will be no intellectual progress, no social development and no pecuniary improvement until we make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

The testimony of the Worthy Lecturer is, that the "Rules for Patrons' Co-operative Association," sent out by the National Grange, have been of vast benefit to our members; that if this body had never accomplished any other work, this alone is worth many times the cost of all its sessions, and in the future, as it becomes better understood and applied, will confer even greater and more lasting advantages.

Later on in the session the committee on co-operation, through Brother Blanton, reported, that if anything is accomplished toward carrying out the aims and purposes for which our Order has been instituted, it must be done by an aggregation of individual

effort, all moving in one direction; that it is the proper work and duty of the National Grange to do all in its power to diffuse information in the Subordinate Grange so that the members may be thoroughly instructed as to the most suitable, practicable and ample means of ameliorating their condition; that it should be impressed upon our members that joint stockism is ever fruitful of great mischief and sure disaster, and that true co-operation, justly and intelligently applied, leads to success, and above all they must adhere unflinchingly to the cash system, as the anchor both sure and steadfast.

Thus is epitomized in a cursory manner the history of the action of the National Grange, and of the views held by its various advocates, down to the present time. Now, what are the facts and conclusions of to-day?

Local stores organized in the interests of the Order are in successful operation all over the country, saving money in purchases and in sales, because the members "buy together and sell together." State agencies are established, whereby the services of the ubiquitous middlemen are chiefly dispensed with, orders for merchandise aggregated, produce disposed of in bulk, and efficient aid and support are rendered to tributary associations. By co-operation the products of a State are conveyed to market without suffering from excessive rates. By co-operation the decision of the supreme tribunal of our country has been obtained, affirming the right of the people to regulate through their Legislatures, to a healthful extent, the tariff imposed by transporting corporations. By co-operation oppressive local exactions have been subdued, and the burdens of general government more equitably distributed. By co-operation Aid Societies have been formed in various parts of the country, so that families of deceased members reap the benefits resulting from real insurance, and are no longer subjected to the losses and robbery of bankrupt societies and defrauding officials. By co-operation the Grange press is sustained, its subscription list is increased, its usefulness extended, information pertaining to our organization imparted, the editorial corps encouraged and paid, and the proprietors made jubilant. By co-operation the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted, its aims and purposes promulgated, its members strengthened, enlightened and united, and only by clear, rational and comprehensive views of its principles, and by stern adherence to its teachings will success and perpetuity be assured.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

By referring to page 55 of the Proceedings of the last session, it will be observed that Brother Lipscomb, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ritual to prepare a ceremony for planting "memorial trees," to be pub-

lished with the proceedings, which was referred to the said Committee.

Observing this our Rev. Brother James A. Wallace, Master of Arbor Vitæ Grange, Alabama, wrote me in June last that he had upon request some years ago prepared a service, which was used at the grave of a Sister, and was published in the local papers. This formula was also adopted by the County Grange. Believing that any ceremony calculated to render the Order dearer to the hearts of its members, and to make them more faithful to their obligations and to each other, would be eagerly sought for, and gladly practiced. I replied it would give me great pleasure to peruse the same. Our worthy brother forwarded the service, hoping it might be at least suggestive to the committee who will have the matter in charge. I find it chaste, devotional, pure in thought and diction, and replete with consolation, and conclude that it will afford an excellent foundation for a ceremony, which has long been desired in our Order. It will add another gem to the collection of beautiful and impressive rites, which we are exceedingly fortunate already to possess.

WANT OF LECTURERS.

The attention of the National Grange is expressly directed to the fact that competent, zealous lecturers are needed now more than ever before. The cry from all quarters comes up to the Master's office—*send us lecturers*. More than half of the entire correspondence pertains to the want of efficient, earnest members to go out as missionaries and labor in the good cause. Political mountebanks do not seem to be required, for they have done more harm than good, and our members know it.

Those only need apply, who are willing to be dedicated to unceasing toil for the "good of our Order, our country, and mankind." To-day hundreds of reporting, or thousands of dormant Granges are still anxious to listen to the voice of fraternal encouragement, are still thirsting for social and intellectual refreshment, are still hungering for tidings from afar.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

Although our Grange press has never been so ably or wisely edited as at the present time, although our State Grange newspapers never labored so earnestly as now, yet the field is cultivated only in patches, and the weeds of undisturbed ignorance, and the nettles of baseless suspicion grow altogether too rank and cover too much ground. What shall be done?

If the pulpits were vacated, and the ministers were withdrawn from their congregations, a relapse into heathenism would surely follow. If political harangues were discontinued, and politicians ceased to ply their vocation, party spirit would soon become extinct. So, if our Granges are destitute of the services of

fervent, skillful, upright lecturers, enthusiasm ceases and the organization dies out.

This is well illustrated by the condition of the Order in those States where their donations and accumulations were saved, so that their Masters and Lecturers are paid sufficient salaries to enable them to visit and lecture in the interests of this society throughout their respective jurisdictions. Here the Order thrives; their revenues are well kept up, and their State agencies do a remunerative business. Here, "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," have been and are now constantly repeated. They act upon the motto, "Keep it before the people."

On the other hand, in those States where loans were effected, where their means were absorbed in doubtful business enterprises, where their lecture system was abandoned, the Order languishes, and the Subordinate Granges cease to assemble, fearing their members will be held individually liable for the debts of their State Grange, or still meeting, ignore their State Grange and petition to the National Grange for permission to pay their dues direct into the National Treasury.

What shall be done?

And in this connection it may be proper to add that the unrepresented States need looking after. It would seem of more importance than a session of the National Grange, because our constitution, our digest, and our established rules meet all the ordinary requirements of our members, and the solitary amendment submitted at the last session did not elicit ratification.

It must be obvious that if we desire the existence of this body in point of fact, the States as far as possible should be reclaimed, and restored to the fold, otherwise our reputation as a national organization is false, and our potency for national weal is lost. As this republic would dwindle into insignificance, when confined to a few States, so would this body amount to but little as a National organization if a half dozen States only were represented. Those that are whole need no physician. The weak, bleeding, bleating lamb out in the dark and cold demands our attention. Selfishness must be overcome, and all, as patriots and philanthropists, must labor for the common cause, for the common good, for the common whole. "We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West."

All are but parts of one united whole,
Whose body is the Grange, and love the soul.

Texas and Maine, Oregon and Florida, are all bound together by the ties of agriculture, and it is the grand mission of this

Order to rivet indissolubly this tie by Faith, by Hope, by Charity, by Fidelity, and by Perseverence.

But State Granges are formed and supported by Subordinate Granges. The very existence of the Order depends upon vigorous, healthy Granges everywhere, and it has become self-evident that in most of the States they require more fostering care, more encouragement, more strength. Perhaps in the more populous States, little national aid is necessary; but in those States where material interests have been regarded of paramount importance, and little or no account has been made of social, moral, or intellectual advancement, and in the smaller and weaker States, a moderate sum might be judiciously expended. To appropriate money for this purpose would be of little avail unless the State authorities rendered all the assistance possible in funds, time and labor, and unless the missionaries employed were inspired in their work, and gave little heed to scrip or purse.

I firmly believe the States would co-operate in this laudable endeavor, and that successful lecturers could be found to enlist in this revival, whom vain glory or cupidity would not sway—lecturers who would be “honest with the brethren, faithful to their pledge, and diligent in their work.”

The present condition of the Order is neither surprising nor discouraging—it is simply the result of natural laws. The membership is composed of non-associative material. The farmer's vocation of itself tends to isolation, which has become part of his very life, and from which this generation will never fully recover.

Nevertheless, the Order is an educator of its faithful inmates. It brings the husbandman into contact with others. Each learns from the experience and knowledge of others. Each section has interests in common with those of other parts of our country. The true Patron exerts a salutary influence on those outside the gates, and confidence slowly but gradually takes root. A decade has accomplished much, but the next decade of years will effect still greater results.

WOMAN'S MISSION.

Moreover, we have an important element, which will remedy eventually this dissocial characteristic, and tend more than all else beside to make the Order live forever. I allude to our mothers and daughters, our wives and sisters.

In the language of another,—to our mothers we are indebted for the first impulses of virtue, for the first lessons of gratitude, prayer and praise. To our mothers are we indebted for our earliest and best education and preparation for instruction. Like a bright star in the dark pathway of life, she points the road we should travel, aids to unfold our intellects, and moulds our character for happiness here and hereafter. It is woman who first teaches us to fear and reverence a power, which has framed us

with a never-dying spirit ; a spirit which, by well doing, aspires to the eternal rewards of virtue and goodness. It is her influence which in infancy gives direction to this spirit ; in youth encourages it to useful and honorable pursuits ; in manhood teaches the bosom to glow with social tenderness. And when gray-haired old age overtakes us, she gives consolation to the bending, tottering form by her tears of sympathy, her pure devotion, her constant virtue, her hopes of a blessed immortality.

It is indeed well for us that we have such helpmates, such advisers and such comforters, through our lives of wearisome toil. We are truly thankful that this Order has been so wisely devised that her presence among us shall cheer us onward in our duties, and may our strength and integrity be ever her shield from harm, and means for support, while her purity, tenderness and delicacy shall grace our Grange gatherings until the word Patron shall be a synonym for intelligence, sociability, refinement and honor throughout the land.

DECISIONS.

The following are some of the decisions made by the Master :

If a State Grange has not reduced its representation, the only voting members in the State Grange are the Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives, who are Matrons. No substitutes can be chosen delegates entitled to vote. When the representatives are reduced in number by action of the State Grange, then the delegates elected must be selected from those entitled to membership in the State Grange.

No dues should be exacted for any period prior to the date of reorganization or revival of a Grange.

Each State Grange establishes or frames its own regulations for the government of its county or district Granges, restricted only by organic law. And, when the necessary rules have been so made, it devolves upon the State Master to supply deficiencies until the next meeting of the State Grange.

So long as there are nine men and four women desirous of retaining a charter, a vote of the Grange to surrender the charter is without force and void.

By a careful examination of our Digest, I find that a farmer's wife is eligible to the degrees conferred in a Grange, though he may never take them ; that the wives, if Matrons, of the Masters of Subordinate Granges, are eligible to seats and votes in the State Granges unless the representation is reduced, and in this case even the wife has the same right to a seat and vote as her delegate husband ; that wives of the Masters of State Granges become representatives and voting members in the National Grange by virtue of their husbands' positions ; that these rights to wives inhere in consequence of their husbands ; that change of occupation in a member works no forfeiture of membership, no modification or reversal of status, so long as his conduct is not

hostile to the interests and objects of our Order, and hence, I am clearly of the opinion that the wife of a good and worthy member of our Order is eligible to receive the degrees, although the brother, her husband, may have changed his vocation.

Besides it is not fair to presume that the thoughts or deeds of the wife of an exemplary member would be inimical to the best interests and purposes of our organization, but should such a case ever arise an ample remedy is provided in our laws. One of the chief objects of our society is to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, and our rules nowhere require the sundering of any ties between husband and wife.

The seal of a Subordinate Grange should never be used for private or individual purposes. The secretary is the sole custodian of the same, and is responsible for its use and preservation. The chief purpose of a seal is to authenticate the returns, reports and records of a Grange after receiving the signatures of the Master and Secretary.

TRANSPORTATION.

The course to be pursued by the members of the Order with reference to the matter of transportation was very skilfully and wisely marked out during the last session.

As Congress is composed at present, the only attention we can secure is by petition.

And through this channel it is believed some important reforms were obtained from the last Congress. However, too little time was employed last year in the distribution of petitions, and the territory was insufficiently canvassed. The experience and advantage gained during the last twelve months ought to inspire us with new confidence and fresh hopes in the cause this year. We have no time to lose. The requisite petitions should be printed and placed in the hands of the representatives here assembled, and the first duty performed after their respective homes are reached, should be the circulation of these petitions with proper instructions. If we ask nothing, we shall gain nothing.

. If little progress is attained this year, the labor must not cease.

As sturdy and constant blows fell the largest trees, so will repeated trials enable us to surmount difficulties. The work must be prosecuted with vigor not only this year, but every year until these discriminations so unjust to the producing classes are thoroughly and permanently extirpated. The address of the Committee upon this subject requires but few, if any emendations, and it should be read and pondered upon by every farmer in the land—once read it would be voluntarily and unanimously endorsed. If the desk of the average Congressman were laded with these petitions generously signed by his constituents, and these were neglected, thoughts very likely would soon arise as to a fit person for a successor. The interests and the in-

fluence of the agricultural classes must soon be felt both in the North and in the South. The people are awakening to the question, whether this government is to be run for their advantage and prosperity, or for the protection and upholding of monied aristocracies.

If the value of our exports increase, the cost of transportation augments in the same proportion, and the producer is left without profit.

But this condition of things will not continue much longer. Forbearance will cease to be a virtue, and the people once fairly aroused will assert their rights in an irresistible manner.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made,
But a bold Peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied."

EDUCATION.

What may not be said in behalf of education? Who has not heard it disanted upon by collegiate professors down to the smallest tyro in our common schools? Who has never written or spoken upon it?

Still, who does not require it? Who ever occupied so exalted a position in any profession, or any department of life, that he did not realize the want of sufficient information upon innumerable topics?

Our Order opens wide the door of knowledge. It says, "Enter ye in at the straight gate," and learn those things, which so closely concern your material, social, mental and moral welfare. There we are taught to analyze the soil, to note the condition of the atmosphere, to reject unprofitable seed, to select improved grades of stock, to improve our farms, to beautify our homes, to be more tolerant toward others, to exercise greater charity, to read and support Grange newspapers, to examine more carefully legislative proceedings, and to demand and obtain redress from prejudicial enactments, both State and National. There we are taught to encourage and elevate the noblest institution in the land, our common schools; that they are specially designed to aid us in the education of our children, and not only ours, but the sons and daughters of the rich and the poor, native and foreign-born, who may meet alike together, and receive the materials of a good and respectable education; an education far superior to that enjoyed in the old world by king, prince, or emperor three centuries ago.

Let us watch with sleepless eyes, this glorious palladium, the common school. Let no profane hands be laid upon it. Let none seek to destroy, or pervert it from its legitimate end, the free and untrammelled diffusion of knowledge through our land,

Then, how inestimable may our Order become as an educator, and what blessings may it not bestow upon the people of this country, if through this avenue we seek wisdom and knowledge obtainable by so many nowhere else?

As expressed in our Manual, Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no clime destroy; no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave; an ornament in prosperity and a refuge in adversity.

DEATH OF A MEMBER.

I am admonished that our worthy brother from Pennsylvania is bereft of a loving wife, and this body of an intelligent, refined and amiable member. Death has indeed entered our fraternal circle, and taken an affectionate wife, a kind mother and a true friend. Our warm sympathies go forth to our grief-stricken Brother in his present deep sorrow.

"There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore
And bright, in heaven's jewelled crown,
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
And bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them, the same,
Except their sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there is no dead!"

Two years ago it was the pleasure of the National Grange to place the Master's gavel in my hands. This on my part was an unsought and an unexpected distinction. It has been my constant endeavor to discharge the duties devolving upon me in a faithful and fraternal manner, but in consequence of other cares and anxieties already pressing heavily upon me, I earnestly seek to be relieved at the earliest moment possible, ever carrying with me, while the pulsations of life shall last, grateful remembrances of your unfailing courtesy and kind consideration.

CONCLUSION.

Now, Worthy Brothers and Sisters, let us apply ourselves to the necessary labor with cheerfulness and diligence. Let us make the session short, and reduce expenditures to the minimum. Let us have an eye single to stability, and permit few innovations. Let us repair, restore, and cause the waste places to blossom like the rose. Let our State Granges harmonize, and work out more efficacious

plans. Let us be patriots and philanthropists, and spurn all sectional tendencies. Let us strive in our Order, as of one mind, to hand down to future generations this republican form of government united and unimpaired. And, so long as we shall live, may we never falter in the conflict, for the prosperity of our organization, and for the good of toiling humanity.

"Let each one think himself an act of God:
His mind a thought, his life a breath of God:
And let each try, by great thoughts and good deeds,
To show the most of Heaven he hath in him."

The Worthy Treasurer, Bro. F. M. McDowell, N. Y., presented the following:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

F. M. McDOWELL, TREASURER, *in Account with the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.*

Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1879.

1878.

October 1. To balance in Trust Company \$4618 33

1879.

Sept. 30. Deposited in Trust Co. by W. M. Ireland,
Secretary..... 550 24
Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
interest on \$45,000 U. S. Bonds..... 2700 00
Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
interest on account 61 30
Deposited by Treasurers of

STATE GRANGES FOR DUES:

California	260 00
Colorado	78 50
Connecticut.....	17 00
Delaware.....	32 97
Florida.....	93 89
Illinois	723 70
Indiana.....	1226 43
Kansas	197 86
Kentucky	723 29
Maine	333 84
Maryland.....	201 44
Massachusetts	14 44
Michigan.....	1050 05
Minnesota	213 46
Missouri	2343 54
Montana	16 59
New Hampshire.....	283 91
New Jersey.....	114 96
New York.....	715 33

North Carolina.....	66 14	
Oregon	53 00	
Pennsylvania	790 50	
South Carolina.....	78 02	
Tennessee	1285 03	
Texas	407 16	
Vermont.....	452 37	
Wcst Virginia.....	152 01	
Wisconsin.....	395 76	
		<hr/> 12,319 17
		<hr/> \$20,249 04

1879.	<i>CONTRA.</i>	
Sept. 30.	By drafts drawn for expense of 12th Annual Session, mileage and per diem.....	\$6354 60
	Expense of 12th Annual Session, Printing and Sundries.....	955 26
	Printing	1512 60
	Postage	150 00
	Expressage and Freight.....	125 00
	Office Rent.....	799 89
	Fixtures Secretary's Office....	33 95
	Contingent Secretary's Office.....	150 00

SUNDRIES.

A. B. Grosh, claim for services....	200 00	
Express charges on package sent to F. L. and T. Co.....	1 25	
J. R. Thompson, Books.....	4 05	
		<hr/> 205 30

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

S. E. Adams, Salary	583 26	
Travel and per diem.....	339 46	
		<hr/> 922 72
F. M. McDowell, Salary	500 00	
Traveling Expenses.....	120 35	
		<hr/> 620 35
W. M. Ireland, Salary.....		666 60
O. H. Kelley, Salary.....	250 00	
Traveling Expenses.....	172 20	
		<hr/> 422 20

Traveling and per diem

EXPENSE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. Wyatt Aiken.....	315 97
Henley James.....	200 00
S. H. Ellis.....	200 00

Adjustment of Dues with State Granges :

Missouri, for 1874.....	1111	14	
Missouri, Jan. 1, 1875, to date ..	1232	40—	2343 54
Tennessee, for 1874.....			387 48
Illinois, for 1874.....			722 70
New York, for 1874 and to date.....			215 92
Kentucky, for 1874 and to date.....			606 76
Wisconsin, for 1874 and to date.....			95 44
Aid to State Granges—Tennessee.....			877 55
Loan Donation to States—Montana.....			16 59
Balance.....			1349 22
			<hr/>
			\$20,249 04

October 1. To Balance in Trust Co..... \$1349 23

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., November 18, 1879.

Examined and approved, by order of Executive Committee.

D. WYATT AIKEN, Sec. Ex. Com.

The Worthy Secretary, Bro. W. M. Ireland, D. C., presented the following :

Worthy Master and Patrons, Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange :

In accordance with the law of our organization, your Secretary submits herewith his report :

The receipts of his office during the year were—

From fees for dispensations to newly organized	
Granges	\$254 90
Sales of Manuals.....	153 83
“ Song Books	90 80
“ Digests	21 05
“ Receipt Books.....	3 00
“ Secretary's Record Books.....	4 35
“ Treasurer's Account Books.....	65
“ Order Books	75
“ Roll Books.....	30
Miscellaneous sources.....	20 61

Making a total of.....\$550 24

Amount deposited in the Fiscal Agency.....\$550 24

During the year your Secretary received from the Executive Committee of the National Grange, for expenses of his offices, drafts for the following amounts :

For Postage on general business.....	\$70 00
Postage on Memorials on Tobacco Tax and	
Transportation.....	80 00

Expressage and Freight.....	125 00
Contingent Expenses.....	150 00

A total of.....	\$425 00
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There was expended during the year—

For Postage on general business.....	\$91 79
Postage on Memorials on Tobacco	
Tax and Transportation.....	80 00
Expressage and Freight.....	80 36
Contingent Expenses.....	132 70
A total of.....	\$384 85

Leaving in the Secretary's hands at the close of the year a balance of.....	\$40 15
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Itemized statements of these accounts, with the vouchers in support of expenditures charged, have been submitted to your Executive Committee, and audited and approved by them. (Appendix A.)

During the year there were organized and placed under dispensations seventeen (17) new Granges, as follows:

In Maryland,	1	In Ohio,	1
Michigan,	1	Pennsylvania,	2
New Jersey,	1	South Carolina,	2
New York,	6	Texas,	1
North Carolina,	1	Colorado,	1

The amount due to each of these State Granges, on account of the pro rata of the dispensation fee, has been reported to the Executive Committee for payment.

As required by the resolution adopted at the last session of the National Grange (page 117, printed proceedings), the proposed amendment to Section 1 Article VIII. of our Constitution was printed, and two copies thereof forwarded to the Master and Secretary of each State Grange. By the reports received by your Secretary, it appears that the State Granges of Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska and New Jersey (10) voted to adopt the amendment, and the State Granges of Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Colorado (18) voted to reject it.

The Journal of Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Session was printed, under the direction of the Executive Committee, and delivered to your Secretary, under whose supervision the copies were distributed.

There were sent by mail to the Masters of the State Granges and to the Executive Committee of the

National Grange.....	390 copies.
To the Secretaries of State Granges, by mail.....	210 "
" " " by freight & express.	6970 "

Making a total of.....7570 "
distributed. In addition to this, a large number have been sent out on application of Patrons made direct to your Secretary. The postage paid on those sent by mail amounted to \$9.28, which was paid out of the allowance for general business of the Secretary's office.

On the copies sent to State Granges by freight and express the State Secretaries paid \$36.39, for which vouchers were furnished to your Secretary, and which amount is now due by the National Grange to the several States. There is also due to the State Granges the sum of \$143.60 with which to reimburse them for the postage paid in distributing these proceedings to the Subordinate Granges. A tabulated statement of this account, with the vouchers, has been placed in the hands of your Executive Committee, with a requisition for the amount. Your Secretary is not insensible to the fact that some complaint has been made, and justly too, that the amounts due the States on this account have not yet been paid them, and would say, in explanation of this delay, that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get the proper vouchers for the amounts paid the freight and express companies from the State Secretaries, and that he preferred making a single requisition for a draft for the entire amount than to dividing it into small sums.

Your Secretary has also met with great difficulty in getting prompt quarterly reports from the State Secretaries. In many cases three or four letters have been written to one State before a report would come in. Even now several of the States are delinquent. In order that the business of the offices of your Treasurer and Secretary may be properly transacted, it is of the utmost importance that all reports should be *promptly* made out and transmitted. It is hoped that Masters of State Granges will urge on their Secretaries the importance of this matter.

Your Secretary would further report, that the supply of manuals now in his custody does not number more than 500 copies, which will soon be exhausted, and as this covers the entire stock in possession of the National Grange, it would seem to be necessary that some action be taken at this time towards procuring a further supply, either of the present edition, or of the "Revised Manual" reported, adopted and "ordered to be distributed when the present supply shall have been exhausted," at the Charleston Session, in February, 1875, (pp. 80-82, Proceedings 1875.) Other supplies furnished your Secretary by his predecessor and the Executive Committee need replenishing, but it is believed that a large stock of miscellaneous articles of supply are now

stored in the rooms formerly occupied as offices in Louisville, Kentucky. The question is submitted whether such stock should not be delivered to the custody of the Secretary, or if it is of no use, whether it ought to be kept at all.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

WM. M. IRELAND, *Sec. N. G.*

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1879.

Bro. D. W. Aiken, of the Executive Committee, presented the following :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

In compliance with Article VIII. Section 1 of the By-Laws of the National Grange, your Executive Committee beg leave to submit the following report :

At the call of the Worthy Master, your Committee assembled in Louisville, Kentucky, on the first day of January last, and were in session three days, perfecting much unfinished business that had been assigned them, and preparing for publication the Proceedings of the late Session of the National Grange. Proposals were received from printers and publishers in various parts of the United States, to print and bind 10,000 copies of these Proceedings, and the contract was awarded J. A. Wagenseller, of Philadelphia, who issued, in a satisfactory manner, 10,044 copies for the moderate sum of \$401.76.

At the session of the National Grange held in Charleston, S. C., in February, 1875, the Executive Committee were instructed to locate the offices of the National Grange at some point within one of the six following States : Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky or Tennessee, said point to be selected by a sub committee, who were authorized to require a lease of the premises secured for "not more than ten nor less than five years." Brothers Jones, of Arkansas, and Shankland, of Iowa, were chosen and commissioned to visit those States, to receive propositions, if any should be made, and report the result of their visit to the Executive Committee at its next quarterly meeting. After the reception of their report, the Executive Committee, by ballot, selected the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and the same sub-committee were authorized to effect a lease of eligible quarters, in accordance with the action of the National Grange. A three story building on Main Street, in Louisville, was leased for six years and five months, upon the following terms ; For the first seventeen months, or until January 1, 1877, at \$150 per month ; for the next two years, or until January 1, 1879, at \$166 66 per month ; and for the remaining three years at \$183.33 per month, the lease closing on the 31st of December, 1881.

This graduated schedule of rents was based doubtless upon the anticipated return of prosperity and revival of business in the city of Louisville. Immediately upon the execution of this lease the

Executive Committee sub-leased the lower story of the building to the Masonic Savings Bank of Louisville, for six years and five months, at an annual lease of \$125 per month, thus leaving the rent of the offices of the National Grange at \$25 per month from the 1st of August, 1878, till the 1st of January, 1877; \$41.66 per month from the 1st of January, 1877, till 1st of January, 1879, and \$58.33 per month from 1st of January, 1879, till the 31st of December, 1881. It will thus be seen that the National Grange is paying \$58 33 per month for unoccupied quarters in Louisville, and will be compelled to pay this amount until January 1, 1883, the total sum aggregating, between 1st December, 1879, and 1st January, 1883, \$1516.66, unless the offices can be sub-let. So much of the property as your committee found in these offices last January as was immediately useful to the newly-elected Secretary was shipped to him at Washington. There still remains there much that should be disposed of in a similar way. And your Committee would recommend that so much of said property as is not now available for the wants of our Order be sold at public auction. Your Committee would further recommend that the offices be let to the highest bidder at public outcry in the city of Louisville, for the unexpired portion of the lease, after said sub-letting be sufficiently advertised.

At the Eighth Annual Session of the National Grange a previously appointed Committee on Revision of the Ritual submitted a report recommending that "the revised Ritual as reported be distributed to Subordinate Granges as soon as the present supply of Rituals on hand shall be exhausted, and a necessity arise for further publication." This report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted. The "present supply" alluded to was exhausted during the past summer.

As the National Grange is the owner of plates upon which the fifth edition is printed, your Committee preferred supplying the wants of the Secretary through the fall from the old plates rather than anticipate the action of the National Grange at this session by printing an edition of the revised Ritual from new plates at a greatly increased cost. As, however, the supply on hand of the fifth edition is meagre, your Committee would recommend the immediate publication of the Sixth Edition of the Ritual as revised.

Your Committee have been in session in this city since Monday morning, and have carefully examined the books and audited the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, and are pleased to report that they find the books of both of these officers neatly kept and their accounts scrupulously correct and accurate.

The Secretary reports an increase of seventeen new Subordinate Granges during the past fiscal year. The Treasurer reports a diminution in our receipts. Neither reports substantial evidence of returning prosperity to our Order. One year ago your

Executive Committee reported our organization as languishing in many of the States. To-day they feel apprehensive that unless the tide be turned the requiem of our Order will have been sung in more States than one before this body shall again assemble.

Our annual receipts do not defray current expenses of the fiscal year, together with the expenses of the Annual Sessions of the National Grange. Such being the case, it is evident that it is only a question of time how long the National Grange will live unless we can by legislation arrange to have our receipts exceed our expenditures. Your Committee are not prepared to propose any well digested plan through which such an end may be reached, but they feel assured that this body, in its wisdom, will be equal to the task of perpetuating our national head, or restoring to our Order its wonted vigor and prosperity. Among the many schemes which, in their judgment, may be devised, there appears to your Executive Committee none more feasible than the following, a synopsis of which they would, with due deference, fraternally submit:

The National Grange proper should meet but once in three years. Your Executive Committee should be increased to five members, selected with a view to having every section of our country represented—North-east, South-east, North-west, South-west and Middle. This Committee, with the Worthy Master, Secretary and Treasurer, should meet annually, at the Secretary's office, to examine the books and audit the accounts and perform such legislation as the "good of the Order" required. And from them should emanate, and by them be communicated, through the Masters, to their respective State Granges any and all questions of national import that in any wise affected our order.

This or some similar scheme, looking to an immediate and wholesome reduction of our annual expenses, is an absolute necessity for the longevity of our national existence. We reiterate the confidence that this body can and will, at this Session, devise some practical scheme for effecting this end.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

HENLEY JAMES,	} <i>Ex. Com.</i>
D. WYATT AIKEN,	
S. H. ELLIS,	

On motion of Bro. Lang, Tex., it was

Resolved, That a special committee of five be raised who shall take into consideration the state and condition of American agriculture, and to report such measures and policies as, in their judgment, will tend to afford relief from the weights, hindrances and difficulties that may beset it, and to suggest such methods as will restore to American farmers greater prosperity and promote their political and material welfare.

On motion of Bro. Chase, N. H., it was

Resolved, That the daily sessions of the National Grange commence at 9.30 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Bro. Ellis, O., it was

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to prepare a suitable expression of the sorrow felt by the members of the National Grange for the loss of those of its members who have been called to the "silent land" by the grim destroyer, death.

On motion of Bro. Wayne, N. Y., the evening of Wednesday next, 27th inst., was set apart for the exemplification of the unwritten work of the first four degrees and the conferring of the higher degrees.

Bro. James, Ind., presented the following:

To the Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

The Committee on Credentials have instructed me to report that the State of West Virginia is represented by Bro. R. W. Baylor, the Worthy Master of that State.

H. JAMES, *Chairman*.

Bro. Baylor was admitted, and took his seat with the voting members.

Bro. Moore, Md., moved that the Grange be now closed, but at the request of Bro. Chase, the motion was withdrawn for the purpose of allowing an officer of the Grange to present a report.

Bro. Whitehead, the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, presented the following paper:—

Worthy Master and Patrons:

As in the first year of my term of office, not having been officially employed at any time during the past year, I have no official report of my work as lecturer of the National Grange to offer, but as my time has been constantly occupied since our last meeting, in the lecture field, in answer to many and pressing invitations, I will, as before, offer a few thoughts and impressions derived from close association with so many thousands of our membership, scattered over the ten States in which it has been my privilege and pleasure to labor.

PROGRESS.

I have met with our loved Order under all circumstances and conditions—enjoying the sunshine of prosperity, reflecting its beams of hope and happiness to its members and the entire community; or under the clouds of adversity, struggling against local hindrances and prejudice, within and without the gates. I have found members and Granges that have grown weary in well doing, becoming faint-hearted in the battle, falling by the wayside. Others I have seen as individuals once more encouraged by the

lessons of perseverance, renewing their exertions, more determined than ever to fight the good fight. Without doubt, the past year has seen more Subordinate Granges revived, and that are now in an active working condition, than any one year of our previous history. I feel that I can report progress, and truthfully say that a better and healthier feeling and spirit animates the membership we now have than at any time before. The mistakes and hindrances of the past have been corrected or removed; uncongenial material has found its proper place without the gates; the real objects and purposes of our Order were never better understood. In true co-operation, in all the higher aims and purposes of the Grange, in its work within the gates, and in all its varied avenues and opportunities to keep its members as farmers, as business men, as citizens, as men and women—never did it have so many careful students; never was it better understood, more highly respected, more sincerely loved. The genuine revival of interest that I have so generally found during the past year is not confined to special States or localities, but seems to be widespread and real, founded on the growing conviction that the Grange is a necessity, and must be sustained.

EDUCATION.

Of all the many facts that to my mind furnish us the proofs of the true progress of this Order, I will briefly mention a few. On reading the printed proceedings of the various State Granges during the past year, including the Annual Messages of the Masters, as they came to me through their fraternal kindness, I was more than pleased to note that, almost without exception, more attention and prominence was given to the question of education than ever before. Agricultural colleges, experimental farms and stations, together with a higher and broader education for farmers' children, occupy more than the usual time and space in reports and discussions. I can say that these good influences have spread abroad and widely prevail. Our members never so fully realized the educational advantages of the Grange and the truism that "Knowledge is power," as well for the farmer as for other professions.

GRANGE SCHOOLS.

And they are practically carrying out these lessons and convictions. Grange schools have been successfully carried on for several years, and I have been pleased to find them in a number of States; but in no one year has the progress been as great in this direction as in that just closing. In one county in Michigan I found seven of these schools, held in special rooms built in connection with the Grange Hall, handsomely furnished, and farmers' children *thus at home*, receiving that higher education that the expense and difficulties of sending to distant cities and towns have prevented the majority, in the past, from bestowing upon their young people. The influence of these

schools upon our Order can be realized when I state that not long since twenty-one young men and women above sixteen years of age, students in the Grange school, on the first floor, at one time received the beautiful degrees of our Order in the Grange Hall above. Agricultural text books for all the free schools in the rural districts, to educate our children *for* the farm, instead of *from* it, are being quite generally talked of, and will surely come in the not distant future.

THE GRANGE PRESS.

In this same connection, I can say that the educational influence and power for good of the Grange press, that has grown up with our Order, and so nobly stood by it, is better realized than ever before. In those Granges and in those States in which the Grange papers are most largely circulated, best sustained and read, I have invariably found the greatest activity, brightest hopes and most marked progress in all that pertains to our Order. I feel sure better days are in store for the press that looks for its support from our members. All good Patrons should feel it a *duty* to sustain these papers; for what would any profession, class or organization do without its "own papers." Their help as educators is invaluable.

YOUNG PEOPLE AS MEMBERS.

Another proof of the increased stability of our Order and its real progress, that I have noticed is, that more young people are applying for admission than at former times. This should be generally encouraged by making the Grange and its work attractive, pains being taken to develop all the social, intellectual, elevating advantages that its varied field presents. And right here I would offer a suggestion for consideration at this session—offered not on the spur of the moment, or without reflection, but only after having its importance forced upon me very many times by facts, actual needs and observation, and after presenting the subject to numerous Granges and talking it over with many of the most earnest Patrons it has been my good fortune to meet. It is, that our laws be so amended as to permit the admission of young people at fourteen years of age, whose parents are members in good standing. Much can be said in favor of making this really forward step. I never have heard the slightest objection offered from any Patron to whom I have stated the case but it has always received the most hearty approval, and the wish has been expressed that I would bring it properly before the National Grange. To receive the beautiful and instructive lessons of our Order, intended to "develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood," two years earlier in life, and those two years perhaps the most important of all in their influence upon after life, will meet with the best wishes of our members, and please thousands of young people now looking forward to membership,

thereby strengthening and advancing our work in many ways.

THE NEW RITUAL.

It is known to many of our best members that a revised Manual was adopted at the Charleston session of the National Grange, nearly five years ago, and that it has never yet been printed and sent out. I have heard many inquiries as to when it might be expected, and a desire expressed for its early issue. I am fully convinced that if it should be printed and made known to the Order that it could be had, enough could soon be sold to cover the expense. Many Granges are still using the old fourth edition of the Manual. These, with the improved *fifth* edition, in use in other Granges, are nearly worn out, and would be soon replaced with the "*revised*" edition. Beside, a desire to see the work in its perfected form, and the growing interest and effort manifested in all degree work by many of the best Granges, will only result in good in its influence on our Order. I would suggest, however, if it should be thought best to soon issue the "*revised Manual*," that after five years more of actual experience other needed changes or improvements may have been developed, that a competent committee again look over it before printing.

MEMORIAL TREES.

Another want that the National Grange is expected to supply, and that has several times been sent to this body for their action, but has thus far been overlooked, is a form of service for planting memorial trees. Our Funeral Ceremony has always had connected with it the suggestion that "each Grange may set apart a day, at the proper season of the year, for the purpose of planting a memorial tree at the grave, or elsewhere, in memory of any brother or sister who may have died." In several States I have found that the planting of memorial trees has become quite common, and it only needs the formal ceremony to make it still more impressive and add one more link to the many that now bind us in fraternal bonds. Seeing, as I have, the need of this, and acting on the influences and impressions thus derived, I have ventured, with what few opportunities my constant work would permit, to prepare a form of ceremony, and will present it at this session, with the hope that my feeble efforts may at least assist in supplying what many of our members are asking for and expecting.

EXTENDING A HELPING HAND.

It is a fact known to us all that in some portions of our country our Order has languished, and that unless the fraternal hand is extended in time, it will almost cease to exist in those sections. From various causes, the result of business ventures and other experiments, some States are having a struggle to maintain their existence as a Grange organization. Something should be done

to encourage them, offering them such help as will prove our interest in them as Patrons ; deeds—that many

“A forlorn and shipwrecked brother
Seeing, shall take heart again.”

Subordinate Granges have realized the necessity of thus looking after their lukewarm members by visiting committees. Pomona Granges, actuated by the importance of sustaining the full number of Subordinate Granges in their jurisdictions, are looking after those that are not fully active, are holding special meetings with them for encouragement and help, and much good has thus been done. I have been much impressed during the past year with the necessity and importance of similar action on the part of the National Grange. It has ever been one of our proudest boasts that our Order knows no State or sectional lines. Let us, if possible, try to cheer those that are drooping. We cannot afford to lose a single State from our great brotherhood. Where one shows signs of faltering or weakness let the causes be investigated, ways and means adopted to bring them once more within the fold. Let us ever cherish and cultivate the true Grange sentiment that should run through all our organizations, National, State, County or Subordinate, of “each for all and all for each.”

THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

It is with pleasure that I can say, that the National Grange, its work accomplished and the importance of that yet to be done, never was better understood or appreciated, by the mass of our membership, than at present. The National Grange plans for co-operation are being carefully studied ; new converts to the doctrine, as the only practical and true plan, never were so numerous as of late.

The action of the National Grange, at its last session, in regard to the tobacco tax and railroad question, met with a hearty approval, and has, with the results thereby accomplished, done much to prove the value and necessity of our National body when applied to these practical questions. The reduction of the tobacco tax has benefited this year the farmers of the State of Kentucky alone to the amount of over three millions of dollars.

RAILROADS.

Thousands of members are now looking hopefully and anxiously for the National Grange to devise the plans and lead the way in protecting the industries of our country from the increasing encroachments of great corporations. We all take pride in the fact that it was our Order that first called halt ! and said, sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, to those who would use chartered rights to oppress the people, “Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.” This year our favored land has produced the most bounteous crops in its history, which, with an unusually

good market abroad, furnishing the demand that ever causes a rise in prices, has cheered and rewarded the toil of the farmer and started once more the busy wheels of commerce and manufacture with more business than the great capacity of the roads could accommodate, presupposing, on business principles, that the larger the amount of freight carried the cheaper pro rata it could be carried for, would lower freights; but instead of reduced rates, the railroad lines, using the power the people have conferred upon and confided in them, have four separate times advanced their rates, deliberately taking from our farmers millions of money that belongs to "wife and home of what their harvests yield." I find that some who do not think far enough, say that advancing freights on Western products increases the prices that farmers in the Eastern and Middle States will receive for theirs. Such is not the case; Western grain will as surely come East for market and shipment abroad as will water flow down hill. The advance in freights only means that in its passage the Western farmers shall pay that much more toll by taking just that amount *less* for their grain that the freight has been *advanced*. Millions thus taken from the majority of our husbandmen reduces their consuming power just that much, and Eastern manufacturers, merchants, mechanics and others, all over the country, suffer just that amount in proportion. Never have farmers realized or understood these questions so well as now. Unjust discriminations in freights are paralyzing the entire industries of some sections. Let our Order push on the work so well begun, and never pause until railroads and all other would-be monopolies that oppress our people, shall be forever taught the lesson that "The creature is subject to the creator."

PATENT LAWS.

At former sessions of the National Grange, in answer to petitions from our membership, action was taken looking toward relief from the unjust working of our Patent Laws, and it was hoped that relief would thereby come; but so far the looked for aid has not been brought about. I have been a witness, in several States, of the impositions in constant practice upon farmers, by collecting royalty from innocent users of infringements upon patents. This evil is becoming a greater one each year, and users of drive wells, barbed wire fencing, clover hullers, gates, &c., are importuned and deliberately robbed under the laws as they now stand. Our members are looking to the National Grange to follow up its previous action, and will, by petition or otherwise, do their full share of the work on any plan that this body may devise or suggest.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

I cannot close this already lengthy report without mentioning the satisfaction that has been so generously expressed in my hear

ing by our members at the earnest efforts and valuable work being done by our present Commissioner of Agriculture. Probably never before have the seeds sent out for experiment fallen into the hands of so many real practical farmers as during the past year. The reports of the results of the experiments in sugar, cultivation of tea, rattan, etc., are being watched with interest. Let us sustain all true effort in this direction, and advance the agricultural interests of our country.

In all European nations the importance of government extending a fostering care and encouragement to agriculture is appreciated. In ours, instead of receiving the first and best attention, it has been placed last and least. The opinion is very generally expressed by Patrons that this body should continue to so labor and guide the work of all that in the near future, the agriculture of this great agricultural nation should receive the respect and recognition that belongs to it by having its representative seated in the Cabinet.

These few, of many impressions received, I offer for the good of the Order. To all the officers of State and other Granges who have helped to make my labors light, and to the thousands of good brothers and sisters who have guided and cheered me on my way, I offer sincere thanks, with my best wishes for their happiness and the prosperity of the Order, in whose ranks we have all learned "to labor and to wait."

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

Worthy Master Adams vacated the Chair, which was taken by Worthy Overseer Woodman.

Bro. Moore then renewed his motion that the Grange be now closed, which was adopted, and the Grange was closed in form.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, Nov. 20th, 1879.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of Wednesday, at 9.30 A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree by Worthy Master Adams.

Present, the officers and members as on previous day, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The Journal of Wednesday's session was read, corrected and approved.

The Worthy Master appointed the following Special Committee to consider the subject of the condition of the America

Agriculturist, under the resolution offered by Bro. Lang, Tex., and approved at the session of yesterday :

Bro. Lang,	Bro. Chase,
Bro. Piollet,	Bro. Harwell,
Bro. Franklin.	

The following Standing Committees were announced :

CREDENTIALS.

Bro. James, Ind.	Bro. Ireland, Sec'y.
Bro. McDowell, Treas.	Sister Chase, N. H.
Sister Sherwin, Wis.	

DIVISION OF LABOR.

Bro. Franklin, Vt.	Sister Moore, Md.
Bro. Wilson, Fla.	Sister Thing, Me.
Bro. Booth, Col.	Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.
Sister Forsyth, Ill.	

FINANCE.

Bro. Darden, Miss.	Bro. Rosa, Del.
Bro. Ware, Mass.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Sister Cheek, N. C.	

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Bro. Chase, N. H.	Bro. Baylor, W. Va.
Bro. Sims, Kan.	Bro. Smith, Ga.
Bro. Thing, Me.	

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Bro. Moore, Md.	Sister Darden, Miss.
Bro. Woodman, Mich.	Sister Sims, Kan.
Bro. Wayne, N. Y.	Sister Lang, Tex.
Sister Franklin, Vt.	

CO-OPERATION.

Bro. Blanton, Va.	Bro. Sherwin, Wis.
Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.	Bro. Brigham, Ohio.
Bro. Spilman, Cal.	

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Bro. Piollet, Pa.	Bro. Wayne, N. Y.
Bro. Lang, Texas.	Bro. Forsyth, Ill.
Brother Shipley, Oregon.	

RESOLUTIONS.

Bro. Ware, Mass.	Sister Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Nicholson, N. J.	Sister Woodman, Mich.
Sister Adams, Minn.	

ACCOUNTS.

Bro. Sims, Kan.	Bro. Wilson, Fla.
Bro. Rosa, Del.	Sister Wayne, N. Y.
Sister Ware, Mass.	

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bro. Aiken, S. C.	Bro. Booth, Col.
Bro. Forsyth, Ill.	Sister James, Ind.
Sister Sherwin, Wis.	

MILEAGE.

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.	Sister Rosa, Del.
Bro. Cheek, N. C.	Sister Sims, Kan.
Sister Booth, Col.	

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Bro. Lang, Tex.	Bro. Moore, Md.
Bro. James, Ind.	Bro. Sherwin, Wis.
Bro. Brigham, Ohio.	

EDUCATION.

Bro. Harwell, Tenn.	Sister Moore, Md.
Bro. Shipley, Oregon.	Sister Darden, Miss.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Bro. Woodman, Mich.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Ellis, Ohio.	Sister Rosa, Del.
Sister Forsyth, Ill.	

DORMANT GRANGES.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.	Bro. Spilman, Cal.
Bro. Whitehead, N. J.	Bro. McDowell, Treas.
Bro. Baylor, W. Va.	

RITUAL.

Bro. Thompson, D. C.	Bro. Darden, Miss.
Bro. Chase, N. H.	Bro. Thing, Maine.
Bro. Cheek, N. C.	

DIGEST.

Bro. Ellis, Ohio.

Sister James, Ind.

Bro. Smith, Ga.

Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.

Sister Brigham, Ohio.

Worthy Master Adams stated to the Grange that he was so much indisposed as to be unable to satisfactorily attend to the duties of his position, and called on the Worthy Overseer to take the Chair.

Bro. Woodman took the chair of the Worthy Master and Bro. Chase that of Overseer.

The regular order of business was taken up and under the call of Standing Committees for reports, the following was presented by Bro. James, Ind. :

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that the State of Tennessee is clear upon the books of the National Grange, and is entitled to representation ; and, that Bro. T. B. Harwell, Master of the State Grange of Tennessee, is present.

HENLEY JAMES, *Chairman.*

On motion of Bro. Wayne, N. Y., the report was adopted, and Bro. Harwell was admitted and took his seat as a member of this Grange.

By unanimous consent the regular order of business was suspended, when, on motion of Bro. Wayne, N. Y., it was

Resolved, That Bro. the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, be invited to take a seat in the body of the National Grange, and be requested to deliver an address upon the work of the Order, at 2 o'clock P. M. of this day.

On motion of Bro. Lang, it was ordered, that a Special Committee of three be appointed to wait on Bro. Beecher, and present to him the above resolution, with full power to arrange for the address.

Bros. Lang, Lipscomb and Armstrong were appointed as the Committee.

The regular order of business was resumed.

Under a call of the roll of States for the introduction of business the following was presented :

By Bro. James, Ind. :

A resolution of the Indiana State Grange instructing its representatives to use their influence to have the laws so changed as to make Fourth degree members eligible as representatives to State Granges.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Thing, Me. :

A preamble and resolution adopted by Eastern Star Grange, No. 1, Hampden, Me., proposing that Sec. 1, Art. VIII, be amended so that the minimum monthly dues shall be 5 in place of 10 cents.

Also,

A petition from members of Golden Rule Grange, No. 193, Newburgh, Me., asking a similar amendment.

Also,

A communication from Golden Harvest Grange, Carmel, Me., asking the privilege of reducing their dues.

Also,

A petition from Rural Grange, No. 207, Veazie, Me., asking that Sec 1, Art. VIII, of Constitution be amended by striking out the word *ten* and inserting in lieu thereof the word *five*.

Also,

Resolution adopted by Mt. Vernon Grange, No. 211, Mt. Vernon, Me., asking an amendment to the Constitution making the minimum of monthly dues in a Subordinate Grange be *five* cents.

All of which were referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Moore, Md. :

A resolution adopted by the Maryland State Grange petitioning the National Grange to change its Constitution so as to allow each Subordinate Grange to elect a delegate to represent it when the Master is an unmarried man, or whose wife is not a Matron, so that each may be represented in the State Grange by two delegates.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Ware, Mass. :

A preamble and resolution in relation to the injustice of the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes, and recommending Subordinate Granges to petition their State legislature to make more just laws. That such petitions be forwarded to the State legislatures; and that the Secretary of the National Grange be directed to have this preamble and resolution printed and sent to the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange.

Referred to the Special Committee on the State of American Agriculture.

By Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo. :

Memorial of the State Grange of Mo., recommending that the

National Grange hold biennial sessions only ; that State Granges have discretionary power to hold their sessions bi-ennially if they so desire it ; that representation in the National Grange be based on the number of members and the amount of dues paid by the respective States ; that Subordinate Granges be permitted to regulate their own membership fees and dues ; and, that the higher degrees of the Order be abolished.

Referred to Committee on Division of Labor.

By Bro. Wayne, N. Y. :

A preamble and resolution from Aurelius Grange, No. 871, of N. Y., asking the National Grange to adopt a ceremony for planting memorial trees.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Lipscomb, S. C. :

Resolution that the Committee on Good of the Order be instructed to prepare and report some plan for raising and providing a charity and relief fund to be recommended to Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Darden, Miss. :

A petition from Myers Grange, No. 191, of Miss., asking authority to change its name to "Fidelity."

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Moore, Md. :

Resolution that the Secretary be instructed to have printed 200 copies of the list of Standing Committees and Order of Business, and 100 copies of a voting list of members.

Adopted.

By Bro. Aiken, Ex. Com. :

A preamble and resolution in relation to the proposed World's Fair to be held in New York City in 1888 ; and requesting State Granges to encourage Subordinate Granges to prepare to participate in the exhibition, and strive to secure a department therein to be devoted exclusively to Grange products.

Referred to the Committee on Co-operation.

By Bro. Lipscomb, S. C. :

Resolution that all officers of the Order, especially those of the National and State Granges, shall be required to be members in full standing in some Subordinate Grange, and clear upon its books.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Chase, N. H. :

Resolved, That R. G. Ralston, of the City, County and State

of New York, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, assign and transfer the following United States Registered Stock, viz. :

Union Pacific, 1867, April 20, 1874, Nos. 1259 and 1260...\$2,000
 Union Pacific, 1869, April 20, 1874, No. 561..... 1,000
 Central Pacific, 1865, April 20, 1874, No. 5068..... 1,000
 Central Pacific, 1865, April 20, 1874, No. 2073..... 1,000
 Now standing in the name of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with power to appoint one or more attorneys for that purpose.

Bro. Moore, Md., moved to amend by striking out the words and figures "Central Pacific, 1865, April 20, 1874, No. 2073, \$1,000," arguing that the sale of \$4,000 of bonds, together with the premium received therefor, would be sufficient to meet all demands on the Treasury.

After discussion, the amendment was rejected, and the resolution as reported, adopted.

Also,

Authorizing R. A. Ralston, of the City, County and State of New York, to sell, assign and transfer the following United States Registered Stock, viz. :

Central Pacific W.P.R.R., 1866, April 20, 1874, No. 182...\$1,000
 Central Branch, 1867, April 20, 1874, Nos. 300, 301 and

302, for \$1,000 each..... 3,000
 Sioux City Branch, W. P. R. R. April 20, 1874, No. 338...1,000
 Now standing in the name of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with power to appoint one or more attorneys for that purpose.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Bro. Moore, Md. :

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be requested to report as early as possible their recommendations for salaries of officers for the ensuing year.

Adopted.

Bro. Chase, N. H., the representative of the National Grange to the Dominion Grange of Canada, presented the certificate of said Dominion Grange that its Worthy Master, Bro. E. H. Hilborn, had been elected a Delegate to attend the Thirteenth Annual Session of the National Grange, and announced that Bro. E. H. Hilborn, together with Sister Hilborn and Bros. S. W. Hill and W. Pemberton Page, of the Dominion Grange, were in the city, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon and introduce the Delegate and visitors immediately after the

noon recess, which was adopted ; and Bros. Chase, N. H., Lang, Texas, and Wayne, N. Y., were appointed as the Committee.

Bro. Brigham, Ohio, moved that the election of officers be made the special order for to-morrow, Friday, immediately after the close of the regular order of business.

Bro. Wayne, N. Y., moved to amend by substituting Saturday, at 10 A. M., in place of to-morrow after the regular order of business, which was adopted, and the motion as amended was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, O., the Special Committee to wait on Bro. Beecher, were authorized to make full arrangements for the meeting at which Bro. Beecher is to address the Grange and to advertise the same, and after consultation with Bro. Beecher, to determine whether the meeting shall be a public or private one.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ill., the Grange took a recess until 1.30 o'clock, P. M.

1.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

Bro. E. H. Hilborn, Master of the Dominion Grange, Sister Hilborn, and Bro. S. W. Hill, Past Master, and Bro. W. P. Page, Secretary of the Dominion Grange, were then admitted and introduced by Bro. Chase, in the following words :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

I have the honor, and to me the peculiar pleasure, of presenting to you the Worthy Master of the Dominion Grange of Canada, Bro. E. H. Hilborn, Sister Hilborn, his wife, Bro. S. W. Hill, the first Worthy Master of the Dominion Grange, and Bro. W. Pemberton Page, Worthy Secretary of the Dominion Grange.

I can vouch for them that they are good and true Patrons of Husbandry, and recommend them to your fraternal recognition.

The seeds of the Grange were planted in the Dominion of Canada ; the germ had life, the future plant was there ; it has attained a vigorous growth and its roots and branches have spread throughout the land.

There is now a Dominion Grange, the fountain head of the Order within the Dominion of Canada, many Division Granges,

hundreds of Subordinate Granges, and thousands of faithful laborers, husbandmen and matrons are in the field who are reaping an abundant harvest.

These, their honored and trusted representatives, now pay us a visit, with an honest desire to emulate us in devotion to the Order, and as good and faithful servants who are entitled to their reward.

Worthy Master Adams addressed the delegates as follows :

Worthy Brother Hilborn, and Representatives of the Dominion Grange, of Canada :

In behalf of the National Grange of the United States, I welcome you to our fraternal assembly. We are truly glad to take by the hand of friendship those who are condjutors with us in the noble work of human progress and happiness. May your sojourn with us be both profitable and pleasant, and may the reminiscences of this occasion be such as shall conduce to your future advancement and prosperity.

Bro. Hilborn, Master of the Dominion Grange, responded in the following words :

Worthy Master of the National Grange :

It affords me no small degree of pleasure to be the recipient, on behalf of the Dominion Grange, of Canada, of the very flattering reception and fraternal greeting which has been extended to me and my associates to-day by so august a body as the National Grange, and I wish to assure the National Grange that that fraternal feeling is warmly reciprocated by the Dominion Grange.

Although we are citizens of different countries, divided by political lines, I am glad to know that we are one in this noble cause, laboring for the common object of promoting the interest of the first calling in the land.

I feel that it is my duty as well as a pleasure to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which I consider is due from the Dominion Grange to the National Grange for the very warm interest it has manifested in the cause in Canada, as well as its willingness to cement the last link in the fraternal chain that will make us one body.

I very heartily thank the National Grange for the very flattering reception given me as the representative of the Dominion Grange. I desire to say that the Grange in Canada has been a success. It is only five years since the organization of the Dominion Grange. At that time but fifteen Subordinate Granges existed in Canada. Its growth since has been of the most unprecedented character. We now number over seven hundred and fifty Subordinate Granges, with a membership of about thirty thousand.

I also desire to extend to your late delegate to the Dominion

Grange, Brother Dudley T. Chase, the thanks of the Dominion Grange, to whose efforts I consider we are largely indebted for the amicable and friendly relations now existing, which relationship I assure you is highly appreciated by the Dominion Grange, a desire for which has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, until its final consummation, and I hope and trust that it will continue for all time.

Bro. Lang, of Texas, then addressed the delegates on behalf of the members of the National Grange, as follows :

Worthy Master Hilborn :

In behalf of the representatives of thirty States of this Union, now in Annual Session assembled as the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, I thank you for the very kind and fraternal words you have just expressed, and give you assurance that they are fully appreciated and cordially reciprocated. This, sir, is a pleasing occasion to us, to meet under filial obligations those who are knit together by the strong affinities of agriculture, from a foreign country.

Here in this assembly nationalities are unknown, and State lines are obliterated in the contemplation of the philanthropic and utilitarian objects of our organization.

That object is the brightest theme which has ever engaged the thought of poet, orator, historian or statesman. The interest of agriculture is cosmopolitan and applies to universal progress. We tender to you a friendly and fraternal greeting, and welcome you as members of a grand class organization, who recognize one another, by sign and token, as Brothers in every land and in every clime. We hope the occasion may not only be interesting but pleasant to you, and we shall derive profit and instruction from your participation in our deliberations.

Bro. S. W. Hill, Past Master of the Dominion Grange, said there were two reasons why he was glad of the opportunity to address this annual meeting of the National Grange: one was that he might in words express his fraternal feelings towards this Grange, which was, he believed, the general feeling of all members of the Order in Canada; another was that he wished to acknowledge the debt of gratitude due to our Worthy Brother Chase, of New Hampshire, for the interest he has always taken in our welfare. He extended the right hand of fellowship when we were weak, and labored with us in building up an institution which then met with difficulties and discouragement, but which was now an institution in Canada, strong in numbers and strong in the love and sympathies of its members. He had, himself, been with the Grange from its infancy, when it was a mere waif

and scorned by almost every one; had given his aid and influence in its behalf, and was now rewarded with the consciousness that a great organization was spreading its beneficent influences over the length and breadth of the country. He was happy to see the fraternal relations of the two bodies growing stronger and stronger with time, and hoped that the present meeting would be instrumental in cementing more closely the bonds of brotherhood that should and do exist between these two sections of one grand and noble Order. He again thanked the Worthy Master, and through him the members of the National Grange, for the kindness and courtesy extended to him and those accompanying him as delegates from the Dominion Grange of Canada.

After a recess of ten minutes, which was spent in introducing the visitors to the members of the Grange, regular order of business was resumed.

Bro. Lang, from the Special Committee, reported, that after conference with Brother Beecher, it had been arranged that he would address the National Grange at 8 o'clock this evening, and that the address would be to members of the Order only. On motion, the report was accepted.

Brother Wayne, of N. Y., presented a preamble and resolution asking that the Constitution be amended so as to empower State Granges to confer the Sixth Degree. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Brother Lipscomb, of S. C., presented a resolution directing the Special Committee on the State of American Agriculture, to prepare a recommendation for the simplification and economical administration of the laws of the country, which was referred to that Committee.

Brother Aiken, of S. C., presented the following:

WHEREAS, The farmers of the State of New York have conceived the idea of organizing a National Agricultural Society, and have invited all agricultural organizations throughout the United States to lend aid to this laudable effort, by sending delegates to an Agricultural Convention to be held in the city of New York, on the 9th of December next, therefore

Resolved, That this National Grange approves of such effort on the part of the farmers of the State of New York, and they do hereby request the Worthy Master to appoint a Committee of three members to represent the Order of Patrons of Husbandry at said approaching convention.

Resolved, That the travelling expenses of such Committee, when approved by the Executive Committee, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the National Grange.

Referred to Committee on Co operation.

On motion of Bro. Thing, of Me., it was ordered :

That a general discussion of the interests of the Order be made the special order for to-morrow, Friday, at 1.30 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Bro. Piollet, Pa.,

Bro. Woodman, Mich., Bro. Forsyth, Ill.,

Bro. Shipley, Oregon,

were added to the Special Committee on the condition of American Agriculture.

Bro. James, Ind., presented the accounts of the expenses of the members of the Executive Committee, which were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion of Bro. Ellis, Ohio, the vote by which the general discussion of the interests of the Order was made the special order for 1.30 o'clock to-morrow, was reconsidered, and, on motion of Bro. Moore, Md., the resolution was amended so as to make the subject the special order for 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, and the resolution was adopted as amended.

The special order was called, and

Bro. Spilman, Cal.,

Bro. Wilson, Fla.,

" Rosa, Del.,

" James, Ind.,

" Forsyth, Ill.,

" Thing, Me.,

" Sims, Kas.,

" Darden, Miss.,

" Moore, Md.,

" Chase, N. H.,

" Ware, Mass.,

" Wayne, N. Y.,

" Eshbaugh, Mo.,

" Brigham, O.,

" Nicholson, N. J.,

" Shipley, Oregon,

" Cheek, N. C.,

" T A. Thompson, Minn.

" Booth, Col.,

addressed the Grange, giving interesting accounts of the progress and condition of the Order in their respective States.

Pending these discussions the Grange, on motion of Bro. Forsyth, took a recess until 7.30 o'clock.

7.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Overseer, Woodman, acting as Worthy Master.

Discussion of the subject pending at the hour of recess, viz., "The General Interests of the Order," was resumed, and

Bro. Harwell, Tenn., and Bro. Franklin, Vt., gave accounts of the Order in their respective States.

On motion of Bro. Piolet, Pa., the further consideration of the Special Order was postponed until 2.30 o'clock, P. M., tomorrow.

The hour for the special order of the evening, viz.: the address of Bro. the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., having arrived, the Worthy Master introduced Bro. Beecher to the Grange, and he delivered the following address:

Worthy Master and Brothers:

It was an accident—an accident which I do not regret—that gave me the title to stand with and among you as a Granger. How it came to pass, is a fitting introduction to the theme I would discuss.

Years ago, being worn by the cares that fall to every Christian pastor, I used to find change and rest in reading the reports of our farmers' club. This club I supposed to be all one with the Chemung Valley Grange. I supposed all farmers to be grangers;—a pardonable error in a clergyman, and the more easily pardonable when it is remembered that the Worthy Master of our Grange is also a laborious and useful officer in the Club; and withal, for many a year a valued friend. Thinking to gain yet more benefit by a membership in the Club I applied and my application was favorably looked upon by the *Grange*, and with docility and meekness I journeyed the perilous road that leads to acceptance as a laborer and the after honors of Patron. Here a surprise awaited me. I found the Chemung Valley Grange to be indeed but another church; the occupation of the meetings but a renewal of the same profitable exercises to which the church that I have so long served addicts herself.

There were gathered men and women; there were songs and prayers and "opportunity for remarks," and readiness to receive information; betimes, the well-spread tables and the after frolic of the dance. And when "meeting" was out the couples paired off, and went home with the same general symptoms of shy delight that I am wont to see at the doors of our own meeting-house.

The church that I serve is then a grange with one or two elements added and one or two missing. As an active Christian

pastor, I shall do what I can to make the church more Grange-like. And were it possible for me to do my full duty as a granger, and were I a Master, I should try to make the Grange more church-like. Thus would they both become more human—humane—divine.

You see, brothers, that the Grange and the Church are alike in this, that they both purpose the betterment of men and women. If either one fall into the mistake of purposing the mere pleasure or indulgence or happiness of men and women, that one will come to evil days and will not endure for any long time. The love of pleasure and self-indulgence is not a sufficient inspiration.

Some things the Grange can do which, alas! human nature will not permit the Church to undertake. In the woods where I spend my summers is a long string of meandering farms forming a school district. Fifteen families in all; three miles long as the water runs. These families have come together on Sunday in a school-house, and words of wisdom and piety have been there spoken to them by an earnest-minded Christian. He asked me not long ago whether it were worth while to attempt a church organization and the simple sacraments of a Christian's faith. Mark now! These families, as long as you say nothing about church, come together with cheerful faces to Sunday service in a school-house, and are at one in their prayer and song. But let the word church be spoken to them, there's old man B—— will get up his back in a moment, he is a "seventh day man;" and there's that man bound to "*live and die a Methodist*;" and here is a family and there is another and another, no two alike in their church history. So I thought the thing over and wrote to the earnest-minded Christian there;—were I you, I would not attempt a church, nor speak a word of sacrament; were I in your place I would get a charter for a Grange, and I would gather these strong men and their families together in unity as honest laborers, rather than set them by the ears as quarrelling Christians. For I verily believe that farmers at peace one with another in a Grange are more nearly a Church, illustrating the unity of them who stand upon the *footstool* of God, than they who, looking upward toward the throne, breathe in inspirations of controversy and discord only. Better to grow as honest farmers than quarrel as mistaken Christians. Therefore, I said, a Grange can sometimes do a work which, alas! is forbidden to a church.

But, while I speak thus frankly to you, do not misunderstand me as a flatterer of the Grange. Already in the various lessons and lectures to which I have listened with profit again and again, I discern that we have a savor of true religion or outlook toward God. This outlook is the life, in my judgment, of the Grange. Only as men grow up into the sunshine of God's presence do they become children of the light in whom is no darkness.

And no man by any possibility can make attainments as a man, except he have the help and inspiration of his God. These things I testify. Let them sink down into your ears.

I recognize the Grange then as I do any other church. There are qualities in the Church which I serve that I long to see illustrate the Grange. There are qualities in the Grange which I long to transfer to the Church. I speak to you then this evening of a theme which has been the meditation of my lifetime. We are God's husbandry, says the Apostle. That is to say, God intends to grow a crop of men and women. And of all the crops that can be raised upon a farm, I know of none more worthy of attention; and further, I know of none that receives less attention.

Only two days ago the eminent Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, in a graceful after-dinner speech, said: (I do not give his words.) The recent civil war, stimulating invention and compelling labor-saving devices, has changed the aspect of farming. It has lifted the farm from the level of mere labor and made of it a spot where capital and commercial sagacity find ample scope. I have noted the same thing in the valley where I live and in the discussions of the farmer's club. Said one very intelligent farmer, "there's no money any longer in butter-making; western creameries, &c." Another, "there's no money in pork;" another, "we cannot compete any longer in wheat." I have heard it said, "there's no money in farming anyhow." That is to say, the commercial outlook, or the making of money, has become the leading thought among our higher class of farmers.

Brothers, I certify you that the commercial idea, which is indeed the inspiration of the present age, is the death of manhood. It is an undeclared, smouldering universal war. The armies of industry yield their wounded, dead and missing after every great commercial crisis and panic in greater numbers than any army that has followed banners and at the sound of drum and trumpet marched to glory so-called. The machinery of manufacture, the resistless tides of commerce, the great law of demand and supply, inspired from end to end with selfish fears and selfish ambitions, grind out their superb results of gaudy glory. But the machinery itself is lubricated with blood; its bearings are heated with human hate; the grist is bone dust of crushed men.

You farmers know yourselves that this is so when you fall into the grip of the usurer and lose your farms. You know that your loss does not make him a noble man, while it embitters you. You know as you look upon the thin, sharp, shrewd ways of money changers with whom you come in contact in the city, that they are without grace, mercy or peace. You call them little-souled, pinching men. "Such a soul would have more room in a mosquito's eye than a bull-frog in the Pacific ocean."

Now our honored Secretary says that the era of commercial

farming has come. He is right. It has. And because the era of commercial farming has come, farmers intent upon the commercial idea will lose sight of my theme for to-night—the only crop worth the raising on any farm—men and women. Because the farm can be looked at as a great food factory for the nations, and success is measured by the cash balances, it measurably ceases to be a *home*. And that which every Christian pastor mourns over as he lives and labors in a city, he has need to mourn over when the city idea, which is making money, reaches out and blasts the farm homes, as it already has the city homes.

There are two ideas of farming, please to notice: the one is the idea of the *home*, the other is a money making machine or “plant.” The farm home is superintended by a man whose chief thought is the culture and development of men and women. The machine farm is conducted by a man whose chief thought is to add acre to acre, and dollar to dollar, and when he has gained the whole world he finds, to his wretched disappointment, that he has lost his own soul, and the soul of his wife, and the souls of his children. By this I mean, not the superstitious idea that he has lost his own soul and is going straight to hell;—about that let God speak his mind—but I mean that the man has lost his soul in the sense that his life has lost its leisure, its bloom, its fragrance, its health, its conscious richness and depth. There is no *play* on that farm; there is no grace on that farm. All are driven.

I endeavor thus to quicken the thought among you as representative farmers from nearly every State in the Union, that you may carry back with you a testimony that there are these two different notions, viz.: a money-making farm and a home farm. The money-making farm that sacrifices men and women and makes money; and the home farm that enlarges men and women who dwell together in a healthy contentment.

Don't suspect me of uttering the shallow thought that money is dross. It is not dross. I do not call it “filthy lucre.” I do not bid you despise it. That would be the old-fashioned hackneyed talk of the pulpit. On the contrary, I tell you that money subordinated to manhood is the best thing that life can bring you. For, whatever man can give to his fellowman, money can buy. But the gift of God which is the gift of life, health, and growth, cannot be bought with money. Consider these two things separately, I pray you.

If you want a piano, money will buy it. If you want a mowing machine, money will buy it. If you want a sulky rake or plow, money will buy it. You can save your labor and have more leisure by the help of money. If you want a tip-top talker to make speeches to you on Sunday, money will buy him. If you want a poem, money will buy it. If you want a picture, or a statue, you can get them with money. If you want a big

house to rattle 'round in and make a show of gentility and provoke envy, money will build it. Nay, if you want a highly improved farm, to look upon which shall give you pleasure like that which God had when He looked upon the work of his hands, you can buy the labor of many willing hands with money. You shall bring skilled doctors from afar to your sicknesses, famous surgeons to your bruises and broken bones, with money. In short, I repeat, whatever man can do for his fellow man, you can buy with money.

But, fathers and brethren, man can do but very little for his fellowman along the lines of culture, development, growth, life. Man can lay all manner of layers of external ornament and decoration upon his fellowman, but man cannot give to his brother man those gifts of *growth and life* which come from God to them only who, wisely asking, work with perseverance.

Notice what you can and cannot do upon your own farms with money. Money will buy two hundred and fifty choice fruit trees. You plant them, guided by choice books that money bought. Possibly you fertilize them with costly fertilizers. But you very soon come to the time when you can buy nothing more to give to those trees. You can buy things and bring to the trees, but they will be no profit to the trees. That is to say: Were you so foolish, you might buy gold leaf and vermillion and ivory black, and decorate the trunk till it would arrest every eye with its barbaric gaudiness, but you have not made a better or a bigger tree of it. You can buy satin ribbons and set the tree all a-flutter with silken glories, but you have not done the tree any good. Thus you see, there is a limit to what you can do with money for the welfare of that *live tree*; it must grow, you cannot tell how.

Consider the colts and the yearlings that are growing up on the farm, and we come to the same truth again. Money will buy you a healthful, well-ventilated barn and stable. Yes, I have seen stalls for pet thoroughbreds, where the posts were of polished locust, and the mouldings were of mahogany, and the manger was of enameled metal, and a marble drinking trough, and gilded bars to the hay-rack, plated links to the halter chain, and, if you please, embroidery on the cheek-straps. You see in a moment that these are wasted. They don't better the colt. There is a limit, thus, to the amount of money that can be wisely spent on the yearlings and the colts. Having done a certain amount for these four-legged forms of life, money is powerless to do anything further. You have to wait for the powers of life, which God alone regulates, for the rest.

Now you have outrun me here. Instead of trees, yearlings and colts, say boys and girls. You perceive that the same law must necessarily apply to them. There is not room; it is not possible to spend more than a very modest sum of money upon

the manhood and womanhood of the farmer and his wife, and the growth and health of the household. And the farm that is run on the *home* idea will need but little money; while on the farm that is run on the commercial idea the need of money will become a feverish appetite that never has been and never can be sated. And, Brothers, I confess, city born and city bred that I am, I have a yearning in behalf of the farmers of Chemung county that amounts to a positive and steady ache when I see them, or fancy that I see them, losing the idea of a *home farm*, and taking instead the dazzling lie of a commercial farm.

One drawback to the farmer's life is his enforced solitude. This drawback is measurably remedied when the farmer and his wife are blessed with an old fashioned family. Children are a gift and blessing from the Lord. As arrows in the hand of the mighty, so are children. Happy the man that hath his quiver full. He shall not be ashamed. He shall defy all enemies at his gate. But as the commercial idea spreads itself, this results—children are apt to become costly and unwelcome cares on the farm, as they are, alas too often, in the city.

There is a necessity, also, that households should be affiliated and brought together. Here should come to pass a church of God, but for reasons already declared, it is impracticable to bring households together on the basis of piety. Here, then, is the opportunity for the Grange, as one factor toward the solution of the problem which is my theme this evening—the raising of that costly crop, men and women.

The Grange, rightly considered, is an occasional but regular gathering for the purposes of human culture of a neighborhood of earnest-minded farmers. And conferences at the Grange send back a quickening and a guidance to the culture of the farm. Permit me, then (perhaps to manifest my ignorance), to venture definite suggestions as to the farm itself, and the Grange conferences or co-operations.

I recall with pleasure the first lesson that was given me by the "Overseer," when I was admitted laborer. It was a wise lesson. Make it something more than a ceremony. I call to mind a farmer in Courtland County, who in daily practice is illustrating the very things which, as a ceremony, were announced to me as I stood before the "Overseer" for his charge. I know a man whose knife is always sharp, whose eye is always watchful. A man who, if he be going a third of a mile to his meadow, sees everything between his house and the meadow. And he touches now a plum tree and now a little peach tree; is picking up and examining a stone now and then; is regulating a fence that has begun to show decay. He is an active presence for good. His brain never ceases to guide his hands wisely. And his farm is so heavenly in its mingled industry and beauty that, in my

household, we have a phrase when wearied with the ways of men, "O, I wish I could die and go to Boyd's!"

Geology is not learned out of books. There are stones on your farms. There is where geology begins. Botany is not learned out of books. There is a "Flora," at least a thousand varieties, on your farms. Chemistry is not learned out of books. There are chemical mysteries staring up in your faces on every square yard of your farms. They only need patient looking at to yield a lesson.

Or again, the farmer should be and may become master of very nearly all trades. It is indeed a grievous thing to see, as I saw, an old man in harvest, when every hour was worth a day of ordinary time, come four miles to get me to whittle out and make a rake-head. Now by this one illustration, learn the whole story: A complete rake can be got at a store for twenty-five cents. I insist that if you will buy five or six dollars' worth of tools and sit down with your boy, jack-knife in hand, in some prepared shop, and go to making a rake—teeth, head, hoops and tail; and so that rake costs you three and a half or four dollars. Commerce says you are a fool to pay three or four dollars for twenty-five cents' worth. Wisdom says you are wise. Your boy has learned something; he is a bigger boy. He knows now how to use tools. You've got two shillings in your rake, twenty shillings in your boy!

There are many empty hours in the winter time which make nothing toward the money income of a farm, which are the very hours which make toward that costliest crop that a man can raise on a farm—his sons and daughters.

These little achievements of home ingenuity, furnish, as it would seem to me in my dream, the stuff to take to the Grange with you as topics of conversation. I have no particular respect for that girl who goes to the store and for a dollar and a half buys a half-worked pattern to finish up the other half; all the hardest and artistic work being done by dainty fingers in Europe. She sits down and fills in the ground, and makes a present to her mother of an ottoman cover, or her father a pair of slippers. I don't see that the girl has gained any faculty whatever.

But suppose that same girl should buy at a store an assortment of worsteds, and should pluck from the garden a pansy and lay it out on her canvas and make a piece of embroidery. You can buy something handsomer than that for two dollars. But I say, the girl who can make her own embroidery patterns has gained a faculty. She is more capable and more lovable than the girl that has been merely ornamented with all that money can buy. And the boy brings his rake and jack-knife to the Grange, and the girl brings her devices of embroidery to the Grange; and these things are a leaven.

But, Brothers, that is a cheerless farm home in which the care

of the milk enslaves the women, and the clank of the churn is the morning call to labor, and a hundred firkins of butter is the yield of the farm; and the farmer brings back a story of net profits, one thousand dollars to a wife and family who do not and cannot use wisely in the culture of manhood and womanhood more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

I would further suggest: There is, there must needs be, in every gathered Grange, a diversity of attainment. At that Grange centre, when you come together, is one who knows more about literature than all the rest put together. Let that one, then, make a selection of periodical literature; and let it be brought to the Grange centre, and carried home from the Grange meeting, and circulated throughout the Grange district. There is a better way of selecting newspapers, believe me, than subscribing to the sectarian paper of your church, or the party paper of your politics. Read all sides.

The same may be said as to books. Obtain books for consultation. An encyclopædia of botany ought to be in every Grange library, to be consulted by any bright eyed boy or girl that wants to know what the plants are that grow upon the farm.

There ought to be a microscope, the property of the Grange, to be used by him or her of approved skill in using it, to tell others what may be discovered, and to teach others how to make the discovery. A circulating library is part of the apparatus of the Grange. Three dollars from each family will give one hundred dollars' worth of books to the thirty families every year (for buying by the quantity you will buy cheaper).

Brothers, my message to you is ended. Those matters as to which you hold prolonged conference—the regulation of rail-ways, and combinations to escape the extortions of middle-men and attain economies by your joint action—touching all those matters, I have given you neither exhortation nor counsel. You are vastly my superiors. But I have called your attention, in contrast, to that costliest crop ever raised by man on any farm—viz., the man himself, his wife, his children, his man servants and his maid servants. As the real welfare of man is in the last analysis a gift from God, therefore, that which can be bought with money is of small importance compared with that into which we grow by patient continuance in well doing, rooted and grounded in love, speaking the truth in love, and growing up into our head and Father in all things.

If you ask me to tell you how to make money out of your farm, I decline to answer your question. I don't know. If you ask me to tell you how to bring happiness, contentment, manliness and immortal hope to pass, I think that I have spoken to you words of truth and sober suggestion.

Brothers, I congratulate you upon the unity and health and good will and helpfulness illustrated by a neighborhood of farm-

ers who together partake of the first sacrament for cure of souls—honest, sweaty labor. Here is a foundation for unity. Standing upon this, build as high as you can. And as you build, depend upon it the heavens above us are bowed over the endeavors and upreaching growths of the virtuous. And we shall attain to the higher unity and the lasting life, which God gives to his upgrowing sons.

On motion of Bro. Piollet, Pa., supported by Bro. Chase, N. H., it was, by a rising vote, *unanimously*

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grange are due and are hereby tendered to Bro. Thomas K. Beecher, for his able, interesting and instructive address, and that this resolution be entered on the Journal.

On motion of Bro. Chase, N. H., the Grange was closed until 9 30 A. M., Friday.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, Nov. 21st, 1879.

The Grange assembled, pursuant to order, at 9.30 A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree, by Worthy Overseer Woodman, acting as Worthy Master.

The Journal of Thursday's proceedings was read, corrected and approved.

Bro. Wayne, N. Y., received unanimous consent to introduce the following :

WHEREAS, Many Brothers and Sisters of our Subordinate Granges are now present, and wish to take the higher degrees before returning to their homes ; therefore,

Resolved, That the hour of 11.30 o'clock A. M., of this day, be set apart for the purpose of conferring the higher degrees, and that it be made the special work for that hour,

Which was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Wayne, N. Y., it was

Ordered, That a special committee of three be appointed to receive and examine all applications, and to report on the eligibility of candidates for the Fifth and Sixth Degrees.

Bro. Wayne, N. Y., Bro. Whitehead, N. J.,

Bro. Baylor W. Va.,

were appointed as the committee.

By unanimous consent, the Committee on Credentials presented the following report :

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report, that the State of Kentucky is clear on the books of the National Grange, and is entitled to representation in this body, and that Bro. W. J. Stone is present as such representative.

On motion of Bro. Moore, Md., the report was accepted, and Bro. Stone took his place among the voting members.

Worthy Master Adams announced the following special committee to report an expression of our feelings on the deaths of Sisters Piollet, of Pa., and Cyrus, of Oregon :

Bro. Ellis,	Sister Chase,
“ Shipley,	“ Woodman,
	Sister Wayne,

And further announced that he had added Bro. Stone to the Committees on Co-operation and Dormant Granges.

Regular order of business taken up.

Bro. Franklin presented the following :

The Committee on Division of Labor, to whom was referred the Master's Address, beg leave to submit the following report: That so much of the address as refers to *Co-operation* and its history, be referred to the Committee on Co-operation.

The Committee further report, that so much of the Master's Address as refers to *Memorial Service*, be referred to the Committee on Ritual.

On motion the report was received, and the recommendations of the Committee were concurred in.

Bro. Darden, Miss., presented the following :

Worthy Master : The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the matter of suggesting the salaries to be paid the officers of the National Grange for the ensuing year, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the following recommendations, to wit : That the Master's office be regarded as a position of honor, without salary. That the salary of the Worthy Secretary be fixed at six hundred dollars (\$600), with traveling expenses while attending the sessions of the National Grange and the meetings of the Executive Committee, and no compensation for additional clerical help shall be allowed, except when ordered by the National Grange or the Executive Committee.

That the Worthy Treasurer be allowed a salary of three hundred dollars (\$300) for the ensuing year.

That the Worthy Lecturer be allowed a per diem of four dol-

lars when employed under direction of the National Grange or the Executive Committee.

That the members of the Executive Committee be allowed a per diem of four dollars for the time employed in the discharge of their duties.

That the Worthy Master, Treasurer, Lecturer and members of the Executive Committee be allowed their actual traveling expenses when employed in the discharge of their respective duties as above mentioned.

After some discussion, the consideration of the report was, on motion of Bro. Chase, N. H., made the special order for 1.30 o'clock P. M., this day.

Bro. Chase, N. H., presented the following :

To the Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the memorial of the Indiana State Grange, presented by Bro. James, in relation to a change in our organic law so as to make Fourth Degree members eligible as Representatives to the State Grange, and I am instructed to report favorably thereon.

Bro. Lang, Tex., moved to recommit the report to the Committee, with instructions to report an amendment to the Constitution in accordance with the Memorial.

Bro. Thing, Me., moved to amend the amendment of Bro. Lang, by instructing the Committee to report an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the State Granges to prescribe the qualifications of their own members, which was adopted; and the amendment and resolution as amended were adopted.

Labor was then suspended in the Fourth Degree, and the Grange opened in the Fifth Degree.

The Special Committee reported, that they had received and examined the applications of the following Brothers and Sisters for the Fifth Degree, and that they were found to be eligible :

Bro. W. H. Cheek, N. C.	Sister Bertha J. Wilcox, N. Y.
Sister Alice M. Cheek, "	Bro. Ambrose E. Ford, "
" Mary L. Moore, Md.	" L. H. Pease, Mich.
Bro. W. H. Gridley, N. Y.	" J. S. Reed, N. Y.
" Chas. W. Ford, "	Sister Libbie W. Weed, N. Y.
Sister Sadie A. Little, "	" Libbie N. Ford, "
Bro. C. C. Pontius, "	" Libbie E. Pontius, "
Sister Ruth C. Bartlett, N. Y.	

The Brothers and Sisters named were introduced and obligated, and the secrets of the Fifth Degree communicated to them.

The Grange was then closed in the Fifth Degree and opened in the Sixth Degree.

The Special Committee reported the names of the following as being eligible to receive the degree :

Bro. W. H. Cheek, N. C.	Bro. W. J. Stone, Ky.
Sister Alice M. Cheek, "	" B. R. Spilman, Cal.
" Edna Brigham, O.	Sister Mary L. Moore, Md.
Bro. W. H. Gridley, N. Y.	Bro. L. H. Pease, Mich.
" Chas. W. Ford, "	" J. S. Reed, N. Y.
Sister Libbie N. Ford, "	Sister Libbie W. Weed, "
" Abbie Benson, "	" Sadie A. Little, "
Bro. Merrit F. Varney, "	Bro. P. J. Mariner, "
" Malcolm Little, "	" Geo. C. Snow, "
" Chas. S. Sate, "	" N. W. Randall, "
" A. J. Bartlett, "	" C. S. Bond, "
Sister Bertha J. Wilcox, "	" C. C. Pontius, "
" Ruth C. Bartlett, "	Sister Libbie E. Pontius, "
Bro. J. C. Ford, "	Bro. Ambrose C. Ford, "
" Walter Marks, "	" R. H. Dixon, "
" J. O. Clark, "	" N. D. Bellis, "
" C. W. Gilbert, "	Sister Julia A. Little, "
" J. Q. A. Barrington, Mich.	Bro. W. M. Hunt, "
Sister G. W. Ewing, "	" A. N. Norton, Mich.
Bro. S. W. Hill, Canada.	" E. H. Hilborn, Canada.
" W. P. Page, "	Sister Sarah W. Hilborn, "

All of whom were introduced and obligated, and the secrets of the Sixth Degree communicated to them.

The Grange was then closed in the Sixth Degree and opened in the Fourth Degree.

On motion of Bro. Moore, the vote by which the consideration of the report of the Finance Committee fixing the salaries of the officers for the ensuing year, was made the special order for 1.30 o'clock to-day, was reconsidered.

On motion of Bro. Moore, the resolution was amended by striking out the words "one thirty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three;" and the resolution as amended was then agreed to.

On motion of Bro. Moore, the Grange took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by Acting Worthy Master Woodman.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted Bro. Lang, Tex., to introduce the following :

Resolved, That a Committee of three members be appointed to solicit for publication in the Proceedings a copy of the address delivered by Bro. Thomas K. Beecher before the National Grange at this session.

Adopted.

Regular order of business, viz., consideration of reports of Committees, was resumed.

Bro. Chase, N. H., presented the following reports :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the following memorials in relation to the minimum dues from members of Subordinate Granges, presented by Bro. Thing, viz. :

From Eastern Star Grange, No. 7, of Maine.

" Golden Rule Grange, No. 193, "

" Golden Harvest Grange, —, "

" Rural Grange, No. 207, "

" Mt. Vernon Grange, No. 211, "

and I am instructed to report adversely thereto.

On motion, the report was received and the recommendation concurred in.

Also,

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the Memorial of the Maryland State Grange in relation to the election of delegates from Subordinate Granges to the State Grange, and your Committee has instructed me to report adversely thereto.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., the report was temporarily laid on the table.

Also,

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the preamble and resolution offered by Bro. Wayne, in relation to empowering the several State Granges to confer the Sixth Degree, and I am instructed to report adversely thereto.

On motion of Bro. Lang, the report was recommitted to the

Committee with instructions to report an amendment in accordance with the resolution offered by Bro. Wayne.

Bro. Moore, Md., from the Committee on Good of the Order, offered the following reports :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, have had before them the request of Meyers Grange, No. 191, of Miss., asking permission to change its name to Fidelity Grange, No. 191, and have instructed me to report back the paper with the recommendation that the request be granted.

On motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

Also,

The Committee on the Good of the Order have had under consideration the memorial from Aurelius Grange, No. 371, State of New York, and have instructed me to report favorably thereon, and to recommend that the same be referred to the Committee on Ritual, and that said Committee be instructed to prepare a "Planting Ceremony," and report the same to this Grange for adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Also,

Your Committee on Good of the Order have had under consideration the resolution offered by Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., in which this Committee is instructed to propose a plan for raising and providing a fund for charity and relief to be recommended to Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges. While your Committee feel deeply the importance of inculcating charity in all the workings of our Order, they are of the opinion that any general rules or recommendations to the entire Order would be impracticable, believing it best to let each Grange, Subordinate, State or National, work out this noble principle in its own way.

On motion, the views of the Committee were concurred in.

The special order set for the hour, 2.30 P. M., viz. : "discussion on the general interests of the Order," was taken up, when Bros. Baylor, W. Va., Sherwin, Wis. and Smith, Geo., addressed the Grange on the condition of the Order in its respective States.

The Special Order set for the hour 3 o'clock P. M., viz. : consideration of the report of the Finance Committee fixing the salaries of the Officers for the current year, was taken up.

On motion of Bro. Ware, Mass., the report was considered by sections.

The first section, relating to the salary of the Worthy Master, was read. After discussion, Bro. Chase moved to amend the report of the Committee by striking out the 1st section and substituting therefor the following :

That the compensation of the Worthy Master be five dollars per day and expenses while employed on Grange business.

After further discussion, Bro. Brigham, O., moved to amend the amendment of Bro. Chase, by substituting the following :

That the Master receive for office work the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, and an additional compensation of three dollars (\$3.00) per day and expenses when attending meetings of the National Grange and the Executive Committee, or in travelling in the interests of the Grange.

After discussion, Bro. Baylor demanded the yeas and nays on this amendment. The demand being sustained the roll was called,

And it was decided in the negative..... { Yeas, 5
Nays, 40

Those voting in the affirmative were—

Bro. Moore, Md.	Sister Brigham, O.
Bro. Brigham, O.	Bro. Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Baylor, W. Va.	

(5.)

Those voting in the negative were—

Bro. Spilman, Cal.	Sister Darden, Miss.
Bro. Booth, Col.	Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.
Sister Booth, Col.	Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.
Bro. Wilson, Fla.	Bro. Chase, N. H.
Bro. Smith, Geo.	Sister Chase, N. H.
Bro. Forsyth, Ill.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
Sister Forsyth, Ill.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. James, Ind.	Bro. Wayne, N. Y.
Sister James, Ind.	Sister Wayne, N. Y.
Bro. Sims, Kan.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.
Sister Sims, Kan.	Sister Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Thing, Me.	Bro. Shipley, Oregon.
Sister Thing, Me.	Bro. Piollet, Pa.
Bro. Ware, Mass.	Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.
Sister Ware, Mass.	Bro. Harwell, Tenn.
Bro. Woodman, Mich.	Bro. Lang, Tex.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	Sister Franklin, Vt.

Bro. Adams, Minn.
Sister Adams, Minn.
Bro. Darden, Miss.

Bro. Sherwin, Wis.
Sister Sherwin, Wis.
Bro. Stone, Ky.

(40.)

So the amendment was declared rejected.

Bro. Moore, Md., offered the following amendment :

Strike out the words, "That the compensation of the Worthy Master be five dollars per day and expenses while employed on Grange business," and insert in lieu thereof the following : "The salary of the Worthy Master shall be five hundred dollars (\$500) per year, and necessary travelling expenses when engaged in Grange work."

Which was adopted ; the amendment as amended was adopted, and the section as amended adopted.

The second section, fixing the salary of the Worthy Secretary at six hundred dollars (\$600), with travelling expenses, while attending the sessions of the National Grange and the meetings of the Executive Committee, was read, and on motion, adopted.

The third section, fixing the salary of the Worthy Treasurer at three hundred dollars (\$300), was read, and on motion, adopted.

The fourth section, fixing the compensation of the Worthy Lecturer at four dollars per day when employed under direction of the National Grange, or the Executive Committee, was read.

Bro. Moore, moved to amend by striking out the words "Executive Committee," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the Worthy Master of the National Grange," which was lost, and the section then adopted.

The fifth section, fixing the compensation of the members of the Executive Committee at four dollars a day when employed in the discharge of their duties was read.

On motion of Bro. Booth, the section was amended by striking out the word "four" and inserting the word "three" in lieu thereof, and the section as amended adopted.

The sixth section, allowing the Worthy Master, the Treasurer, Lecturer and Members of the Executive Committee their actual travelling expenses when employed in the discharge of their respective duties, was read, and on motion, adopted.

Bro. James, Ind., presented a claim from Henry Menkadinck, of Indianapolis, Ind., for thirty dollars (\$30 00), for expenses

incurred in translating the Ritual into German, per order of O. H. Kelley, former Secretary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances.

On motion of Bro. Moore, Md., it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be required to report to this Grange if an amendment to the Constitution proposed at the 10th Session, page 158 proceedings, and sent to the States for ratification was ratified, and that said Committee be required to report the votes by States in detail.

The roll of States was called and the following was presented :

By Bro. Wilson, Fla. :

An amendment to the Constitution providing that the National Grange shall be convened only when the Executive Committee of the National Grange is fully satisfied that the financial ability of the Treasury will sustain the expense of meeting.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Smith, Geo. :

A resolution instructing the Executive Committee to have printed — copies of the improved and Revised Manual, or a sufficient number thereof to meet the wants of our Order.

Referred to the Committee on Ritual.

By Bro. Thing, Me. :

A communication from North Jay Grange, Me., suggesting an amendment to the Constitution reducing the quarterly dues of Subordinate Granges to five cents.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Also,

A communication from North Jay Grange, Me., suggesting an amendment of the Constitution making a change in the time for holding the election and installation of officers in Subordinate Granges.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Moore, Md. :

Resolved, That the question of per diem and mileage of members be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Adopted.

By Bro. Woodman, Mich. :

A communication from C. L. Whitney, Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange, relating to the publication of the Revised Manual.

Referred to the Committee on Ritual.

By Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo. :

A memorial of State Grange of Missouri asking that the funds in the Treasury of the National Grange, or a part thereof, be paid back to the States in proportion to the amounts actually paid by them, to be used mainly in advancing the interests of the Order, by active Lecturing and otherwise.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Piollet, Pa. :

A communication from Sister Sarah S. Rex, of Coal Point Grange, Pa., and Worthy Flora of the State Grange of Penna., requesting that Sister Carrie A. Hall be designated by the National Grange to prepare a design for a badge or brooch to be adopted by the National Grange, which can be procured and worn by the members of the Order.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Sherwin, Wis. :

Amendment to Sec. 3, Art. III, of Constitution, by striking out the word "annually" and inserting the word "biennially."

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion of Bro. Moore, Md., the Grange took a recess until 8 o'clock, P. M.

8 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by Acting Master Woodman.

By unanimous consent, the Committee on Good of the Order had permission to make report.

Bro. Moore presented the following :

Your Committee on Good of the Order have had under consideration the letter of Sister Sarah S. Rex, Worthy Flora of the Pennsylvania State Grange, and have instructed me to report adversely thereto.

By consent the report was placed on the order of unfinished business for the present.

Bro. Moore also presented the following :

Your Committee have had under consideration the memorial of the State Grange of Missouri, asking a division of the funds in the National Grange Treasury, to be used by the State Granges as a Lecture fund. In view of the fact that the National Grange has, up to the present time, contributed to the several States the

sum of \$92,472.80, and have only now a nest egg of \$40,000, I am instructed to report adversely to the petition.

On motion, the report was concurred in.

Bro. Brigham, O., called up the subject of "Regalia for Subordinate Granges," which was brought to the attention of the National Grange at its last session, through a communication from Sister Julia A. Aldrich, and placed in the hands of the Executive Committee for action.

Bro. Chase, N. H., moved that the Committee on Ritual be instructed to consider and report upon the subject of Regalia for the several Granges.

Bro. Moore, Md., moved as a substitute, that the subject be referred to the Executive Committee to act in conjunction with a special committee to consist of five sisters, which was adopted, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Sister Adams,

Sister Moore,

Sister Darden,

Sister Eshbaugh,

Sister Chase,

were appointed as the Special Committee.

Bro. Sherwin, inquired whether the resolution adopted at the last session of the National Grange (page 117 proceedings) directing the Executive Committee to print and distribute the papers presented by Bro. Darden and adopted by the National Grange, had been carried out.

Bro. Ellis of the Executive Committee explained that the Committee had earnestly considered the question, and had, in view of the expense that would attend the printing of these papers, and that they would appear in full in the Proceedings, which would go to every Grange, determined that the publication in the Proceedings would fulfil the requirements of the resolution.

The order of unfinished business was called.

The report of the Committee on Good of the Order on the communication of Sister Rex, was read.

Bro. Piollet moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee with instructions to report in favor of the suggestion of Sister Rex, which was not adopted.

On motion of Bro. Chase, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Moore, the Grange was closed until tomorrow, Saturday, at 9.30 A. M.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, November 22d, 1879.

The Grange assembled, pursuant to order, at 9.30 A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree, by Worthy Overseer Woodman, acting as Worthy Master.

Present, the officers and members as on previous day, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The Journal of Friday's proceedings was read and approved.

Worthy Master Adams announced the following Special Committee under the resolution of Bro. Lang, to solicit for publication, the address of Bro. Beecher :

Bro. Wayne, N. Y., Bro. Piollet, Pa.,
Bro. Ware, Mass.

Regular order of business taken up.

Bro. James, Ind., presented the following :

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report, That the State of Alabama is clear on the books of the National Grange, and is entitled to representation on this floor.

On motion of Bro. Moore, the report was received and ordered to be entered on the Journal.

Bro. Wilson, Fla., presented the following :

Your Committee on Division of Labor, to whom was referred the Master's Address, further ask to refer the parts of the address that relate to "Want of Lecturers;" "What shall be done;" and "Woman's Mission," to the Committee on Good of the Order; so much as relates to "Decisions," to the Committee on Digest; so much as relates to "Transportation," to Committee on Transportation; so much as relates to "Education," to the Committee on Education; and so much as relates to "Deceased Members," to the Special Committee on Memorials.

Your Committee have also had under consideration the memorial presented to this body by Bro. Eshbaugh, on part of the

Missouri State Grange, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion, the report was received, and the recommendations concurred in.

Bro. Chase presented the following :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was re-committed the memorial of Bro. Wayne in relation to empowering the several State Granges to confer the Sixth Degree, with instructions to report an amendment in accordance with the memorial, has had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the National Grange, without recommendation, viz. : Amend Sec. 1, Art. I, of the Constitution, by inserting after the words "Fifth Degree" in the first line, the words "Sixth Degree."

Bro. Wayne moved to adopt the recommendation of the Committee.

Pending discussion of the question the hour set for the special order, viz. : the "election of officers" was reached, and the question under consideration was placed on the order of unfinished business.

The Grange proceeded to the election of officers, the Assistant Steward and Lady Assistant Steward being designated as Tellers.

On the first ballot, Bro. J. J. Woodman, of Michigan, having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Master of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the third ballot, Bro. Put. Darden, of Mississippi, having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Overseer of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the third ballot, Bro. Henry Eshbaugh, of Missouri, having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared elected Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the second ballot, Bro. A. J. Vaughn, of Tennessee, having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Steward of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Bro. William Sims, of Kansas, having re

ceived a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Assistant Steward of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, the Grange took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by Worthy Overseer Woodman, acting as Worthy Master.

Consideration of the special order of the day, viz., the election of officers, which was pending at the hour of recess, was resumed.

On the second ballot, Bro. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Chaplain of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Bro. F. M. McDowell, of New York, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Treasurer of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Bro. Wm. M. Ireland, of District of Columbia, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Secretary of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Bro. O. Dinwiddie, of Indiana, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Gate-Keeper of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Sister Harty H. Woodman, of Michigan, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Ceres of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the second ballot, Sister Mary Lou Darden, of Mississippi, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Pomona of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the seventh ballot, Sister Elizabeth M. Nicholson, of New

Jersey, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Flora of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the second ballot, Sister Hannah A. Sims, of Kansas, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Lady Assistant Steward of the National Grange for the Constitutional term.

On the third ballot, Bro. Wm. G. Wayne, of New York, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected a member of the Executive Committee for the Constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected a member of the Executive Committee for the Constitutional term.

On motion of Bro. Baylor, W. Va., the Grange took a recess until 7.30 o'clock P. M.

7.30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by acting Worthy Master Woodman.

Worthy Master Adams announced that he had received a telegraphic communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture, asking the time fixed for adjournment, and announcing that he had forwarded twenty-five copies of his annual report for the use of the members.

On motion of Bro. Moore, the communication was filed, and the Worthy Master requested to reply to it.

The regular order of business, suspended in order to take up the special order—viz., the election of officers—was resumed.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws having the floor, Bro. Chase presented the following :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was re-committed the memorial of the Indiana State Grange, presented by Bro. James, in relation to making Fourth Degree members eligible as representatives to the State Grange, with instructions "to report an amendment by which the State Granges will be permitted to regulate and prescribe the qualifications of

their own members," has had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the following proposed amendment, *without* recommendation, viz.:

"Amend the Constitution of the National Grange by striking out Sections 1 and 2 of Article I. of the Constitution and By-Laws, and by inserting in place thereof, viz.:

"Section 1. Fifth Degree—Pomona (Hope), composed of such members as may be provided for by the several State Granges."

Bro. Lang, Tex., offered the following as a substitute for the amendment proposed by the Committee:

"Section 1. Fifth Degree—Pomona (Hope), composed of such members as have taken the Fourth Degree, and who are in good standing, under such regulations as may be provided for by the State Granges."

After discussion, Bro. Lang withdrew his substitute in order to enable Bro. Lipscomb to present the following as a substitute:

Amend Section 1 by striking out all after the word "Hope," and insert in lieu thereof, the words "Composed of such Masters and Past Masters or Fourth Degree members as may be elected thereto, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the respective State Granges."

Pending discussion of the substitute, on motion of Bro. Wayne, N. Y., the whole question was placed in the order of unfinished business.

The call of committees for reports was continued.

The Committee on Accounts, through Bro. Sims, presented the following reports:

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of Bro. S. H. Ellis, member of the Executive Committee, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1879, have had the same under consideration, and find the balance in his hands at the beginning of the fiscal year, was..... \$102 70
That he has drawn from the treasury during the year..... 200 00

Making a total of.....\$302 70
That he has paid expenses during the year, which
are properly chargeable to the National Grange,
to the amount of..... \$100 95
And that his per diem for the same time amounts to 100 00

.....\$200 95
Leaving a balance in his hands at the close of the fiscal
year of.....\$101 75

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that said account be approved and placed on file.

The report was received, and, on motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

Also,

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of Bro. Henley James, member of the Executive Committee for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1879, has had the same under consideration, and find the several items of expense therein contained, amounting to..... \$125 46
to be correct and properly chargeable to the National Grange.
That his per diem for the year amounts to..... 104 00

A total of..... \$229 46
That he had a balance in his hands at the beginning of the year, Oct. 1, 1878..... \$43 73
That he has drawn from the treasury..... 200 00

----- \$243 73
Leaving a balance in his hands at close of year, Sept. 30, 1879, of..... \$14 27
Your Committee, therefore, direct me to report said account correct, and recommend that it be approved and placed on file.

The report was received, and, on motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

Also,

Your Committee on Accounts, to which was referred the account of Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken, member of the Executive Committee, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1879, has had the same under consideration, and find the several items therein charged to be correct, and amount, for expenses, to..... \$116 25
And for per diem for the year..... 156 00

A total of..... \$272 25
That he has drawn from Fiscal Agency during the year the sum of..... 300 00

----- \$27 75
Leaving cash in his hands at close of year, Sept. 30, 1879. \$27 75
Your Committee therefore recommend that said account be approved, and placed on file.

The report was received and the recommendation concurred in.

Also,

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of your Worthy Master. Samuel E. Adams, from Nov. 1, 1878, to close of fiscal year. Sept. 30, 1879, has had the same under consideration, and direct me to report that the several items therein contained are correct, and properly chargeable to the National Grange, and make for expenses, for the term above

indicated, the sum of.....\$274 55
 And for per diem for same time 48 00

A total of.....\$282 55
 That he has drawn from the treasury, on account of
 above, the sum of..... 800 00

Leaving balance in his hands at close of fiscal year of.... \$17 45

Your Committee therefore direct me to report said account correct, and recommend that the same be approved and placed on file.

The report was received, and, on motion, the recommendation concurred in.

Bro. Aiken, S. C., presented the following :

Your Committee on Claims and Grievances, to whom was referred the claim of Henry Menkadinck for translating the Ritual into German. beg leave to report : That they have had the same under consideration, and recommend its payment.

The report was received, and, on motion, the recommendation concurred in.

On a call of the States, the following was presented :

By Bro. Woodman, Mich.,—

Resolution of State Grange of Michigan, asking amendment to Constitution, as to representation, and that girls at the age of 15 years be admitted to membership in the Order.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Also, a communication from the Lecturer of Ionia County Grange, asking that the Fifth Degree be conferred in County Granges only ; and that an Annual Word be provided for the special use of Pomona Granges.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Piollet, Pa.,—

A communication from L. C. Bloom, Secretary of Lawrence Grange, No. 533, Pa., proposing an amendment to Section 1 Article VIII. of the Constitution, providing for a reduction of dues where more than two of one family are members of the Grange.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.,—

Resolution, That the Digest be referred to the Worthy Master elect and the Committee on Digest, with instructions to correct and perfect it so as to serve as a complete guide on all parliamentary law of the Order.

After discussion, the resolution was not adopted.

On motion of Bro. Chase, N. H., the vote by which the report of the Committee on Good of the Order, on Memorial of Sister Rex of Pa., was concurred in, was reconsidered.

On motion of Bro. Chase, the report was placed on the order of unfinished business.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., the Grange decided to adjourn until Monday, at 9.30 A. M., and was closed in form.

FIFTH DAY.

Monday, Nov. 24th, 1879.

The National Grange met, pursuant to order, at 9.30 o'clock A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree, by acting Worthy Master Woodman.

A quorum being present, the Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

Under the regular order of business, the following reports were presented :

From the Committee on Division of Labor,—

The Committee on Division of Labor, to whom was referred the report of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, would respectfully recommend that so much thereof as refers to the "Finances of the National Grange," be referred to the Committee on Finance; that so much as refers to a change in the "By-Laws" of the National Grange, be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws; that so much as refers to the printing of a "new Ritual," be referred to the Committee on Ritual.

The report was received, and, on motion, the recommendations were concurred in.

Your Committee on Division of Labor, to whom was referred the Address of the Worthy Lecturer, would recommend that so much thereof as refers to "Railroads" be referred to the Committee on Transportation; that so much as refers "New Ritual" and "Memorial Trees" be referred to the Committee on Ritual; that so much as refers to "Extending a Helping Hand" and the "Patent Laws" be referred to the Committee on Resolutions;

that so much as refers to "Young People as Members," and to the "Grange Press," be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws; that so much as refers to "Progress," "Education" and "Grange Schools" be referred to the Committee on Education; that so much as refers to the "Department of Agriculture" be referred to the Special Committee on the Condition of American Agriculture.

The report was received and the recommendations were concurred in.

By the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the resolution of Bro. Sherwin, Wis., in relation to establishing biennial sessions of the National Grange, and I am instructed to report favorably thereon, and to report and recommend the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the National Grange, viz.:

Amend Section 3 Article III. of the Constitution by striking out the word "annually," and by inserting the word "biennially" in place thereof;

And by striking out the words "from year to year," in the 8d Section;

And by striking out the word "annual," in Article IV., and by inserting in place thereof the word "biennial."

After discussion by Bros. Wilson, James, Sims, Brigham and Chase, in the affirmative, and Bros. Forsyth, Lipscomb, Ware, Whitehead, Stone and Cheek, in the negative, and by Bro. Lang, generally, on motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., the report was laid on the table until after the Special Committee on American Agriculture had reported. Adopted.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the memorial of Bro. Wilson, in relation to future sessions of the National Grange, and I am instructed to report adversely thereto.

The report was received, and, on motion, concurred in.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the memorial of North Jay Grange, of Maine, presented by Bro. Thing, in relation to the election of officers in the Subordinate Granges, and has instructed me to report the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the National Grange, and to recommend its passage, viz.:

Amend Section 2 Article II., by striking out the following words, viz.: "at the regular meeting in December," and the words "at the regular meeting in January."

The report was received, and, on motion of Bro. Moore, Md., placed in the order of unfinished business.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the memorial of Bro. Warren Leland, presented by Bro. Thing, in relation to dues, and I am instructed to report the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the National Grange, and to recommend its passage, viz.:

Amend Section 1 Article VIII., by striking out the whole of said section, and by inserting in place thereof the following, viz.:

"Section 1. Each Subordinate Grange shall determine the amount and time of payment of the dues of its members."

The report was received, and placed on the order of unfinished business.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the memorial of the State Grange of Missouri, presented by Bro. Eshbaugh, in relation to biennial sessions of the National Grange and State Granges; also in relation to making Fourth Degree members eligible as representatives to the State Granges; also in relation to membership fees and dues; also in relation to the higher degrees, and has instructed me to report *favorably* in relation to biennial sessions, also in relation to making Fourth Degree members eligible as representatives to the State Granges, and in relation to membership dues; and *unfavorably* in relation to representation in proportion to membership, also in relation to membership fees, and in relation to abolishing the higher degrees; and recommend the adoption of the following proposed amendment, viz.:

"Amend Section 2 Article III. of the Constitution, by inserting after the word 'meet' the words 'bi-ennially, or,' and by striking out the words 'from year to year,' in said section."

The report was received, and, on motion, was placed in the order of unfinished business.

On motion of Bro. Wayne, N. Y., the Grange took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by acting Worthy Master Woodman.

Worthy Master Adams announced that he had received from the Commissioner of Agriculture twenty-five copies of his report for the year 1878, which he would distribute to the members.

Regular order of business resumed.

The Committee on Good of the Order presented the following report:

Your Committee on Good of the Order has had under consideration the memorial of Ionia County Grange, Michigan, presented by Bro. Woodman, asking that the Fifth Degree be conferred only in County Granges, and that an annual password be provided for the especial use of County Granges, and I am directed to report *adversely* to both propositions.

The report was received, and, on motion, concurred in.

Your Committee on Good of the Order have had under consideration the resolution offered by Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., viz.:

Resolved, That all officers of the Order, especially those of the National and State Granges, shall be required to be members in full standing in some Subordinate Grange, and clear upon its books.

I am directed to report back the same without amendment, and recommend its passage.

J. T. MOORE, *Chairman*.

The report was received, and, on motion of Bro. Baylor, W. Va., the resolution was amended by adding, after the word "books," the words, "Provided, that this resolution shall not take effect until three months from this date."

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Bro. Woodman presented the following:

The Committee on Order of Business have instructed me to recommend the following change in the present order of business.

Transpose the order so as to have the "call of roll for introduction of business to be referred without debate," immediately follow "Reading of Minutes of the preceding day."

The report was received, and the recommendation concurred in.

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., presented the following reports:

Your Committee on Co-operation, to whom was referred the preamble and resolutions of Bro. Aiken, of South Carolina, which reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The United States Board of Trade, of the city of New York, did at a meeting held in Sept., 1878, pass resolutions looking to the practicability of holding a World's Fair in New York City; and,

WHEREAS, Pursuant to an invitation from the United States Board of Trade to all commercial, agricultural, industrial and manufacturing organizations throughout the United States, a National Convention was held in New York City, in June, 1879, composed of over two hundred delegates, who discussed the subject of holding a World's Fair in New York City, during the year 1883; and,

WHEREAS, All such competitive exhibitions of the resources of the countries of the globe do directly tend to develop and perfect every industrial enterprise; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, do approve the efforts of the United States Board of Trade to hold a World's Fair, in New York City, in 1883.

Resolved, That we do hereby request the various State Granges to encourage the Subordinate Granges to prepare to participate in this grand exhibition, with the hope that successful efforts may be made to secure a department devoted exclusively to the exhibition of Grange products from all parts of the Union.

Your Committee have given the subject a careful consideration, and give it their hearty approval, believing that it will tend to develop our agricultural interests to greater and more permanent prosperity throughout the land. Should the agriculturist neglect to participate in a World's Fair, the exhibition would, in a measure, prove a failure. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Master of the National Grange correspond with the proper officials in charge of the World's Fair to be held in the city of New York, in 1883, to secure a department set apart exclusively for Grange products, and report the results of such correspondence to the Masters of the several State Granges.

Resolved, That this Grange urge upon State Granges the propriety of putting forth such reasonable efforts, in their respective States, as to them may seem best adapted to accomplish the object in view, and encourage Patrons and farmers to co operate together in making the Grange department of the World's Fair in 1883 what its importance seems to demand it should be—"A GRAND SUCCESS."

The report was received, and, on motion, the resolutions were considered separately and adopted.

Your Committee have also had under consideration the preamble and resolutions referred to them in reference to a representation from this body in the Agricultural Convention in the city of New York, on the 9th of December next, and have instructed me to report favorably thereon, and to recommend the adoption of the first resolution as offered to this body by Bro. Aiken, of S. C., viz.:

"Resolved, That this National Grange approve of such effort on the part of the farmers of the State of New York, and they do hereby request the Worthy Master to appoint a committee of three members to represent the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry at said Convention."

The report was received, and, on motion, the recommendation was concurred in and the resolution adopted.

Your Committee on Co-operation, being deeply impressed with the importance and responsibility of the duty assigned them, approach the subject with some degree of fear and timidity, from the fact that some of the best minds in our Order have given to

this subject much thought, and still the great problem of true co-operation is not yet clearly solved, and hence has not been carried into general practice.

Co-operation, in its true sense, means emphatically to act jointly together with one another, to labor unitedly for the same object, to combine efforts and influence for the same purpose, to unite thought and action and direct them in the same channel, for the purpose of accomplishing desirable results.

Governments, National, State and local, are founded upon the principle of co-operation. Failure and disappointment will be the inevitable result of any organization that ignores this principle. The founders of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry very wisely incorporated this grand principle in the organic law of the Order, so that we might become conversant with its use at the beginning of the great work, and familiar with its practice in all our efforts.

It requires the co-operation of at least nine men and four women to organize a Subordinate Grange. It requires the co-operative effort of these thirteen to make the social feature a success. It requires earnest co-operative labor to advance the educational work of the Order. Indeed all work of importance in our Order requires co-operative effort. We must teach members everywhere their duties, rights and privileges upon all questions of political economy, the affairs of government and the rights of free citizenship. When these questions are properly understood, and we apply co-operation in its true sense, as is reasonable and just to a free people, then, and not till then, will we enjoy an equitable distribution of the blessings, and equally share the burdens of government.

By co-operation, properly understood and correctly applied, we can remove nineteen-twentieths of all the burdens of which the farmers now complain. Indeed, there is not a promise made by the organization, or a reform desired by its members, that cannot be accomplished by the true method of co-operation. But just as long as we give more heed to strife, sectionalism and partizanism than we do to fraternal co-operation, we must expect to bear the burdens that of right belong to others. Co-operation in our Order means advancement of agriculture, success of our organization, prosperity of its members, and elevation to a higher and nobler man and womanhood. So thoroughly are we impressed with the magnitude of this subject and its influence upon the future prosperity of our organization, that we would most respectfully recommend that the members of the National Grange be requested to use all reasonable efforts in their respective States to teach, by practice and precept, co-operation in its true sense in all things pertaining to our Order, to the end that co-operation may soon be a triumphant success. We shall then know no favoritism, no sectionalism, but one people, one government, and that of the people and for the good of the people.

The report was received, and, on motion, was concurred in.

On a call of the States the following were presented :

By Bro. Wilson, Fla.,—

To shape the education and mould the social and moral character of our children, we conceive to be one of the greatest missions of our Order ; in proportion as this is done, all things else desired to promote the prosperity and happiness of our people will necessarily follow. The great number of school books printed by the different authors and publishers, all of whom form a combination, stupendous in its proportions, that imposes an unnecessary tax, amounting to millions of dollars annually, upon the farmers of our country to supply their children with the school books that are selected by the numerous teachers according to their interests and fancy. To avoid this imposition, and give our children increased facilities for acquiring a scholastic education, fitting them for business, and to pursue the honorable avocation of cultivating the soil, it is highly important that the proper books, uniform in literature, for our schools, be so arranged that they will meet the wants of our children and prevent the unnecessary expense we are now subjected to. The facilities for printing books in our country are so great that many publishers would be glad to print the books and furnish them at wholesale prices to patrons of schools. An appropriate committee of five, representing the different sections of our great agricultural country, appointed by this body to report a system and class of books, at the next meeting of the National Grange, seems to us would be commencing in the right direction.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Bro. Chase,—

Resolved, That the Digest be amended by striking therefrom paragraph 2, Chapter IV., and by inserting in place thereof the following, viz.:

Paragraph 2. Each Subordinate Grange shall decide upon the eligibility of candidates for initiation and membership.

Also a list of proposed changes in the Digest.

Referred to the Committee on Digest.

By Bro. Woodman, Mich.,—

A communication from Bro. C. L. Whitney, Lecturer of the State Grange of Michigan, suggesting the preparation and publication of Manuals for certain ceremonials.

Referred to Committee on Ritual.

By Bro. Wayne, N. Y.,—

Amendment to Article VI. of the Constitution, by striking therefrom the words "of the age of sixteen years."

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Stone, Ky.,—

Resolved, That Sister C. D. Palmer, who has so well discharged the duties of Lady Assistant Steward during this session, be allowed mileage and per diem, at the same rate as shall be allowed to officers and members of this body.

Referred to the Committee on Mileage.

By Bro. Woodman, Mich.,—

WHEREAS, We, as an Order, have declared to the world that we "are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tend to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits;" and,

WHEREAS, The railroad companies and other corporations engaged in transportation have assumed the right to charge "just such rates for transporting freight as the commodities entering into commerce will bear," as the recent action in advancing freight rates will show; and,

WHEREAS, Full power is given to Congress "to regulate commerce among the several States," and to State legislatures to regulate commerce in the States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Transportation and Commercial Relations be instructed to prepare a memorial from this National Grange to the Congress of the United States, asking Congress to enact a law creating a National Board of Control, invested with full power to fix and regulate the freight rates, which may be charged by railroad companies and other corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, and report the same to this body at an early day.

Resolved, Further, that the State Granges be also requested to inaugurate such measures as may be deemed necessary to influence State legislation to provide a State Board of Control, with power to fix and regulate freight rates on all railroads within the State;

Resolved, That the Master of each State Grange be requested to present this matter to his State Grange by resolution, and appeal personally to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State, with earnest request to support and vote for such measure; also to prepare and send out to the Subordinate Granges blank petitions to Congress for such legislation, and request Subordinate Granges to cause such petitions to be circulated among *all the people* for signature, and then forward them to their Representatives in Congress.

Referred to Committee on Co-operation.

Also,

WHEREAS, The Patent Right Laws, as construed by the courts, making the innocent purchaser or maker of any patented article purchased or made in good faith for his own use, not knowing it to have been patented, liable to pay royalty for having used the

same, is an outrage upon common sense, and antagonistic to every principle of justice and fair dealing; and,

WHEREAS, Patent Right Agents are now travelling over the country and extorting royalty of such innocent purchasers or makers, under threats of prosecution in the United States Courts, and to be taken fifty or one hundred miles from home to be tried; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to prepare a suitable Memorial from the National Grange to the Congress of the United States, asking that body to so amend the Patent Laws that the innocent purchaser may be protected in the use of any article or implement sold in the market, making the manufacturer and vender *alone* responsible for violating Patent Laws. Also, to so amend the laws that where a person has made any article or implement in good faith, not knowing it to have been patented, but which is an infringement, he shall have the right to either pay the royalty, or discontinue its use, and thereby escape prosecution.

Resolved, That Masters of State Granges be requested to present this matter to their several State Granges, and recommend that prompt action be taken, and Memorials be sent by each State Grange to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, asking them individually to support and vote for such amendments. Also, to prepare and send out to the Subordinate Granges blank petitions for such legislation, to be circulated among *all the people* for signatures, and then to be forwarded to their Representatives in Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. Thing, Me. :

WHEREAS, Our true interests as a nation, our real and permanent prosperity and happiness as a people, imperatively demand that we should "dwell together in unity," that while jealously guarding our own rights we should be careful to accord to others the privileges which belong to every citizen, thus practically illustrating that charity which is the great distinguishing characteristic of our fraternity; and,

WHEREAS, Our future advancement will depend largely upon the full and practical recognition of the fact that the several States of this Union, in their social, industrial and political interests are mutually dependent upon each other, that when harm comes to one all must suffer, and that what is for the real good of one must result in general good to all; and,

WHEREAS, The influence of political parties as at present constituted, and as their interests are administered, and also of party papers and party speakers, tends to a very great degree to incite rather than allay sectional feelings and local jealousies, to provoke enmity between those whose political interests and social

relations demand that they should cultivate and maintain the most friendly relations, to engender a bitterness of party strife and an unhealthy rivalry among those who are really members of the same great family; and,

WHEREAS, Agriculture is at the foundation of all real prosperity and material development, and as we believe this development, can only be realized through the intelligent, cordial, unselfish organization and co-operation of agriculturists, and,

WHEREAS, Until the advent of this Order, no organization composed wholly of that class and administered in its especial interests had existed, through and by which farmers could so concentrate their efforts and unite their forces as to make their strength and importance apparent, and their influence felt and appreciated; therefore,

Resolved, By the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States, convened in annual session at the village of Canandaigua, State of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1879, that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the United States is a National Organization, that we recognize the rights, civil, political and industrial, of each citizen of this Union; that we have no sympathy with sectional feelings and jealousies, with party animosities, with the revival of past issues for party or personal aggrandisement, with that narrow, selfish, unstatesmanlike statesmanship which will result in creating a solid North or a solid South; with bribery, corruption, intimidation, ballot-box stuffing or bulldozing, either North or South; that while we utterly disclaim all intention or desire to make ourselves a political organization in any offensive or party sense, yet we believe in, and earnestly recommend the full and free exercise of the elective franchise, wholly uninfluenced, save by that intelligence which is, and in the very nature of things must be, the hope and strength of republican institutions, and which is so essential to national progress, and the development of a higher civilization; that we recognize the fact that the issues of the late civil war were settled by the war, and are issues of the past, while we as a nation and a people have to do with the living issues of the present, and that the revival of those issues North or South, no matter by whom, or by what party, while it serves to keep alive and intensify sectional feelings and bitterness, can result in no possible good and should be discountenanced and frowned upon by good citizens everywhere.

Resolved, That we extend to all members of our Order, no matter where their dwelling place, or however humble their circumstances, our cordial and fraternal greeting, and assure them of our continued interest in their welfare and our desire for their social and educational advancement, and material prosperity; and we hereby pledge ourselves anew, to labor to the extent of our ability for the realization of our wishes.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all farmers and farmers' wives, and farmers' sons and daughters throughout this broad land, to join our ranks and unite with us in one grand effort to give to the agriculturalists of America the intellectual and social standing which they have so richly earned, and to Agriculture the political recognition and pecuniary results which its vast importance demands, and we promise to labor faithfully with them to accomplish these results.

Unanimously adopted by a *rising* vote.

By Bro. Chase, N. H. :

Resolved, That the following paragraphs of Chapter VI of the Digest, be stricken therefrom, viz : Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 13.

Referred to Committee on Digest.

Worthy Master Adams appointed the following as the committee to visit New York in the interest of the formation of a National Agricultural Society :

Bro. Aiken to represent the South,

Bro. Piollet to represent the Middle States,

Bro. Forsyth to represent the West.

On motion of Bro. Moore, the Grange took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

7.30 P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by Acting Worthy Master Woodman.

By unanimous consent, Bro. Wayne presented the following :

BRIGHAM HALL,

Canandaigua, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1879.

WM. G. WAYNE, Esq.,—*Dear Sir* :

If there are any members of the Grange who may desire to visit Brigham Hall, it will afford me great pleasure to receive them upon any day (except Thursday next) from 10 to 12, or from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Very Respectfully Yours,

D. R. BURRELL,

Resident Physician.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., the invitation was received and filed, and the Worthy Secretary was directed to acknowledge its receipt and convey the thanks of the National Grange to Dr. Burrell for the courtesy extended.

Under the order of unfinished business, the following was considered :

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, proposing an amendment to Section 1, Article 1, of the Constitution, by inserting after the words "Fifth Degree," in the first line, the words "Sixth Degree."

The vote on the question of adopting the proposed amendment was taken by yeas and nays,

And it was decided in the negative { Yeas, 28
Nays, 16

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bro. Spilman, Cal.	Bro. Wayne, N. Y.
" Wilson, Fla.	Sister Wayne, N. Y.
" Forsyth, Ills.	Bro. Brigham, O.
Sister Forsyth, Ills.	Bro. Shipley, Oregon.
Bro. James, Ind.	" Piollet, Pa.
Sister James, Ind.	" Lipscomb, S. C.
Bro. Thing, Me.	" Harwell, Tenn.
Sister Thing, Me.	" Lang, Tex.
Bro. Moore, Md.	Sister Lang, Tex.
Bro. Woodman, Mich.	Bro. Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Darden, Miss.	" Baylor, W. Va.
Sister Darden, Miss.	" Sherwin, Wis.
Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.	Sister Sherwin, Wis.
Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.	Bro. Stone, Ky.

Twenty-eight (28).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bro. Booth, Col.	Sister Ware, Mass.
Sister Booth, Col.	Sister Adams, Minn.
Bro. Rosa, Del.	Bro. Chase, N. H.
Bro. Smith, Geo.	Sister Chase, N. H.
Bro. Sims, Kan.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
Sister Sims, Kan.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Sister Moore, Md.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Ware, Mass.	Sister Franklin, Vt.

Sixteen (16).

Two-thirds of the members not voting in the affirmative, the proposed amendment was rejected.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws,

proposing the following amendment to the Constitution,—strike out sections 1 and 2 of article 1 and insert in place thereof the following—“Section 1, Fifth Degree Pomona, (Hope), composed of such members as may be provided for by the several State Granges,” was taken up, the question being upon the substitute offered by Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., as follows—“Strike out all after the word ‘Hope,’ insert in place thereof the following—Composed of such Masters and Past Masters or Fourth Degree members as may be elected thereto under such regulations as may be prescribed by the respective State Granges.”

After discussion the substitute was not adopted.

Bro. James offered the following as a substitute for the recommendation of the Committee :

Insert after the word Matron and before the word Provided, in the third line of the first section the following words—“and such Fourth Degree members as may be elected thereto, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the State Grange,” and by inserting in the fifth line of said section after the word “vote” and before the word “and,” the following words—“Except they shall be elected thereto.”

Bro. Eshbaugh moved to recommit to the Committee with instructions “to report an amendment to permit State Granges which so desire to reduce or change their representation to select representatives from Fourth Degree members.”

Bro. Spilman, Cal., demanded the previous question, which was sustained.

The vote being taken was lost.

The question recurred upon the substitute offered by Bro. James, on which the yeas and nays were demanded. The demand being sustained, the roll was called,

And it was decided in the negative { Yeas, 11
Nays, 28

Those voting in the affirmative were—

Bro. Forsyth, Ill.

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.

Sister Forsyth, Ill.

Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.

Bro. James, Ind.

Bro. Brigham, O.

Sister James, Ind.,

“ Piolet, Pa.

Bro. Woodman, Mich.

“ Lang, Tex.

Bro. Baylor, W. Va.

Eleven (11).

Those voting in the negative were—

Bro. Spilman, Cal.	Bro. Darden, Miss.
“ Booth, Col.	Bro. Chase, N. H.
Sister Booth, Col.	Sister Chase, N. H.
Bro. Wilson, Fla.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
“ Smith, Geo.	“ Cheek, N. C.
“ Sims, Kas.	“ Shipley, Ore.
Sister Sims, Kas.	“ Lipscomb, S. C.
Bro. Thing, Me.	“ Harwell, Tenn.
Sister Thing, Me.	“ Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Moore, Md.	Sister Franklin, Vt.
Sister Moore, Md.	Bro. Sherwin, Wis.
Bro. Ware, Mass.	Sister Sherwin, “
Sister Adams, Minn.	Bro. Stone, Ky.
Bro. Rosa, Del.	“ Wayne, N. Y.

Twenty-eight (28).

So the substitute was rejected.

The question then recurred on the report of the Committee, on which the yeas and nays were demanded, which being sustained, the roll was called,

And it was decided in the negative { Yeas, 10
Nays, 31

Those voting in the affirmative were—

Bro. Smith, Ga.	Bro. Brigham, O.
“ Sims, Kan.	“ Piollet, Pa.
“ Thing, Me.	“ Lipscomb, S. C.
Sister Thing, Me.	“ Lang, Tex.
Bro. Sherwin, Wis.	“ Moore, Md.

Ten (10).

Those voting in the negative were—

Bro. Spilman, Cal.	Bro. Chase, N. H.
“ Booth, Col.	Sister Chase, N. H.
Sister Booth, Col.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Rosa, Del.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
“ Wilson, Fla.	Bro. Wayne, N. Y.
“ Forsyth, Ill.	Sister Wayne, N. Y.
Sister Forsyth, Ill.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.
Bro. James, Ind.	“ Shipley, Ore.
Sister James, Ind.	“ Harwell, Tenn.
“ Moore, Md.	“ Franklin, Vt.

Bro. Ware, Mass.	Sister Franklin, Vt.
" Woodman, Mich.	Bro. Sherwin, Wis.
Sister Adams, Minn.	Sister Sherwin, "
Bro. Darden, Miss.	Bro. Stone, Ky.
Sister Darden, Miss.	Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.
	Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.

Thirty-one (31).

Two-thirds of the members not voting in the affirmative, the proposed amendment to the Constitution was not adopted.

On motion of Bro. Moore, the labors of the day were adjourned, and the Grange was closed in form.

SIXTH DAY.

Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1879.

The National Grange met pursuant to order at 9.30 o'clock A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree by Acting Worthy Master Woodman.

On roll call a quorum responded.

The Journal of Monday's Session was read, corrected and approved.

Bro. Wayne, N. Y., stated that arrangements had been made for dedicating a Grange Hall in the neighborhood this afternoon, and asked permission for Bros. Darden, Eshbaugh and himself to be absent from the session of this afternoon.

On motion, the brothers were excused.

Under the call of States for the introduction of business, without debate, the following was presented :

By Bro. Forsyth, Ill. :

A claim of the State Grange of Illinois for rebate of organizing fee for three Granges placed under dispensation during the year 1878.

Referred to Committee on Claims.

By Bro. Moore, Md. :

Resolution instructing the Special Committee on condition of American Agriculture to prepare a memorial praying Congress that the head of the Department of Agriculture be made a Cabinet officer.

Referred to Special Committee on American Agriculture.

Also,

Resolution that the Treasurer be instructed to furnish this Grange with a list of States, if any, that in the adjustment of dues have a credit on his books, and giving the amount in each case.

Referred to the Treasurer.

Under a call for reports from Standing Committees, the following were presented :

By the Committee on Finance :

Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred that portion of the Executive Committee's address recommending that the office in Louisville, Ky., be let to the highest bidder at public auction, in the city of Louisville, for the unexpired term of the lease, after said sub-letting has been sufficiently advertised, have considered the same and instructed me to submit the following report : That the Executive Committee be authorized and instructed to sub-let the office in the city of Louisville to the best advantage, through a real estate agency or otherwise.

The report was received, and on motion, the recommendation concurred in.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred that portion of the Executive Committee's report recommending "that so much of the property now in the office at Louisville as is not available for the wants of our Order, be sold at public auction," have considered the same, and instructed me to report favorably, and to recommend that the Executive Committee be instructed to sell said property.

The report was received, and on motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

Also,

The Committee on Finance have instructed me to report the following resolution, and ask its passage :

Resolved, That twenty dollars per month, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to pay rent for the office of Secretary during the ensuing year.

The report was received, and on motion, the resolution was adopted.

Also,

The Committee on Finance have had under consideration the

subject of the mileage and per diem of the members of this session of the National Grange, and instruct me to report the following recommendations :

That the members and non-salaried officers, except the Executive Committee, shall receive two dollars per day for the time spent in attendance upon this session, and in coming to and returning from the same, and five cents per mile for the most practicable route in coming to and returning from this session of the National Grange.

The report was received, and on motion of Bro. Cheek, was amended by striking out the word "two" where it occurs before the word dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three." And as amended was adopted.

Under the call of reports from Standing Committees, the following was presented :

By the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Your committee has had under consideration that portion of the Lecturer's address in relation to a change in the Constitution so as to make persons at fourteen years of age, eligible to membership, and I am instructed to report favorably thereon.

The report was received, and on motion of Bro. Chase, was placed on the order of unfinished business.

Also,

Your committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the memorial of Bro. Wayne, in relation to the age of candidates for initiation, and I am instructed to report favorably thereon, with the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, viz.—Amend article VI of the Constitution by striking therefrom the following words, viz.—"of the age of sixteen years."

The report was received, and on motion, placed on the order of unfinished business.

Also,

Your committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration that portion of the report of the Executive Committee in relation to tri-ennial sessions of the National Grange, and to increasing the number of the Executive Committee to five members, and I am instructed to report *adversely* thereto.

The report was received, and, on motion, was concurred in.

Under the order of "Motions and Resolutions," the following was presented :

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be instructed to prepare and report an amendment to the Consti-

tution, whereby Subordinate Granges may be authorized to confer the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Degrees; and District, County and State Granges to confer the Sixth and Seventh Degrees;

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be instructed to prepare and report an amendment to the Constitution, whereby Subordinate, County and State Granges may be fully authorized to manage their own affairs within their respective jurisdictions.

A division being called for, it was decided to consider the resolutions separately, and the first resolution was taken up.

Bro. Chase moved its adoption.

Bro. Forsyth, Ill., offered the following as a substitute :

"That the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be instructed to report an amendment to the Constitution, providing that the Fifth Degree be conferred by the Subordinate Granges, the Sixth Degree by the Pomona or County Granges, and the Seventh Degree by the State Granges, and either or all of them by the National Grange."

After discussion, the previous question was demanded by Bro. Cheek, and sustained by a vote of 80 affirmative to 7 negative, and the main question was ordered; and being put, viz.: Will the Grange agree to the substitute?

It was decided in the affirmative { Yeas, 26
Nays, 22

Those who voted in the affirmative were :

Bro. Booth, Col.,	Bro. Shipley, Ore.,
Sister Booth, "	" Eshbaugh, Mo.,
Bro. Rosa, Del ,	Sister Eshbaugh, "
" Smith, Geo.,	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.,
" Forsyth, Ill.,	Sister Nicholson, "
" James, Ind.,	Bro. Harwell, Tenn.,
Sister James, "	Sister Wayne, N. Y.,
" Moore, Md.,	" Cheek, N. C.,
Bro. Moore, "	" Brigham, O.,
" Ware, Mass.,	Bro. Brigham, O.,
Sister Ware, "	" Franklin, Vt.,
Bro. Woodman, Mich.,	" Baylor, W. Va.,
Sister Woodman, "	Sister Forsyth, Ill.

Twenty-six (26).

Those who voted in the negative were :

Bro. Spilman, Cal.,
 " Sims, Kan.,
 Sister Sims, "
 Bro. Wayne, N. Y.,
 " Cheek, N. C.,
 " Lipscomb, S. C.,
 Sister Franklin, Vt.,
 " Rosa, Del.,
 Bro. Thing, Me.,
 Sister Thing, "
 " Chase, N. H.,

Bro. Chase, N. H.,
 " Lang, Tex.,
 " Sherwin, Wis.,
 " Stone, Ky.,
 " Wilson, Fla.,
 " Adams, Minn.,
 " Darden, Miss.,
 Sister Darden, Miss.,
 Bro. Piollet, Pa.,
 Sister Lang, Tex.,
 " Sherwin, Wis.

Twenty-two (22).

So the substitute was adopted.

The question recurred on the resolution offered by Bro. Chase, as amended by the substitute of Bro. Forsyth, Ill., on which the yeas and nays were demanded; which being sustained, the roll was called,

And it was decided in the affirmative { Yeas, 48
 { Nays, 5

Those who voted in the affirmative were :

Bro. Spilman, Cal.
 " Booth, Col.
 Sister Booth, "
 " Rosa, Del.,
 Bro. Wilson, Fla.
 " Smith, Geo.
 " Forsyth, Ill.
 Sister Forsyth, Ill.
 Bro. James, Ind.
 Sister James, "
 Bro. Thing, Me.
 Sister Thing, "
 " Woodman, Mich.
 Bro. Woodman, "
 " Chase, N. H.
 " Nicholson, N. J.
 " Brigham, O.
 " Piollet, Pa.
 " Franklin, Vt.

Bro. Moore, Md.
 Sister Moore, "
 " Adams, Minn.
 " Darden, Miss.
 " Nicholson, N. J.
 " Cheek, N. C.
 " Brigham, O.
 Bro. Harwell, Tenn.,
 " Baylor, W. Va.
 " Sherwin, Wis.
 Sister Sims, Kan.
 " Ware, Mass.
 Bro. Ware, "
 " Eshbaugh, Mo.
 Sister Eshbaugh, "
 Bro. Wayne, N. Y.
 Sister Wayne, "
 Bro. Shipley, Ore.
 " Lang, Tex.

Sister Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Sims, Kan.

Sister Lang, "
" Sherwin, Wis.

Bro. Stone, Ky.

Forty-three (43).

Those who voted in the negative were:

Bro. Adams, Minn.

Sister Chase, N. H.

" Darden, Miss.

Bro. Cheek, N. C.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.

Five (5).

So the resolution as amended was adopted.

The second resolution offered by Bro. Chase, viz.,—

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be instructed to prepare and report an amendment to the Constitution, whereby Subordinate, District, County and State Granges may be fully authorized to manage their own affairs within their respective jurisdictions,—

was considered and not adopted.

Worthy Master Adams announced to the Grange that Prof. Peter Collier, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who had been sent by the Commissioner of Agriculture to confer with the National Grange upon the interests of American Agriculture, had just arrived, and exhibited to him his letter of instruction from the Commissioner. It appeared from this letter, and the fact that the Commissioner had sent one of the chief officers of his Department to visit the National Grange, that he was earnestly desirous of so administering the Department as to cultivate direct relations between it and the great body of agriculturists throughout the country. The Commissioner also expressed a strong desire that the National Grange would take a recess and visit the Department at Washington, prior to adjournment, so that there might be a free exchange of views, tending to the adoption of such methods as shall best aid and protect all that pertains to Agriculture and the people engaged therein.

On motion of Bro. Aiken, it was

Resolved, That the National Grange take a recess at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of listening to a lecture from Prof. Collier, the Chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., upon the subject of manufacturing sugar from sorghum and corn stalks, and such kindred and relevant topics as he may desire to discuss.

Bros. J. R. Thompson, D. C., and Piollet, of Pa., were desig-

nated a Committee to wait on Prof. Collier, and introduce him to the Grange.

On motion of Bro. Aiken, the following preamble and resolution were adopted :

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that free dispensations are not conducive to the organization of new Granges ; therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution instructing the Executive Committee to provide that "each State Grange shall be entitled to receive seven dollars and fifty cents of the sum charged for dispensations, for every Subordinate Grange that shall be organized in the coming year in such State," be and is hereby rescinded.

Bro. Thing, Me., presented the following :

Resolved, That, whereas large sums of money are annually expended by the States of this Union for the support of common schools, and, whereas there is an alarming discrepancy between the whole number of scholars and the number attending these schools, that this National Grange recommend such legislation as will compel, to some extent, the attendance of all the children in the several States, to the end that they may thereby become better prepared to assume the responsibilities so soon to devolve upon them.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to report whether O. H. Kelley, former Worthy Secretary of this National Grange, has made a complete return of all the property in his hands.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ill., the Grange took a recess until 2 P. M.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by acting Worthy Master Woodman.

Under the order of unfinished business, the following was taken up :

The report of the Committee on Good of the Order on the communication of Sister Sarah S. Rex, of Pa., on the subject of a design for a "badge," or "brooch," for the use of the Order.

On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Digest, with instructions to prepare a design in accordance with the request of the petitioner.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, proposing the following amendment to the Constitution :

Amend Article VI. by striking therefrom the following words, viz. : "of the age of sixteen years."

On the question of accepting the amendment, the yeas and nays were demanded. The demand being sustained, the roll was called,

It was decided in the affirmative { Yeas, 34
Nays, 0

Those who voted in the affirmative were :

Bro. Booth, Col.	Sister Chase, N. H.
Sister Booth, Col.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Rosa, Del.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
" Wilson, Fla.	" Wayne, N. Y.
" Smith, Geo.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.
" Sims, Kan.	Sister Cheek, N. C.
Sister Sims, Kan.	Bro. Brigham, O.
Bro. Thing, Me.	" Piollet, Pa.
Sister Thing, Me.	" Lipscomb, S. C.
Bro. Moore, Md.	" Harwell, Tenn.
Sister Moore, Md.	" Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Ware, Mass.	Sister Franklin, Vt.
Sister Ware, Mass.	Bro. Baylor, W. Va.
Bro. Woodman, Mich.	" Sherwin, Wis.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	Sister Sherwin, Wis.
" Adams, Minn.	Bro. Stone, Ky.
Bro. Chase, N. H.	" Shipley, Oregon.

Thirty-four (34).

Two-thirds of all the members having voted in the affirmative, the proposed amendment was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, proposing the following amendment to the Constitution :—

Strike out the whole of Section 1 Article VIII., and insert in lieu thereof the following :

"Section 1. Each Subordinate Grange shall determine the amount and time of payment of the dues of its members;"—
was taken up for consideration.

After discussion, the vote was taken and the amendment was not adopted, two-thirds of the members not voting in the affirmative.

Bro. Thing moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Pending consideration of this motion, the hour set for the address of Prof. Collier, 8 o'clock P. M., was reached, and the Grange was declared at recess.

The Committee introduced Prof. Collier, who addressed the members and visitors, giving valuable statistics and information as to the results of the experiments of the Department of Agriculture in the manufacture of sugar from various kinds of cane and corn; and on the subject of phosphates and fertilizers.

On the conclusion of the address, the Worthy Master declared the Grange at recess until 7.30 P. M.

7.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by acting Worthy Master Woodman.

Consideration of the question pending at hour of recess, viz: the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII. of the Constitution was adopted, was resumed.

The vote was reconsidered, and, on motion of Bro. Chase, the whole subject was recommitted to the committee.

By unanimous consent, Bro. Nicholson, N. J., presented and moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, one of whom shall be the Worthy Master, to act in connection with the Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington, to further the interests of the agriculturist in whatever way shall present the best results; and also to furnish information to State and other Granges that may be of any value to them.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Wilson, Fla., the vote by which the amendment to Article VI. of the Constitution, to strike out the words "of the age of sixteen years," offered by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, was adopted, was reconsidered.

On motion of Bro. Wilson, Fla., the report of the committee was amended, by striking therefrom the word "sixteen," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fourteen."

The question recurred on adopting the proposed amendment as amended; on which the yeas and nays were demanded.

Those voting in the affirmative were:

Brother Stone, Ky.

Those voting in the negative were :

Sister Sherwin, Wis.

Two-thirds of the members not voting in the affirmative, the proposed amendment was not adopted.

Bro. Harwell, Tenn., by unanimous consent, introduced the following :

Resolved, That in the re-organization of dormant Granges, or in the consolidation of the same when organized, due notice of such purpose shall be given to the members of the Grange or Granges, that those who effect the re-organization may impose such conditions upon those members who may afterwards propose to join as may be necessary to exclude such unfriendly material as may have found its way into these Granges in their prosperous days.

Referred to Committee on Dormant Granges.

Order of unfinished business resumed.

Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, recommending that Section 2 Article II. be amended by striking out the following words, viz.: "at the regular meeting in December," and the words "at the regular meeting in January, or"—was taken up.

After discussion, the vote was taken, disclosing 5 votes in the affirmative.

Negative not counted.

Two-thirds of the members not having voted in the affirmative, the proposed amendment was not adopted.

Report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, in favor of changing the Constitution so as to make persons at fourteen years of age eligible to membership was taken up, and, on motion of Bro. Chase, the report was laid on the table.

Order of unfinished business completed.

Bro. James, Ind., by unanimous consent, offered the following:

Resolved, That this session of the National Grange adjourn *sine die* on Thursday evening next, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Bro. Moore, the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws on the Memorial from Maryland State Grange, asking an amendment to the Constitution, so as to "allow a Subordinate Grange to elect a delegate to represent it when the Master is an unmarried man, or when his wife is not a Matron," etc., was taken from the table.

Bro. Moore moved to recommit the report to the committee, with instructions to prepare and present an amendment in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, but withdrew the motion to allow Bro. Lang to introduce the following substitute for the report of the committee:

Amend Section 1 Article I., Constitution, by adding after the word "Grange," in the last line of said Section, the words, "Also provided, alternates may be elected from Masters, Past-Masters, or Fourth Degree members."

Bro. Lang moved its adoption.

Bro. Moore called for the yeas and nays. The call being sustained, the roll was called,

And it was decided in the negative..... { Yeas, 16
 { Nays, 23

Those voting in the affirmative were:

Bro. Spilman, Cal.	Sister Moore, Md.
" Rosa, Del.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
Sister Rosa, Del.	" Brigham, O.
Bro. Forsyth, Ill.	" Lang, Tex.
" Sims, Kan.	Sister Lang, Tex.
Bro. Thing, Me.	Bro. Baylor, W. Va.
Sister Thing, Me.	Sister Sherwin, Wis.
Bro. Moore, Md.	Bro. Stone, Ky.

Sixteen (16).

Those voting in the negative were:

Bro. Booth, Col.	Bro. Smith, Geo.
" Wilson, Fla.	Sister Forsyth, Ill.
" James, Ind.	Bro. Chase, N. H.
Sister James, Ind.	Sister Chase, N. H.
" Sims, Kan.	" Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Ware, Mass.	" Wayne, N. Y.
Sister Ware, Mass.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Woodman, Mich.	Bro. Shipley, Oregon.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.
" Adams, Minn.	Bro. Harwell, Tenn.
Sister Darden, Miss.	Bro. Sherwin, Wis.
	Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.

Twenty-three (23).

So the substitute was not adopted.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Bro. Dinwiddie, Ind., offered the following:

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of this National Grange be held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

On motion of Bro. Cheek, N. C., the labors of the day were adjourned, and the Grange closed in form.

SEVENTH DAY.

Wednesday, November 26th, 1879.

The Grange assembled, pursuant to order, at 9.30 o'clock A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree by acting Worthy Master Woodman.

On roll-call a quorum answered. The Journal of Tuesday's proceedings was read and approved.

Regular order of business taken up.

Under a call of the States the following was presented :

By Bro. Woodman, Mich.,—

Invitations from the citizens, Board of Common Council and others, inviting this National Grange to hold its next annual session in the city of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Thing, Me.,—

Resolution that the next session of the Grange be held in the city of Washington, D. C.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Baylor, W. Va.,—

Resolution fixing Washington City as the place for holding the next meeting.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

Under call of Reports of Officers,

Bro. Chase presented the following :

The undersigned having been duly appointed a delegate to the Dominion Grange, of Canada, at the Twelfth Session of the National Grange, respectfully submits the following report :

The annual word for the year 1879 has been communicated, and the work of the Sixth Degree imparted to the Worthy Master of the Dominion Grange, but by reason of other engagements, your delegate has been unable to attend the last annual session of the Dominion Grange.

Your delegate would further report that there were at the commencement of this session six hundred and ninety-five Subordinate Granges in good standing under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Grange and that the Order of P. of H. is in a flourishing condition within that jurisdiction.

DUDLEY T. CHASE, *Delegate.*

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Bro. Aiken, of Executive Committee, submitted the following report:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Executive Committee, to whom was referred the following resolution, presented by Brother Lipscomb, of S. C., to wit: "That the Executive Committee be instructed to report whether O. H. Kelly, formerly Worthy Secretary of the National Grange, has made a complete return of all property in his hands," beg leave to submit, in obedience thereto, the following statement of facts:

In the annual report of the Executive Committee, submitted to the Eleventh Annual Session of the National Grange are these words, "The committee have taken a complete inventory of all the property and stock owned by the National Grange." At the same session the report of the Finance Committee was so amended, on motion of Worthy Master Taylor, of N. J., as to read "that the Secretary be made responsible for the archives of the National Grange, and that he locate his office at such place as will be most convenient for him." (See Proceedings, page 92.)

At their meeting in Louisville, Ky., in Jan., 1878, the Executive Committee were informed by Secretary Kelly that he would soon remove his office and effects from the city of Louisville, as authorized by the National Grange at their late session in Cincinnati; whereupon, the Executive Committee instructed the Secretary to sell so much of the furniture then in the office as was not necessary for the wants of the Order, and cover into the treasury the receipts from such sales as rapidly as effected.

At the Eleventh Session of the National Grange, the Executive Committee were instructed to meet annually, in the future, four days before the convening of the National Grange, unless in the opinion of the Master, or of any two members of the Executive Committee, a contingency should arise requiring them to meet oftener. Such contingency did arise, in the opinion of the Worthy Master, and the Executive Committee and Secretary of the National Grange were summoned to meet in Louisville on the 22d of May, 1878. The Executive Committee assembled, and were in session three days. It was then discovered that the Secretary's office had been stripped of its furniture, some of which had been sold, and an account of sales returned to the Executive Committee, by a brother of the Secretary of the National Grange. The remainder had been boxed and shipped to the office of the Secretary of the National Grange, said to be located on James Island, Fla.

At this meeting of the Executive Committee, the Secretary did not report, as instructed by the Worthy Master, whereupon, on motion of Bro. Ellis, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Executive Committee be instructed to inform the Secretary of the National Grange that the Executive Committee, at their fall

meeting in Richmond, Va., would require a succinct, accurate and exact report of all the expenditures and receipts of his office for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1878. The Secretary was so informed.

On the 16th November, the Executive Committee met in Richmond, Va., having previously summoned the Secretary and the Treasurer to be present with their books and accounts of the year closing the 30th day of the previous September. As is well known to a majority of this body, the Secretary failed to appear until after the 20th November, on which day the National Grange assembled in 12th Annual Session. The Secretary reported subsequently, and the Executive Committee examined his books, accounts and vouchers, and made a supplemental report to the National Grange that his books were accurately kept up to the 30th June, 1878, and that he presented vouchers for his expenditures and receipts to the 30th Sept., 1878.

During the Twelfth Session, at Richmond, Va., the Secretary tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the National Grange.

He was immediately requested by the Executive Committee to present his accounts to be audited by the Executive Committee, which were contracted between 30th September previous and the date of his resignation. He thereupon assured the committee he could only do so by having the books then in possession of the Executive Committee to compare with entries made in other books in the Secretary's office in Florida. At once the committee gave him the books, requesting that he would forward them and all other books in his possession, together with his report, to the newly-elected Secretary in Washington.

Your Committee have had no means of communicating with Brother Kelly between that time and the present, except through the mails, and repeated efforts through this channel have failed thus far either to elicit his report, or to secure a return of his books.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. JAMES,	} <i>Ex. Com.</i>
S. H. ELLIS,	
D. W. AIKEN,	

On motion, the report was placed on the order of unfinished business.

Under call of committees, Bro. Chase offered the following :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the Memorial of Bro. Moore in relation to a Constitutional amendment proposed at the 10th Session of the National Grange, and I am instructed to report that there are no means of information, within reach of the committee, as to whether or not said proposed amendment was ratified, and

would recommend that the resolution be referred to the Secretary of the National Grange.

The report was received, and the recommendation was concurred in.

Also,

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the Memorial of Bro. L. C. Bloom, of Pa., presented by Bro. Piollet, and I am instructed to report unfavorably thereon.

The report was received, and, on motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

Also,

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the Memorial of the Michigan State Grange in relation to making Fourth Degree members eligible as representatives to State and National Granges; also, in relation to admission of girls at the age of 15 years, presented by Bro. Woodman, and I am instructed to report favorably as to making Fourth Degree members eligible as representatives to State Granges; also, favorably as to admission of girls at 15 years of age, and unfavorably as to making Fourth Degree members eligible to be elected representatives to the National Grange.

The report was received, and, on motion of Bro. Chase, was laid on the table.

Also,

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the Memorial of Bro. Leland, of Maine, presented by Bro. Thing and recommitted to your committee, and I am instructed to report the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, viz.:

Amend Section 1 Article VIII. of the Constitution, by striking out the whole of said section, and by inserting the following:

Section 1. Each member shall pay into the treasury of the Subordinate Grange to which he belongs, a monthly due, to be determined by the State Grange to which it is attached.

On the question of adopting the proposed amendment, the yeas and nays were demanded; which, being sustained, the roll was called,

And it was decided in the negative { Yeas, 29
Nays, 18

Those voting in the affirmative were—

Bro. Rosa, Del.
Sister Rosa, Del.

Bro. James, Ind.
Sister James, Ind.

Bro. Wilson, Fla.	Bro. Sims, Kan.
“ Smith, Ga.	Sister Sims, Kas.
“ Forsyth, Ill.	Bro. Thing, Me.
Sister Forsyth, Ill.	Sister Thing, Me.
Bro. Ware, Mass.	“ Cheek, N. O.
Sister Ware, Mass.	Bro. Brigham, O.
Bro. Darden, Miss.	Sister Brigham, O.
Sister Darden, Miss.	Bro. Shipley, Oregon.
Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.	“ Harwell, Tenn.
Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.	“ Lang, Tex.
Bro. Chase, N. H.	Sister Lang, Tex.
Sister Chase, N. H.	Bro. Baylor, W. Va.
	Sister Baylor, W. Va.

Twenty-nine (29).

Those voting in the negative were—

Bro. Spilman, Cal.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
“ Booth, Col.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Sister Booth, Col.	Bro. Wayne, N. Y.
Bro. Moore, Md.	Sister Wayne, N. Y.
Sister Moore, Md.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Woodman, Mich.	“ Lipscomb, S. C.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	“ Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Adams, Minn.	Sister Franklin, Vt.
Sister Adams, Minn.	Sister Sherwin, Wis.

Eighteen (18).

Two-thirds of the members not voting in the affirmative, the proposed amendment was rejected.

Your committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the resolution of Bro. Chase, as amended by the resolution of Bro. Forsyth, in relation to the Degrees, and I am instructed to report the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, and to recommend its adoption, viz. :

Amend the Constitution of the National Grange by inserting in Article I, after the words “Fourth Degree—Husbandman (men)—Matron (woman),” the words “Fifth Degree—Pomona (Hope).”

Insert in Article I, after the heading, “District and County Granges,” the words, “Sixth Degree—Flora (Charity).” And strike out the words “Fifth Degree,” in the first line thereafter, and the words “in the Fifth Degree” in the second line.

Insert after the heading “State Grange” the words “Seventh Degree—Ceres—(Faith),” and strike out the words “Fifth Degree—Pomona (Hope).”

Two-thirds of the members having voted in the affirmative, the proposed amendment was adopted.

Bro. Brigham, Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and

Bro. Lang, Tex., moved to lay the motion of the Brother from Ohio on the table.

On vote, the motion of Bro. Lang was not adopted.

On vote, the motion to reconsider was not adopted.

On motion of Bro. Chase, the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That the construction of the foregoing amendment shall be, that Subordinate Granges shall have the right to confer the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Degrees, that District and County Granges shall have the right to confer the Fifth and Sixth Degrees ; that State Granges shall have the right to confer the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Degrees ; and that the National Grange shall have the right to confer the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Degrees.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution shall be appended to the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, and sent to the several State Granges, with the action of the National Grange thereon.

Bro. Harwell, Tenn., presented the following—

Your committee on Education, to which was referred the resolution of Bro. Thing, of Maine, recommending such legislation as is necessary to secure the attendance, to some extent, of those for whose education public schools have been provided, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report favorably and to recommend the adoption of the resolution, which report is respectfully submitted.

Bro. Aiken moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "compel to some extent," and to insert in place thereof the words "to encourage and enable." Not adopted.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was concurred in, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Bro. Wayne, N. Y., the Grange took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by Acting Worthy Master Woodman, a quorum being present.

Bro. Baylor, W. Va., rose to a question of personal privilege, and requested that his vote be recorded as *against* the adoption of the resolution in favor of "Compulsory attendance at school."

By unanimous consent permission was given Bro. Baylor to have his vote so recorded.

Bro. A. J. Vaughn, Tenn., who had been granted leave of absence from and after this day's session, he being compelled to leave the city, and who had been elected Worthy Steward of this National Grange for the Constitutional term, was presented at the altar and duly obligated and installed into office.

Regular order of business resumed.

The Committee on Education offered the following reports :

Your committee have also had under consideration the communication of Bro. Wilson, of Florida, recommending such action on the part of this body as will secure uniformity in the choice of school books throughout the country ; and have instructed me to report favorably upon the recommendation, and to move the appointment of the committee therein proposed, which shall be instructed to report in writing at the next annual session of the National Grange a plan by which this object, so important to the farmers of the country, may be effected.

The report was received, and on motion, the recommendation for the appointment of a committee adopted.

The committee on Education, to which was referred so much of the addresses of the Worthy Master and Worthy Lecturer as related to the subject of education, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to make the following report :

From the information we gather from the address and report, we are glad to see that the subject of Grange education is one of growing interest amongst the patrons of the several States, and that much earnest thought is being directed towards the perfection of methods which promise the advancement of this important end. The plans of the order for the practical education of its members are simple, efficient and well adapted, and the conclusion of every observing Patron is, that in those Granges in which these plans have been put in practical operation, their members have made the greatest progress in intelligence, prosperity and usefulness. This is justly regarded as one of the most important interests in the Grange and is the basis of its purpose to elevate the farmer and improve his condition by increasing the intelligence which directs him in the pursuit of his vocation, and in the discharge of the duties of good citizenship. In accordance with the demands of the age, it recognizes the necessity for a more specific education for those who are engaged in the vari-

ous forms of agriculture. Such education as will quicken the intelligence of the farmer, fertilize his fields, diversify his products, and qualify him for enlightened action in all questions of industrial or political interest, which affect his welfare.

Whilst then the demand for industrial and technical education is recognized by every industry, in no department is the necessity for it greater than in the agricultural, and to the Grange belongs the proud distinction of being the pioneer organization in America, in simplifying and popularizing a method by which elementary instruction in agricultural science may be brought within the reach of every farmer and citizen in the land, through the Grange, and the public schools.

Thus while the Order is seeking, through clearly defined methods, to promote the growth of the farmer in practical knowledge, it recognizes in the public schools of the country valuable instrumentalities for advancing this interest upon which alone the Order predicates its hopes of ultimate success, in the grand and progressive purposes which it has declared to the world.

The rapid crystallization of popular sentiment amongst the members of the Order, everywhere, in favor of the only practical method by which this work may be accomplished, is full of encouragement, and is an earnest of the proper appreciation of this valuable auxiliary to the wisely ordered educational plans of the Order. It is one of the most hopeful signs of its future growth and prosperity that those to whom its educational interests are intrusted, are giving more thought to this means of meeting the great want of the age, a system that will reach the masses.

Agricultural Colleges, everywhere established to meet the demand for a higher education for the farm, may afford the highest facilities for education in this direction, but do not supply this growing want, for the masses cannot avail themselves of their benefits, and they are in too many instances languishing because the interest in agricultural education is at so low an ebb in our rural communities. The plan of popularizing such education as is herein proposed, will tend, however, to counteract this indifference, and give an impetus to the growth of such colleges as they are not likely, otherwise, to receive.

In these schools may be imparted an elementary knowledge of the Science of Agriculture, which will not only increase the intelligence that directs our farm management, but will prepare the coming farmer to enter the higher school of the Grange, with a better knowledge of improved methods, a keener zest for the pursuit of practical information, a juster idea of the dignity of labor, and a higher conception of the true aims of life. I am further instructed to offer the following resolution to the Grange, and ask its adoption :

Resolved, That the National Grange recommend to the Patrons

of the several States that they demand the introduction of the "study of the elementary principles of agriculture," by legislation, into the public schools of their respective States, and that it further enjoins upon the representatives in this body this especial charge, that they promote by every proper means the furtherance of this end.

The report was received, and, on motion, the resolution was adopted.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., presented the following :

Your Committee on Dormant Granges, to whom was referred the Resolution offered by Bro. Harwell, Tenn., as to re-organization of Dormant Granges, beg leave to submit the following report :

In the opinion of your committee, whenever thirteen or more members of a Dormant Grange meet, organize, elect a full set of officers, and report the same to the Worthy Secretary and Master of the State Grange, it has fully regained its full status, and all members who apply to affiliate subsequently to said re-organization and report, may be received by a majority vote of said Grange. Further, that no member can enter an organized Grange without the consent of the majority of its members voting, when a quorum is present.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution of the committee as a substitute for the original resolution, and it was adopted.

Question was then taken on the resolution as amended by the report of the Committee, and it was not adopted.

Bro. Ellis, O., presented the following :

Your Committee on Digest, to whom was referred the decisions made by the Worthy Master during the past year on questions of law, have had the same under consideration, and in the absence of instructions on the subject, and being at a loss to know for what purpose the reference was made, therefore, we beg leave to report them back, and ask to be discharged from further consideration of the same.

The report was received, and, on motion, the request was complied with.

Your Committee on Digest, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Chase, N. H., asking for a change in paragraph 2, section 4, chapter IV, page 100 Digest, beg leave to report that in their judgment the change proposed is desirable, and therefore recommend that it be adopted.

The report was received, and, on motion, its consideration was divided. On the question of striking out paragraph 2, section 4

chapter 4, the yeas and nays were demanded, which, being sustained, the roll was called, resulting yeas, 18; nays, 22. And the motion was not adopted.

Your Committee on Digest, to whom was referred the paper presented by Bro. Chase, N. H., asking that certain paragraphs of the Digest be stricken out, have had the same under consideration, and would recommend that the following paragraphs be stricken out, viz—paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 13 of Chapter VI of the Digest, on pages 121, 122 and 123.

The report was received, and, on motion, the recommendations were considered separately.

The recommendation to strike out paragraph 2 was read and the motion to strike out was not concurred in.

The recommendation to strike out paragraph 3 was read and the motion to strike out was not concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Lang, Tex., the report of the Committee was laid on the table.

Also,

Your Committee on Digest, to whom was referred the paper presented by Bro. Chase, asking for various and sundry changes in the Digest, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report as follows, viz.—

Strike out the following paragraphs :

Paragraph 32	on page	79
"	38	" 80
"	54	" 82
"	50	" 82
"	6	" 84
"	14	" 115

and to recommend that the following changes be made :

In paragraph 53 on page 82, strike out the words "shall provide for the welfare of the Order in business matters," and in paragraph 10 on page 89, strike out the words, "thirteen members," after the words "prescribed," and insert the following—"the members present."

In paragraph 51 on pages 105 and 106, strike out the word "State" in the second line from the bottom.

In paragraph 14, on page 120, strike out the word "wrongfully" in the first line, and add after the word "Master," the words "of the State Grange."

And we ask that the question of changing Articles II and VII of our By-Laws be referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

And on the propositions to strike out or change paragraphs 13 and 14, on page 111, and paragraph 9 on page 114, we report adversely.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, O., the report was re-committed to the committee with instructions to report the necessary changes to make the Digest conform to existing law.

On motion of Sister Esbbaugh, Mo., it was decided to add another Brother to the Committee on Digest.

On motion of Bro. Moore, Md., the hour for the Special Order, viz.—“the conference of the higher degrees,” was fixed at 7.30 o'clock P. M.

On motion, the Grange took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

7.30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by Worthy Master Adams.

There being a full attendance of members of the National Grange and a very large number of visiting Patrons.

This being the hour set apart for the *Special Order* of the day, the Worthy Master proceeded to exemplify the unwritten work of the first four Degrees.

The Grange was then closed in the Fourth Degree and opened in the Fifth Degree, Worthy Overseer Woodman acting as Worthy Master.

The following were appointed a Committee to receive, examine and report upon the applications presented for receiving the Fifth Degree :

Bro. Whitehead,	Bro. Moore,
“ Wayne,	“ Ellis.

The Committee presented the following report :

Your committee appointed to receive the applications of candidates for the Fifth Degree, beg leave to make the following report :

We have examined the credentials of the within named applicants, and report favorably thereon :

Mary J. Dinwiddie, Ind.		N. A. Baker,	N. Y.
Chas. Carson,	N. Y.	Willis Pickering,	“
James Young,	“	Mrs. Willis Pickering,	“
Mrs. James Young,	“	R. C. Aldrich,	“
John Williams,	“	W. L. Aldrich,	“
Charles Wilkie,	“	Geo. Williams,	“

E. B. Phillips,	N. Y.	Wm. Williams,	N. Y.
Wm. Blood,	"	Frank Williams,	"
Robert Cole,	"	L. M. Valentine,	"
D. B. Selsmer,	"	L. F. Valentine,	"
W. E. Phillips,	"	Mary Valentine,	"
Miss Belle Shank,	"	Charles Wood,	"
Elizabeth Wayne,	"	Vonna Wood,	"
W. W. VanDemark,	"	Martin Snyder,	"
J. B. Shank,	"	John Olney,	"
S. B. Dorasy,	"	Jas. F. Fox,	"
D. Lake,	"	W. H. Smith,	Mich.
Mrs. L. A. Hopkins,	"	Mrs. Van Busson,	N. Y.
Myron Sage,	"	S. B. Douglas,	"
Mrs. Myron Sage,	"	Mrs. S. B. Douglas,	"
P. Van Busson,	"	A. S. Durfee,	"
H. Cander,	"	Chas. Wilcox,	"
T. H. Coddington,	"	E. O Coddington,	"
Mrs Chas. Carson,	"	J. Boddick,	"
John Williams,	"	G. Boddick,	"
J. Adams,	"	Miss L. C. Mather,	"
Geo. C. Watson,	"	Hortense Iman,	"
Geo. N. Haight,	"	G. H. Adams,	"
W. H. Blood,	"	John W. Serven,	"
O. J. Cooley,	"	M. W. Jenkins,	"
Mrs. E. Miles,	"	E. Miles,	"
H. Padelford,	"	W. Hungerford,	"
Minnie Gifford,	"	Mrs. O. J. Cooley,	"

The report was accepted, and the Brothers and Sisters named were introduced, obligated and instructed in the secrets of the Fifth Degree.

The Grange was closed in the Fifth Degree, and was immediately opened in the Sixth Degree.

The Committee on Applications reported in favor of the aforementioned applicants, and also the following :

John D. Brigham,	N. Y.	G. B. Pickering,	N. Y.
Mrs. Sophie Brigham,	"	R. H. Stone,	"
Geo. L. Taft,	Mich.	J. H. Baker,	"
Mrs. G. L. Taft,	"	J. A. Woolston,	"

S. W. Barrett,	N. Y.	John S. Dorman,	N. Y.
Avery S. Durfee,	"	Geo. R. Miller,	"
Jos. M. Hopkins,	"	Annie Whitney,	"
Geo. Predmore,	"	R. McCauley,	"
S. C. Van Sickle,	"	Robert Pollok,	"
J. L. Palmer,	"	Mrs. Robert Pollok,	"
Luke Fulton,	"	John B. Hull,	"
N. C. Baker,	"	Mrs. J. B. Hull,	"
Mrs. N. C. Baker,	"	Geo. H. Linton,	"
Mrs. Pauline Snyder,	"	S. W. Barrett,	"
Theron H. Coddington,	"	Mrs. L. J. Mather,	"
Mrs. W. Hungerford,	"	W. S. Brickelbank,	"
James Quick,	"	Mrs. W. S. Brickelbank,	"
G. S. McCann,	"	J. N. Macomb, Jr.,	"
W. H. Crane,	"	W. H. Crane,	"
Guy Shaw,	"	I. C. Arnold,	"
I. C. Arnold,	"	W. B. Wither,	"
A. F. Miles,	"	Mrs. W. B. Wither,	"
J. S. Van Duren,	"	L. H. Bishop,	"
W. R. Lazenby,	"	Geo. S. McCann,	"
Damin McClure,	"	P. R. Pritts,	"
Mrs. W. T. Adams,	Mich.	Mrs. E. L. Woodward,	"
Anna Pollok,	N. Y.	Asa Miller,	"
Mrs. L. Gifford,	"	J. S. Dorian,	"
L. Gifford,	"	Sister P. F. Snyder,	"
J. A. McCauley,	"	B. S. Stone,	"
Orson Wood,	"	Luke Fulton,	"
Mrs. M. J. Inman,	"	John B. Hall,	"
J. A. M. Jannett,	"	G. E. Haskell,	"
O. A. Kear,	"	J. A. Ward,	"
L. C. Mather,	"	G. R. Pickering,	"
Geo. H. Linton,	"	J. A. Woolston,	"
Geo. R. Miller,	"	Sister Gillett,	"
A. P. Miles,	"	Johnson Fuchs,	"
Guy Shaw, N. Y.			

The Brothers and Sisters named, together with those who received the Fifth Degree, were introduced, obligated and instructed in the secrets of the Sixth Degree.

After which the Grange was closed in the Sixth Degree and was re-opened in the Fourth Degree, and, on motion of Bro. Stone, was closed until 9.30 A. M., Thursday.

EIGHTH DAY.

Thursday, Nov. 27th, 1879.

The Grange assembled pursuant to order, at 9.30 A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree, by Acting Worthy Master Woodman, a quorum being present.

The Journal of Wednesday's proceedings was read and approved.

Regular order of business taken up.

Under a call of States the following was presented—

By Bro. Rosa, Del. :

Resolved, That the next session of the National Grange shall be held in the city of Washington, D. C.

Referred to Committee on Good of Order.

Under the call for reports of Officers, the Worthy Treasurer reported on the resolution offered by Bro. Moore, which report was ordered to be filed.

The Executive Committee offered the following :

The Executive Committee, together with the Sisters of this body, to whom was referred the question of recommending a change in the Regalia of the Subordinate Granges, and the adoption of a uniform Regalia for the State Granges, beg leave to submit the following report :

They recommend that wearing the pouch by Brothers and the apron by Sisters of the Fourth Degree be abolished.

Further, that the members of the State Granges wear the sash of the Subordinate Grange with a green rosette pinned on the sash.

On motion, the recommendations were considered separately.

The first recommendation was, on motion, adopted.

Sister Darden, Miss., offered the following as a substitute for her second recommendation of the Committee :

That members of the State Grange wear a badge of green ribbon about two inches wide and six or eight long, pinned on the left lappel of the coat or dress, with the words

STATE GRANGE OF ———,
P. of H.,

thereon.

On motion of Bro. Chase, the substitute was amended by inserting immediately after the word "wear," the words "a green rosette or," and

On motion of Bro. Chase, it was further amended by adding at the close the following :

Provided, That any State Grange that is now furnished with Regalia shall not be required to make any change therein.

And as amended, was adopted, and the report as amended adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following :

The Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred the Preamble and Resolutions, presented by Bro. Woodman, on the subject of amending the Patent Laws of the United States, having had the same under careful consideration, instruct me to report them back to the Grange and ask their adoption, and further to present the following memorial, in accordance with the first resolution, for adoption by the National Grange :

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled :

WHEREAS, Many persons having purchased in good faith, implements and articles for their own use, and have innocently used them for years, are now having money extorted from them as "Royalty," under threats of prosecution in the United States Courts, by persons claiming to be owners of patents covering such articles and implements, thereby causing great injustice and hardship to innocent persons.

Therefore, we, the members of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, assembled in annual session at Canandaigua, N. Y., do respectfully petition and pray your Honorable Bodies, that such amendments may be made to the Patent Laws as shall make the manufacturers or vendors of all such articles and implements that are infringements on any patent, that may have been granted, amenable to the action of such patent laws, instead of the innocent purchaser of such patent article or implement.

And that any person innocently making any implement or article for his own use, which is an infringement upon any patent, without knowing it to be such, may be allowed to pay the roy

alty upon it, or by ceasing to use it, shall not be liable to prosecution under such patent law.

For this we ever pray.

Consideration of the report was divided. Question was taken on the resolutions offered by Bro. Woodman and reported back by the Committee, and they were adopted.

Question was then taken on the Memorial reported by the Committee, and it was adopted.

Bro. Piolet, presented the following report of Committee on Transportation :

Worthy Master :—

Your Committee on Transportation and Commercial Relations, have had referred to them such portions of your address as referred to the former action of the National Grange upon the subject of unjust freight discrimination. We heartily approve of them and recommend them to the serious consideration of the farmers and business men of the United States. They have been already adopted by this body, and will be printed in the minutes of our proceedings.

We have also that portion of the Worthy Lecturer's address referring to the same subject before us for consideration. His words embody a fair and truthful representation of the flagrant wrongs which our laws enable the Transportation Companies to impose upon the producers of the real wealth of our country. This Committee endorse and commend this report of our Worthy Lecturer, which has already been approved by the National Grange, and will appear in the minutes of its proceedings.

The partial relief given us by the National and State Legislatures, is accepted with thanks, as the result of petition. There is, however, no substantial relief to the over-burdened farmers of America, in any action thus far conceded by the Legislative authorities of our Government.

Thirteen years' experience and association in the Grange has satisfied the American Farmers, whom we represent, that their grievances will never be removed until farmers are elected as representatives to the law-making bodies of our States, and to the National Legislatures, in such numbers as will constitute those bodies with a fair share of our people.

The sacred right of petition is the legitimate and only way in which a minority can establish their claim to be relieved of unjust and unequal burdens. The American farmers once united, to act and vote together, can assume the full authority of the law making powers of the States and of the National Government. To do this we will avail ourselves of a constitutional right secured to us, in perpetual succession by our honored sires, who founded this Republic. We have come now to consider

how we can so act as to maintain our constitutional right to equality and defend our manhood: We are admonished by every consideration in view of the threatened overthrow of the proprietorship of the farms we till, to act promptly and wisely. While we are here assembled, representing farms in thirty States of the American Union, we view with disgust and loathing the full legal authority of the Monarchical Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, being employed to arrest and place on trial for sedition her agricultural people, our brother farmers, for no crime but the public averment of that poverty which a system of tyrannical and unequal laws have enforced, and where representation was denied. Such inhuman procedures ought to determine the laboring classes of America to unite their efforts by every form of peaceful association, to place a fair share of their numbers in the law making bodies of their Governments.

To this end we recommend farmers to make such alliance, whenever representatives to the State Legislatures or to the National Legislature are to be chosen, as will enable them by their votes to elect from their own number an even handed, fair share of Representatives. Acting together to accomplish this grand purpose is no violation of their obligation as members of our Order. The assumption of this constitutional right is but the assertion of our manhood, and we cannot longer be dominated by party associations which deny us our equality, or support a partizan press that ignores the association of American Farmers.

Signed,

V. E. PROLET,
WM. G. WAYNE,
A. R. SHIPLEY,
A. P. FORSYTH,
WM. W. LANG,

} *Committee.*

On motion, the report was placed on the order of unfinished business, and ordered to be printed.

The Special Committee on the State of American Agriculture presented the following reports:

Your Committee to whom the resolution of Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, of S. C., in relation to the simplification of the laws of the country, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report favorably upon the same, with the remark that the subject matter is considered and embraced in a general report.

W. W. LANG, *Chairman.*

The report was received and ordered filed.

The same Committee also reported to the same effect on the questions of taxation, and as to making the Commissionership of Agriculture a Cabinet position, which reports were received and ordered to be filed.

Bro. Lang presented the following report:

Worthy Master :—

Your Special Committee, raised "to take into consideration the state and condition of American Agriculture, and to report such measures and policies as in their judgment will tend to afford relief from the weights, hindrances and difficulties that may beset it, and to suggest such methods as will restore to American farmers greater prosperity and promote their political and material welfare," have given the subject such consideration as opportunity and circumstances allowed, and present the following report :

Agricultural progress has never been more rapid than within the last decade. The modes of agriculture have been vastly improved. The invention of labor-saving implements and farm machinery has multiplied the powers of farm labor and accelerated the forces of production. In that period the increase of raw production has been augmented. The appliances and facilities for profitable farming are in the hands of every farmer, and the highest degree of agricultural progress is exhibited in the marvelous abundance of harvests. From 1875 to 1878 the amount of newly settled lands in the United States was 18,751,115 acres. The tendency is towards the increase of raw production, and the new methods of cultivation upon all farming lands give additional and enlarged powers of production. From these additional resources agriculture yields a larger annual wealth, and, taking a general view of its progress, it might be accepted as evidences of a general prosperity among those who are engaged in its fields; but when applied to the individual farmer the reverse is presented. Surrounded with such advantages, and, notwithstanding the stupendous efforts of the agricultural people to keep abreast with the onward march of trades, occupations, and employments, farm capital and labor receive less remuneration than equal capital and labor employed in other departments of life.

American farming is growing less profitable and less encouraging. In a country possessing so many facilities of cheap production this discouraging aspect of agriculture must be and is the result of other than natural causes. The annual additions of wealth under the enlightened system of agriculture are enormous, but from the unequal divisions of the profits of labor and the unjust discriminations made against it, the enlistments of property show that the farmers of the United States are not prospering. While it is rapidly extinguishing all debts and restoring an equilibrium to the currency of the country, its votaries are deprived of a just share of the rewards of their toil. Capital concentrates to make corners and form rings to fix prices. Transportation companies are allowed to make and unmake prices at will by their unjust and discriminating tariffs and freights. Subsidies and tariffs are created to protect other industries to the prejudice

of agriculture. Commerce is shackled. American productions are denied the markets of the world through partial and restrictive laws. Agricultural property is made to bear an unequal and undue proportion of taxation to afford exemptions and privileges to other industries. Monopolies are permitted to assume power and control and exercise prerogatives and privileges justly belonging to sovereignty. Encouraged by legislation and stimulated by power, they have grown dictatorial and imperious in their demands, unrelenting in their exactions, and cruel and unmerciful in their impositions. Society has become extravagant and is now a heedless spendthrift of the painful earnings of labor. Government has become proud and autocratic, while her toiling laborers are humiliated in their poverty. States are lavish and prodigal with the people's money. Cities and towns grow rich at the expense and impoverishment of the country. Laws are ingeniously formulated to make justice tardy and thus tend to encourage crime and disorder. In view of the well-established fact that the productive industries must bear the burdens of society, chief among which is agriculture, the natural nursing mother of all the occupations, trades, and professions of our people, it is found that it is over-taxed and over-burdened with unnecessary, unjust, unequal, and flagrant impositions, that a just sense of right would transfer to where they justly belong. The farmers of America have on all occasions shown themselves to be a patient and enduring people, and further submission to wrong and injustice will be a sacrifice of manhood and exhibition of cowardice. Stirred with a just sense of right and supported by the integrity of our purpose, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, in the name and interests of the farmers of the United States, sternly demand—

1st. That the Department of Agriculture shall be made an Executive Department, and the Commissioner a Cabinet officer.

2d. That the Agricultural Department shall be sustained and supported by annual appropriations commensurate with the importance of the great and permanent industry it represents.

3d. That commercial treaties shall be made with all foreign countries, giving to American products equal and unrestricted intercourse with the markets of the world.

4th. That governments be administered in a cheaper and simpler manner, consonant with the conditions of the people.

5th. That a more rigid economy in the expenditures of public moneys be re-established.

6th. That the laws shall be plain and simple, to the end that justice shall be speedy, crime punished, and good government maintained.

7th. That the creation or allowing of monopolies to exist is in violation of the spirit and genius of free republican government.

8th. That the tariffs of freights and fare over railroads and all

transportation companies shall be regulated, and all unjust discriminations inhibited by law.

9th. That taxation shall be equal and uniform, and all values made to contribute their just proportion to the support of the government.

10th. That the revenue laws of the United States shall be so adjusted as to bear equally upon all classes of property, to the end that agriculture shall be relieved of the disproportion of burdens it bears.

11. That the patent laws of the United States be so revised that innocent purchasers of patent rights shall be protected, and fraudulent vendors *alone* held responsible for infringements of rights and violations of law.

12th. That a system of elementary agricultural education shall be adopted in the common schools of the country.

13th. That we are entitled to and should have a fair representation in the legislative halls of the country, chosen from the ranks of the farmers.

Emphatically asserting our unalterable determination to support and maintain these principles, we demand that they shall be incorporated in the laws of the country for the protection of American agriculture, and invoke the aid of the farmers of the United States in their support, regardless of party affiliations and party mandates. To follow the dictation of partizan influences whilst our earnings are spirited away, and our families beggared, is a degradation and sacrifice that cannot longer be endured.

With manly dignity we boldly declare our rights and interests, and with unwavering devotion will maintain and defend them on all occasions, and this warning is defiantly thrown to the world.

W. W. LANG,	} <i>Committee.</i>
V. E. PIOLLET,	
D. T. CHASE,	
T. H. HARWELL,	
A. B. FRANKLIN,	

On motion, the report was placed on the order of unfinished business, to admit of a motion to take a recess.

On motion, Bros. Wayne and Lipscomb were excused from attendance at afternoon and evening session of to-day, they having accepted an invitation to address a Grange at some distance in the country.

By unanimous consent the following was introduced :

By Bro. Smith :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to examine into the business before the Grange, and report upon a time for adjournment *sine die*, which was adopted.

Bro. Eshbaugh presented the following report :

Your Committee on Mileage have examined the accounts of the officers and members in attendance on the Thirteenth Annual Session of the National Grange, and have instructed me to submit the following report :

We find that the distances travelled, and the number of days occupied in coming to and returning from the Session to be—

	MILES.	DAYS.
B. R. Spilman, Cal.....	5734	14
Levi Booth, Col.....	3518	10
Mrs. M. S. Booth, Col.....	3518	10
J. J. Rosa, Del.....	784	2
Mrs. S. M. Rosa, Del.....	784	2
W. H. Wilson, Fla.....	2496	6
T. J. Smith, Geo.....	1996	7
A. P. Forsyth, Ill.....	1400	4
Mrs. ——— Forsyth, Ill.....	1400	4
Mrs. H. James, Ind.....	1046	4
W. Sims, Kan.....	2382	7
Mrs. H. A. Sims, Kan.....	2382	7
D. H. Thing, Maine.....	1226	4
Mrs. M. A. Thing, Maine.....	1226	4
J. T. Moore, Md.....	784	3
Mrs. A. L. Moore, Md.....	784	3
B. P. Ware, Mass.....	876	3
Mrs. H. N. Ware, Mass.....	876	3
J. J. Woodman, Mich.....	1030	3
Mrs. H. H. Woodman, Mich.....	1030	3
Mrs. A. J. Adams, Minn.....	2300	6
Put. Darden, Miss.....	3426	10
Mrs. M. L. Darden, Miss.....	3426	10
H. Eshbaugh, Mo.....	1752	5
Mrs. H. Eshbaugh, Mo.....	1752	5
D. T. Chase, N. H.....	780	3
Mrs. S. P. Chase, N. H.....	780	3
J. W. Nicholson, N. J.....	680	2
Mrs. E. M. Nicholson, N. J.....	680	2
W. G. Wayne, N. Y.....	70	1
Mrs. M. C. Wayne, N. Y.....	70	1
W. H. Cheek, N. C.....	1432	4
Mrs. A. M. Cheek, N. C.....	1432	4
J. H. Brigham, O.....	814	2
Mrs. E. Brigham, O.....	814	2
A. R. Shipley, Oregon.....	7554	26
V. E. Piollet, Pa.....	246	2
J. N. Lipscomb, S. C.....	1900	8
T. B. Harwell, Tenn.....	1788	6
W. W. Lang, Tex.....	3016	8
Mrs. W. W. Lang, Tex.....	3016	8

	MILES.	DAYS.
A. B. Franklin, Vt.....	720	3
Mrs. S. R. Franklin, Vt.....	720	3
R. W. Baylor, W. Va.....	922	4
H. C. Sherwin, Wis.....	1564	4
Mrs. S. D. Sherwin, Wis.....	1564	4
W. J. Stone, Ky.....	1644	5
M. Whitehead, N. J.....	756	2
A. J. Vaughn, Miss.....	2080	7
O. Dinwiddie, Ind.....	1372	4
Miss C. D. Palmer, Md.....	784	3
Total ..	85,086	260

Increase of miles travelled over last year. 4348

Decrease of days occupied 20

Increase in expense for mileage and per diem, in coming to and returning from this session, as compared with last year, — with an additional attendance of 8 or 10 members.

The report was received, and, on motion, was placed on the order of unfinished business.

On motion of Bro. Chase, the Grange took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

7.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by Acting Worthy Master Woodman.

Bro. Brigham, O., introduced the following :

WHEREAS, This Grange recognizes the importance of the work undertaken by the Department of Agriculture of the U. S. Government, in behalf of American farming and farmers, and the earnest purpose of the Commissioner and his assistants, and is impressed with the magnitude and importance of the work needing to be done in scientific investigations and experimentation, which may properly be expected of this Department of the Government, and deploras its lack of means to supply the men and facilities imperatively needed for the works ;

WHEREAS, The great industry of Agriculture, which is the foundation of our nation's wealth and prosperity, is practically without representation in our National Congress, and the great majority of our national legislators have but slight knowledge or appreciation of the useful ends to be served by the Department of Agriculture in developing the industries connected with our farming interests, and shedding new light on the varied questions which are agitating the minds of progressive farmers ; therefore,

Resolved, That we use our best efforts to make effective the influence in securing more liberal enactments by Congress of *our Department* of the United States Government.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address or circular better setting forth the leading facts concerning the work undertaken by the Department, and showing its importance to the industries of the various sections of our country, the magnitude of the work that ought to be done, and that we believe would be done were the necessary means furnished; showing also how paltry have been the Government appropriations, as compared with the liberal appropriations made in behalf of commerce, and objects of political significance.

Resolved, That we provide for placing this circular in the hands of twenty or more leading farmers in each Congressional district, with the request of this body to them that they write personal letters to their Representatives in the Senate and House, or have personal conferences with them, urging upon their attention the importance of increasing the appropriations to the Agricultural Department, that it may be the better prepared to aid the great industry which we represent.

Resolved, That this matter should be brought before each State Grange meeting, with a view to giving all the farmers of the country a more adequate conception of its importance, and securing their hearty co-operation in obtaining the just and adequate increase of appropriations to the Agricultural Department.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Bro. Baylor, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this National Grange are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. H. G. Davis, of West Virginia, and to the Hon. A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, for their able and manly efforts, in the Senate of the United States, in behalf of the Agriculturists of this country; and that the Secretary be directed to furnish each of the Senators named with a copy of this resolution.

Worthy Master Adams appointed Bro. Moore as the additional member of the Committee on Digest.

On motion of Bro. Moore, Ind., the report of the Special Committee on American Agriculture was taken from the order of unfinished business. Bros. Aiken, S. C., Forsyth, Ill., Harwell, Tenn., Ware, Mass., Darden, Miss., Thing, Me., Wilson, Fla., Brigham, O., Piollet, Pa., Franklin, Vt., Chase, N. H., Sims, Kan., and Stone, Ky, advocating its adoption.

Pending discussion, on motion of Bro. Chase, the subject was placed on the order of unfinished business.

The Special Committee on Memorials presented the following report :

Your committee, to whom was assigned the duty of introducing resolutions expressive of the feelings of the members of this Grange, in view of the fact that death has again entered our circle, beg leave to report the following :

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master above, during the past year, to permit death to remove from us Sister Jane S. Piollet, of Pennsylvania, one in whose life was illustrated the true principles of our loved Order, the virtues of "FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY and FIDELITY;" one whose high social qualities endeared her to all who came within the charmed circle of her acquaintance; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Piollet the National Grange has lost a loved and valued member; each member a sister true; her husband a true and loving companion; her children the best earthly friend God ever gave—a loving mother.

Resolved, That the members of the National Grange tender to Bro. Piollet and his bereaved children the sincere condolence of our sympathy in this the darkest hour of their lives, when so dark a shadow has fallen across their homes.

And **WHEREAS**, It has been reported to us from the far off Pacific coast that another loved sister of our National Grange, Sister Cyrus, of Oregon, has been called away by death, we beg leave to submit the following from the pen of Sister Shipley, and make it part of our report, viz.:

"In memory of Sister Jane Cyrus, who died at the family residence, near Scio. Linn County, Oregon, May 25, 1879, aged 51 years, three months and fifteen days."

WHEREAS, Sister Cyrus was the wife of Bro. Wm. Cyrus, Past Master of the Oregon State Grange; of which body she formerly held the office of Ceres, and she, with her husband, was a member of that session of the National Grange which was held in Cincinnati, in 1877; and,

WHEREAS, She was a noble woman, of high principles and broad views, possessing a mind of more than ordinary ability, and few indeed have ever adorned their Christian profession with brighter jewels. She was an exemplary wife and mother, and was the ruling spirit in a large household, consisting of four different families of young people, some orphaned and friendless; therefore,

Resolved, That while we mourn our loss, we feel that it is her eternal gain; and,

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved husband and family our heart-felt sympathy in this their great affliction, and trust that it may be the means of bringing them into closer communion with Him who is able to bring light out of darkness, that they may not have suffered in vain.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the Minutes of this Grange, and a copy be sent to the husband of the deceased.

Resolved, Further, that in token of our love and respect for the departed, the National Grange do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote,

And the Grange was closed until Friday morning at 9.30 o'clock.

NINTH DAY.

Friday, Nov. 28, 1879.

The National Grange met pursuant to order at 9.30 o'clock A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree by Acting Worthy Master Woodman, a quorum being present.

The Journal of previous day's session was read and approved.

The Worthy Master appointed Bros. Smith, Franklin and Wilson as the committee to examine the work before the Grange, and to report upon a time of closing this session *sine die*

Under a call of the States, the following was presented :

By Bro. Baylor,—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to have printed in the Proceedings, the report of the Committee on Mileage in full, as was done in the Proceedings of 1877.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

By Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.,—

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be and are hereby instructed to consider and report upon the propriety of changing the time of holding the meetings of the National Grange, and to report by amendment or otherwise.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Smith, Ga.,—

A Memorial from Willacooche Grange, No. 512, Geo., in relation to the publication of the Revised Manual.

Referred to Committee on Ritual.

By Bro. Chase, N. H. —

Resolved, That the name of Mount Pleasant Grange, No. 93, of the State Grange of N. H., be changed to Prospect Mountain Grange, No. 93.

By unanimous consent the resolution was put upon its passage, and, on motion, was adopted.

Under call for reports the following were presented :

By Bro. Aiken, —

To the Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

The Executive Committee beg leave respectfully to report that they have had submitted for their adjudication, while sitting as the Court of Appeals, two cases, which, after careful consideration, were disposed of as follows : First,

BELLA SLYVA GRANGE, No. 728, Appellant,

vs.

COLBY GRANGE, No. 365.

Both parties being within the jurisdiction of the State Grange of Pennsylvania.

A review of the facts and evidence in this case warrants the decision that it was a complaint that should have gone to the State Grange of Pa., and was therefore dismissed, as not being properly before the Court of Appeals.

The second case was that of

H. F. GEYER, Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE GRANGE OF PENNA.

The questions involved in this case are of a most important character, relating to the rights of a member of a Subordinate Grange, as well as determining the jurisdiction and authority of a State Grange. Inasmuch, however, as the appellant failed to notify the defendants that he had carried his case to the highest tribunal for adjustment, the Court declined considering the appeal upon *ex parte* testimony, and therefore ordered the case continued, and instructed their Secretary to so advise the appellant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion of Bro. Chase, the report was received and ordered to be spread on the Journal.

By Bro. Moore, Md. :

Your Committee on Good of the Order have carefully considered that portion of the Worthy Master's address relating to the need of a more efficient lecture system in our Order.

The importance of educating the agriculturists of the country in the aims and objects of the Order must be apparent to every member upon this floor, and while agreeing with the Worthy

Those voting in the negative were—

Bro. Booth, Col.	Bro. Wayne, N. Y.
Sister Booth, Col.	" Baylor, W. Va.
Sister Thing, Me.	Bro. Sherwin, Wis.
Sister Chase, N. H.	Sister Sherwin, "
Bro. Stone, Ky.	

Nine (9).

So the amendment was adopted.

The question recurred on the resolution as amended, on which the yeas and nays were demanded, which being sustained, the roll was called,

And it was decided in the affirmative..... { Yeas, 27
Nays, 16

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bro. Spilman, Cal.	Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.
Sister Rosa, Del.	Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.
Bro. Wilson, Fla.	Bro. Chase, N. H.
" Smith, Geo.	Sister Chase, N. H.
" Sims, Kan.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
" Thing, Me.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Sister Thing, Me.	" Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Moore, Md.	Bro. Piollet, Pa.
Sister Moore, Md.	" Lipscomb, S. C.
Bro. Ware, Mass.	" Harwell, Tenn.
Sister Ware, Mass.	" Lang, Tex.
Bro. Adams, Minn.	Sister Lang, Tex.
Sister Adams, Minn.	Bro. Franklin, Vt.
Sister Franklin, Vt.	

Twenty-seven (27).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bro. Booth, Col.	Sister Wayne, N. Y.
Sister Booth, Col.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Forsyth, Ill.	" Brigham, O.
Sister Forsyth, Ill.	" Shipley, Ore.
" Sims, Kan.	" Baylor, W. Va.
Bro. Darden, Miss.	" Sherwin, Wis.
Sister Darden, Miss.	Sister Sherwin, Wis.
Bro. Wayne, N. Y.	Bro. Stone, Ky.

Sixteen (16).

So the resolution was adopted.

On motion, indefinite leave of absence from and after this day's session was granted to Bro. Baylor, W. Va., because of sickness in his family.

Bro. Moore, Md., of the Committee on Good of the Order, made a verbal report to the effect that the committee were unanimous in recommending that the next session of the National Grange be held in the city of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The report was received, and, on motion of Bro. Chase, the Grange proceeded to select the place for holding the next session of the National Grange by ballot.

On the first ballot, the city of Washington, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was selected as the place at which the next session would be held.

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., presented the following :

Your Committee on Co-operation, to which was referred the preamble and resolutions of Bro. Woodman, of Michigan, in relation to memorializing State and National Legislatures for a law to regulate freight rates on railroads and other transportation companies, has had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be instructed to prepare and immediately forward to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, a Memorial setting forth the fact that the producing classes of America are being ruinously oppressed with the burdens that have been placed upon them by the transportation corporations of the country, in the matter of freight rates; and to urge immediate action for relief by the enactment of such laws as will compel such a regulation of inter-State transportation rates, as will give moderate profits to transportation companies.

Resolved, Second, that each State Grange be urged, through its Master and Executive Committee to *at once* take steps to bring this matter before the people of the several States, by securing the appointment of a committee in each Subordinate Grange and in counties or districts where there are no Subordinate Granges, and one or more active persons in each school district, to solicit signers to these petitions, and forward them to their respective representatives in Congress; and also to forward similar petitions to their Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures.

Resolved, Further, that each State Grange be urged to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to attend upon the sessions of their State Legislatures, to urge the object of said petitions, and see that all matters pertaining to the interests of the producing classes are properly brought before the law-making power.

On motion of Bro. Piollet, the first resolution was amended by adding after the word "Memorial," the words "and also a form of petition to Congress to be sent to the Masters of the several State Granges," and as amended was, on motion, substituted for the original resolution offered by Bro. Woodman, and the report of the committee was then adopted.

Bro. Ware, Mass., presented the following reports:

The Committee on Resolutions, to which was referred so much of the Worthy Lecturer's address as referred to the patent laws, respectfully report, that the National Grange, having acted at this session upon this subject matter, deem further action unnecessary.

And,

The Committee on Resolutions, to which was referred so much of the Worthy Lecturer's address as related to "extending a helping hand," respectfully report, that we heartily concur in the principles contained therein, but as action has already been taken upon the subject at this session, your committee deem further action unnecessary.

The reports were received and ordered to be filed.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., presented the following:

Worthy Master of the National Grange:

The Committee on Dormant Granges respectfully submit the following report:

We consider this one of the most important questions that can employ the thought and investigation of all true Patrons. The very life and success of our Order depending on neighborhood, county, State and nation upon active, working organization.

As the word *dormant* itself signifies sleeping, we should not consider a Dormant Grange as dead, but one having at least a *passive* life. While there is life there is hope; therefore we should urge upon all the importance of investigating the causes, then seeking and applying those means that will bring them once more into an active, working condition.

CAUSES.

After an existence of twelve years, spreading during that time over our entire land, and enlisting many thousands of our best and most progressive farmers, our Order is no longer an experiment; its principles have been tried and thoroughly proven, as founded upon the basis of truth, justice and right; therefore, we must come to the conclusion that is borne out by the facts; that the causes that result in dormant Granges are, almost without exception, *local*. And as our Order and its principles are the same everywhere, the same causes will produce the same effect

in all localities. Some of these causes of dormant Granges we find to be:—

1. Organization of the Grange with wrong material; getting in an element whose interests are in conflict with our purposes.

2. Improper persons selected for officers, who as leaders were not qualified for their positions.

3. Want of proper instructions, through carelessness of deputies; and therefore the Grange work was not properly understood or carried out.

4. Failure of experiments, business or otherwise, resulting in discouragement and loss of interest.

5. Want of education in the true objects and aims of our Order. Never properly understanding the real purposes of the Grange, they have not been able to put them into practice, and therefore have received no rewards.

6. Disregard of law, violating the rules and regulations, bringing about disorder and chaos. The minute books of dormant Granges, almost without exception, will show that by disobedience to law they themselves have there recorded the cause of their dormant condition.

7. Dissentions—the introduction of personal and partisan political differences; forgetting the beautiful lessons of charity inculcated by our Order, and proving the Scriptural truth, that “a house divided against itself cannot stand.”

CURES SUGGESTED—REMEDIES.

Having found the above to be some of the main causes, resulting in dormant Granges, we would offer the following as among the means that, if properly applied, will, we believe, revive, and once more make active, progressive and prosperous Granges of many that are now dormant:

1. On page 89, paragraph 9, of the Digest, defining one of the duties of the Master of a State Grange, it reads—“It is especially enjoined on Masters of State Granges to use all diligence in restoring dormant Granges to an active working condition.” Not only the Masters, but all officers, should feel it a part of their duties to labor in this same direction, seeking to restore the lost sheep to the fold. “It is they that are sick that need the physician, and not they that are well.”

2. Re-organization of the Grange with proper material, impressing upon all the importance of remembering that ours is a farmers' organization, and that where a person's leading interests are, in that direction will he be most earnest and active.

3. Careful and thorough instruction by the deputy or other person sent to re-organize the Grange.

4. Education, urging upon all members a careful study of our “Declaration of purposes,” and all the plans provided for carrying them into effect. Our best members everywhere are those

who have, by study, acquired the best knowledge of the true purposes of our Order, and the more they are inquired into, the more the importance of sustaining an active working Grange in every community will be realized.

5. Encouragement. Those who have become indifferent because they did not succeed in putting in practice and at once receiving all the rewards our Order offers, should be encouraged and cheered by all proper means—taught that even as the farmer is sometimes compelled to plant and replant before securing a crop, so should all Patrons remember the lesson: that perseverance in a good cause always brings success.

6. Competent deputies should be appointed in each county; not appointed because they wish the positions, but because of their known fidelity and zeal. Proven by their works, they are qualified to become teachers in all that pertains to the Grange. They should be expected to give special attention to any Grange that is or may seem inclined to become dormant. They should insist that all laws, rules and regulations are strictly complied with. Visits and words of encouragement from a good deputy always result in good.

7. Visits should also be made to the neighborhood where the dormant Grange is located, by committees of good Patrons, appointed by some near-by Grange or the Pomona Grange of the county or district. Visits of this kind, by those who have the success of our Order at heart, will, with their words of counsel and encouragement, cause the sleeping ones to awake and once more gird on their armor.

8. We believe that a good, active Pomona, County or District Grange exerts a reviving influence upon dormant Granges, and tends to keeping others from becoming so. The attendance at a meeting of a Pomona Grange, composed, as it generally is, of the best Patrons in the county, by members of Granges partially or entirely dormant, or the appointment for a meeting of the Pomona Grange in their district, stimulates the inactive members to renewed exertions.

9. Lecturers. The importance of lectures, both public and private, is now so well understood by all, that it is not necessary to more than allude to it here; but even as a church could not exist without its preachers, or any cause prosper without its advocates, so the lecturer generally has an influence for good. Pomona Granges in many counties arrange for visits by lecturers to those parts of their jurisdictions where enlightenment or a revival of interest are needed.

10. Grange papers. As a means of education, a prevention and cure of dormant Granges, these are among the most valuable. A dormant Grange where a dozen or more Grange papers are read, is among the things that might almost be called impossible. Encourage their circulation by all proper means, and good will result.

11. Thus we find that we must first organize, then educate, and last and most important of all, every member of this Order must be taught to *work*, to put into practice the lessons learned. Success will never come without it. Our members must be taught to realize the *individual responsibility* that rests upon each and every one. The individual member of a Subordinate Grange is the unit of our whole Order. The County, State and National Granges but work out the way, devise the plans, and *unite* the individual efforts of our members to carry out these plans, and thus, through the united work of individuals properly organized and educated, we can advance the great work we have undertaken to do, benefitting the individual, the State and the Nation.

These few thoughts and suggestions your committee would offer, with the hope that they may assist at least in reviving a few of our dormant Granges.

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB, <i>Chn.</i>	} <i>Committee.</i>
F. M. McDOWELL,	
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,	
ROBERT W. BAYLOR,	
B. R. SPILMAN,	
W. J. STONE,	

On motion, the report was adopted.

The Committee on Ritual made the following report :

The Committee on Ritual beg leave to report that they have had under consideration the following papers, referred to them, upon the subject of the publication of the Revised Ritual, viz :

Extract from the Annual Address of the Worthy Master.

Extract from the Annual Report of the Worthy Secretary.

Extract from the Address of the Worthy Lecturer.

Extract from the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, Communication from Bro. C. L. Whitney, W. Lecturer of Mich. State Grange; Memorial of Willacoochie Grange, No. 512, Ga.; and Resolution of Bro. Smith of Ga., representing that it will be immediately necessary to issue a new edition of the Ritual, and recommending that the *revised* Ritual be now published and issued to the Order.

In this connection your Committee would respectfully remind the National Grange that at the Sixth Annual Session, a Special Committee was appointed "to report a revised and printed form of the Manual of the Order, to the next session of the National Grange," at which session the Committee was continued and directed to continue the work of revision, and report the result of their labors at the next session. At the Eighth Annual Session at Charleston, S. C., the Committee presented their final report, which was adopted, and the issue of the Revised Ritual is ordered "as soon as the present supply of Rituals on hand shall be exhausted."

It appears that owing to the large quantity of Rituals then on hand, this contingency has not arrived until the present session. In view of the necessity for the immediate printing of a new edition of the Ritual, the former action of the National Grange, and the demand for the issue of the revised Ritual, your Committee recommend that, in accordance with the recommendations of the officers, and the requests of the memorialists above referred to, the Executive Committee be instructed to cause the Revised Ritual, as adopted by the National Grange, to be printed and issued as the *authoritative* and *official* manual of the Order.

Also,

The Committee on Ritual, to whom was referred the extract from the Annual Address of the Worthy Master, extract from the Address of the Worthy Lecturer, Memorial of Aurelius Grange, No. 371, N. Y., and Communications from Bro. C. L. Whitney, Worthy Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange, and Bro. J. A. Wallace, of Alabama, upon the subject of the preparation of a Memorial Service as an addition to the Ritual of the Order, has had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, that at the Twelfth Annual Session, the Committee on Ritual recommended that such Memorial Service be prepared, which was adopted, and the Executive Committee were instructed "to prepare such forms and present the same to the next Annual Session of the National Grange."

Your Committee believe that such a service is demanded by the Order. As the application of this service will necessarily be in the nature of a public ceremonial, your Committee are impressed with the idea that it should be carefully and thoughtfully prepared, that it may be pleasing to the public and creditable to the Order.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a Memorial Service, and report the same to the next Session of the National Grange.

J. R. THOMPSON,	} <i>Committee.</i>
D. T. CHASE,	
PUT DARDEN,	
D. H. THING,	
W. H. CHEEK,	

The reports were received, and on motion, concurred in.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., presented the following :

Resolved, That our earnest thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to Col. R. D. Cook, Proprietor of the Canandaigua Hotel, and to his estimable wife, for the many courtesies extended to the members of the National Grange during their attendance at this, the Thirteenth Annual Session, and for the bountiful and elegant Thanksgiving dinner set on Thursday, Nov. 27th; and further, that the Worthy Secretary be instructed to officially communicate our thanks to Col. and Mrs. Cook.

On motion, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Bro. Aiken, S. C., presented the following :

The Committee on Claims and Grievances, to whom was submitted the claim of the State Grange of Illinois, amounting to twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, as a rebate upon the organization of three Subordinate Granges, beg leave to report, that they have considered the same, and having found it just and valid, recommend that it be paid.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, the Grange took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by Acting Worthy Master Woodman.

On motion of Bro. Moore, Md., it was

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to recommend a suitable compensation to the Janitor of this building for his services during this session.

Bro. Moore offered the following :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to have printed 3000 copies of the Ritual of the 5th Degree and 1000 copies of the Arcana.

Bro. Chase offered the following as a substitute :

Resolved, That the Secretary have printed such number of the Ritual of 5th Degree and "Arcana" as may in his opinion be necessary.

Which was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, it was

Resolved, That this National Grange recognizes the important work being done by the Grange Press of the country, and urge the members of our Order everywhere to give such press a liberal support.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, it was

Resolved, That all papers relating to the Department of Agriculture, not finally acted on by the National Grange, be referred to the Committee appointed to work in conjunction with that Department.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, the vote by which the proposed amendment to Article VI, providing for striking out the word "sixteen" and inserting in lieu thereof "fourteen," was negatived, was reconsidered.

The question recurring on the proposed amendment, Bro. Harwell moved to strike out the word "fourteen" and insert the word "fifteen" in place thereof. Not adopted.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the question of adopting the amendment, which being sustained, the roll was called,

And it was decided in the negative..... { Yeas, 23
Nays, 17

Those who voted in the affirmative were :

Bro. Wilson, Fla.	Sister Woodman, Mich.
Bro. Smith, Geo.	Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.
Bro. Forsyth, Ill.	Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.
Bro. Sims, Kan.	Bro. Chase, N. H.
Sister Sims, Kan.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Thing, Me.	Bro. Brigham, O.,
Sister Thing, Me.	Sister Brigham, O.
Bro. Moore, Md.	Bro. Piollet, Pa.
Bro. Ware, Mass.	Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.
Sister Ware, Mass.	Bro. Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Woodman, Mich.	Bro. Sherwin, Wis.
	Bro. Stone, Ky.

Twenty-three (23).

Those voting in the negative were—

Bro. Booth, Col.	Sister Adams, Minn.
Sister Booth, Col.	Bro. Darden, Miss.
Bro. Rosa, Del.	Sister Chase, N. H.
Sister Rosa, Del.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Moore, Md.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Lang, Tex.	Bro. Wayne, N. Y.
Sister Lang, Tex.	Sister Wayne, N. Y.
Sister Franklin, Vt.	Bro. Harwell, Tenn.
	Sister Sherwin, Wis.

Seventeen (17.)

Two-thirds of the members not having voted in the affirmative, the proposed amendment was not adopted.

On motion of Bro. Piollet, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Executive Committee and the Secretary of the National Grange are hereby directed to have 10,000 copies of the Journal of the Proceedings of the Thirteenth Session printed and distributed to the Secretaries of the several State Granges in proportion to the number of their Subordinate

Granges; and further, that 20,000 copies of Brother Beecher's address, and such Reports of the Committees, and other matter as in their judgment will be of interest to the members of our Order, in the form of tracts, and the same to be sent to the Secretaries of State Granges, to be sent by them to the Masters of Subordinate Granges.

Adopted.

On motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., Forrest Grove Grange, Mo., was given permission and authority to change its name to Hematite Grange.

Bro. Wayne offered the following :

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance to the Masters of the several State Granges, that they be put in possession of the several reports of the Committees on Transportation and Commercial Relations, of the Committee on Resolutions, the Committee on Education, and the Special Committee on the Condition of American Agriculture ; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to have printed as soon as possible, and forward to each State Master at least five copies of the reports of such Committees, so they may incorporate such parts of those reports in their annual address as they deem proper.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Harwell, Pulaski, Sharon and Aspen Hill Granges, Tenn., which had consolidated, were given permission and authority to adopt the name of Harwell Grange.

Bro. Sherwin moved that the installation of officers be made the special order of business for 4 o'clock P. M. to-day, and on motion of Bro. Chase, the motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Bro. Cheek, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange are hereby tendered the citizens and authorities of Grand Rapids, Mich., for their cordial invitation to hold our next Annual Session in their city, and were it not that we believed the good of our Order required that we should meet at the National Capital, we would with pleasure have accepted their polite invitation.

Bro. Lang presented the following :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom the Report of the Delegate from this Grange to the Dominion Grange of Canada was referred, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report that Bro. D. T. Chase, Worthy Master of the New Hampshire State Grange, be again accredited as an ambassador of the fraternal good will of this Grange, to the

Dominion Grange, and to express our earnest wishes for its success and prosperity.

The report was received, and, on motion, the recommendation concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Chase, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the National Grange be instructed to send to the Secretary of each State Grange a sufficient amount of money to pay the postage on the proceedings and other printed matter sent to each Subordinate Grange.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send to the Master of each State Grange as many copies of the proceedings and other printed matter as he may deem for the good of the Order, not less than ten, with the postage paid thereon.

Bro. Smith, Geo., presented the following :

Worthy Master :

The Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution to examine into the business before the Grange, and report upon a time of adjournment, have had the same under consideration, and direct me to report the following resolution :

Resolved, That this meeting do adjourn, *sine die*, on to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 o'clock, P. M., or sooner, should the business of the session permit it.

T. J. SMITH,
A. B. FRANKLIN, } *Committee.*
WM. H. WILSON,

Which, on motion of Bro. Nicholson, was laid on the table.

On motion of Bro. Ware, the vote by which the report of the Committee on Digest, recommending that the 110th decision of the Digest be stricken out, was not concurred in, was reconsidered.

The question being taken on the report of the Committee, it was *not* concurred in.

Under the order of unfinished business, the following was called :

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws on the memorial of the State Grange of Missouri.

On motion, the first recommendation of the Committee was not concurred in.

On motion, the second recommendation was not concurred in.

On motion, the third recommendation was not concurred in.

On motion, the fourth recommendation was concurred in.

On motion, the fifth recommendation was concurred in.

On motion, the sixth recommendation was concurred in.

Question being taken on the amendment to the Constitution, as proposed by the Committee, the vote stood 43 affirmative, 14 negative.

Two thirds of the members not voting in the affirmative, the proposed amendment was not adopted.

The report of the Executive Committee on the resolution offered by Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., in relation to the books, etc., in the hands of the late Secretary, O. H. Kelley, was taken from the order of unfinished business and considered.

The report was received, and on motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to demand from O. H. Kelley, former Secretary, all property that they may believe to be in his possession, serving him with an itemized inventory of the same, and that upon the neglect or refusal of said Kelley to deliver said property, then the Executive Committee be instructed to sue upon the official bond of said Kelley as Secretary of the National Grange.

The report of the Special Committee on Agriculture was considered, and on motion of Bro. Moore, was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Transportation was read, and on motion of Bro. Chase, the two sentences commencing "while we are here assembled," and ending "of their Governments," were stricken out, and the report, as amended, was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Moore, it was *Resolved*, That the officers-elect be now installed.

The following officers-elect were presented at the altar and obligated, and severally installed into office as officers of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States, for the Constitutional term :

Bro. J. J. Woodman, Mich..... Worthy Master.

" Put Darden, Miss.....	" Overseer.
" Henry Eshbaugh, Mo	" Lecturer.
" Wm. Sims, Kan.....	" Ass't Steward.
" S. H. Ellis, O.....	" Chaplain.
" F. M. McDowell, N. Y.....	" Treasurer.
" Wm. M. Ireland, D. C.....	" Secretary.
" O. Dinwiddie, Ind.....	" Gate Keeper.
Sister H. H. Woodman, Mich.....	" Ceres.

Sister Mary L. Darden, Miss..... Worthy Pomona.

" Elizabeth M. Nicholson, N. J..... " Flora.

" Hannah A. Sims, Kan..... Worthy Lady Ass't Steward.

On motion of Bro. Ware, Bro. and Sister Sherwin were excused from further attendance.

On motion of Bro. Chase, Bro. and Sister Moore were excused from further attendance.

Bro. Darden, from Committee on Finance, presented the following report :

Worthy Master :

The Finance Committee have considered the resolution instructing them to recommend suitable compensation for the Janitor of this building for his services during this session, and have instructed me to submit the following report : That the Janitor be allowed (\$2.00) two dollars per diem for his services during this Session of the Grange.

The Committee further instruct me to recommend that five dollars be appropriated for heating, and fourteen dollars for lighting the hall during the Session.

Adopted.

Bro. Chase, from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, returned to the Grange the resolution offered by Bro. Lipscomb, of S. C., as to changing the time of meeting of the National Grange, and asked to be discharged from its consideration.

On motion, the request was complied with.

On motion, Bro. and Sister Brigham and Bro. Stone were excused from further attendance on this Session.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, O., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange be extended to retiring officials for the impartial and thorough manner in which they have performed their duties.

The Journal of the day's proceedings was read and approved.

On motion of Bro. Ellis, the Grange took a recess of fifteen minutes.

The Grange was declared at recess for fifteen minutes, and then called to order.

The labors of the Session having been completed, the Grange was, at 7 P. M., closed in form, and the Thirteenth Annual Session of the National Grange was adjourned *sine die*.

WM. M. IRELAND, *Secretary*.

1880.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

ALABAMA.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Second Monday in December.

Master. B. C. Harrison, Selma, Dallas co.
Treasurer..... M. A. Chisholm, Montgomery.
Secretary L. L. McCurdy, Oak Grove, Perry co.

ARKANSAS.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Fourth Monday in January.

Master. Jno. S. Williams, De Vall's Bluff, Prairie co.
Treasurer..... R. C. Walls, Little Rock, Pulaski co.
Secretary J. V. Scott, Texarkana, Miller co.

CALIFORNIA—including ARIZONA and NEVADA.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in October.

Master. B. R. Spilman, Live Oak, Sutter co.
Treasurer..... I. V. Webster, 106 Davis st., San Francisco.
Secretary Amos Adams, 106 Davis st., San Francisco.

COLORADO.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in December.

Master..... Levi Booth, Box 440, Denver, Arapahoe co.
Treasurer..... J. B. Dudley, Arvada, Jefferson co.
Secretary R. F. Wadsworth, Arvada, Jefferson co.

CONNECTICUT.

State Grange meets Last Thursday in December.

Master..... Sherman Kimberly, Goshen, Litchfield co.
Treasurer..... Hugh Mitchelson, Tariffville, Hartford co.
Secretary Mrs. H. Godard, North Granby, Hartford co.

DAKOTA.

State Grange meets ———.

Master.....Philip Chandler, Riverside, Clay co.
 Treasurer.....Runyon Compton, Elk Point, Union co.
 SecretaryClark Northrup, Elk Point, Union co.

DELAWARE.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....John J. Rosa, Milford, Kent co.
 Treasurer.....James M. Bracken, Wilmington, New Castle co.
 Secretary W. C. Weer, Claymont, New Castle co.

FLORIDA.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master. Wm. H. Wilson, Lake City, Columbia co.
 Treasurer..... J. H. Lee, White Springs, Hamilton co.
 SecretaryR. F. Rogers, Wellborn, Suwanee co.

GEORGIA.

State Grange meets First Wednesday in December.

Master.....T. J. Smith, Oconee, Washington co.
 Treasurer.....J. S. Lawton, Atlanta, Fulton co.
 SecretaryE. Taylor, Bolingbroke, Monroe co.

ILLINOIS.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in January.

Master. A. P. Forsyth, Isabel, Edgar co.
 Treasurer.....John S. Armstrong, Sheridan, La Salle co.
 SecretaryJ. M. Chambers, Chicago, Cook co.

INDIANA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, St. Joseph co.
 Treasurer.....J. T. Oliphant, Harrodsburg, Monroe co.
 SecretaryJ. Henry Walker, Adams, Decatur co.

IOWA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. S. W. Jones, Manchester, Delaware co.
 Treasurer.....M. L. Devin, Des Moines, Polk co
 Secretary W. L. Carpentér, Des Moines, Polk co.

KANSAS.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master. William Sims, Topeka, Shawnee co.
 Treasurer. W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee co.
 Secretary P. B. Maxon, Emporia, Lyon co.

KENTUCKY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. A. B. Smith, New Castle, Henry co.
 Treasurer. J. M. Clark, Hopkinsville, Christian co.
 Secretary James G. Carter, Brodhead, Rock Castle co.

LOUISIANA.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Second Monday in January.

Master. E. K. Branch, Bordelonville, Avoyelles co.
 Treasurer. W. A. Brainerd, New Orleans.
 Secretary J. McGrath, Baton Rouge, E. Baton Rouge co.

MAINE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master. D. H. Thing, West Mt. Vernon, Kennebec co.
 Treasurer. C. H. Cobb, East Poland, Androscoggin co.
 Secretary J. M. Jackson, Lewiston, Androscoggin co.

MARYLAND.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. H. O. Devries, Marriottsville, Howard co.
 Treasurer. J. N. Chiswell, Buckeystown, Frederick co.
 Secretary E. Hall of B., Millersville, Anne Arundel co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master. James Draper, Worcester, Worcester co.
 Treasurer. Charles Jones, Deerfield, Franklin co.
 Secretary W. B. Kimball, Enfield, Hampshire co.

MICHIGAN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Van Buren co.
 Treasurer. S. F. Brown, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.
 Secretary J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.

MINNESOTA.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in December.

Master. Samuel E. Adams, Monticello, Wright co.
 Treasurer. Lorenzo Hoyt, St. Paul, Ramsey co.
 Secretary Thomas Tunis Smith, St. Paul, Ramsey co.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. Put Darden, Fayette, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer. H. O. Dixon, Jackson, Hinds co.
 Secretary W. L. Williams, Rienzi, Alcorn co.

MISSOURI.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in October.

Master. H. Eshbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer. J. M. Sneed, Sedalia, Pettis co.
 Secretary A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster, Johnson co.

MONTANA.

State Grange meets ———.

Master. A. N. Bull, Virginia City, Madison co.
 Treasurer. A. W. Switzer, Virginia City, Madison co.
 Secretary P. B. Mills, Boulder Valley, Jefferson co.

NEBRASKA.

State Grange meets ———.

Master. Church Howe, Brownville, Nemaha co.
 Treasurer. J. P. Loder, Waverly, Lancaster co.
 Secretary Geo. H. Simmons, Lincoln, Lancaster co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master. Geo. A. Wason, New Boston, Hillsborough co.
 Treasurer. Edward Osgood, Canterbury, Merrimack co.
 Secretary William H. Stinson, Dunbarton, Merrimack co.

NEW JERSEY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. Isaac W. Nicholson, Camden, Camden co.
 Treasurer. C. A. Rulon, Sweedesborough, Gloucester co.
 Secretary John W. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem co.

NEW YORK.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in January.

Master. Wm. G. Wayne, Seneca Falls, Seneca co.
 Treasurer. Geo. Abbott, Hamburg, Erie co.
 Secretary W. A. Armstrong, Elmira, Chemung co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets First Wednesday in February.

Master. W. H. Cheek, Warrenton, Warren co.
 Treasurer. D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro, Guilford co.
 Secretary Joseph E. Porter, Tarboro, Edgecomb co.

OHIO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. J. H. Brigham, Delta, Fulton co.
 Treasurer. R. Stevenson, Xenia, Greene co.
 Secretary W. W. Miller, Castalia, Erie co.

OREGON—including WASHINGTON and IDAHO TERRITORIES.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in May.

Master. A. R. Shipley, Oswego, Clackamas co.
 Treasurer. David Smith, Lebanon, Linn co.
 Secretary N. W. Randall, Oregon City, Clackamas co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. V. E. Piollet, Wysox, Bradford co.
 Treasurer. Wm. Yocum, Douglassville, Berks co.
 Secretary R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in February.

Master. James N. Lipscomb, Chappells, Richland co.
 Treasurer. A. M. Aiken, Greenwood, Abbeville co.
 Secretary T. M. Holloway, Pomaria, Newberry co.

TENNESSEE.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in February.

Master. T. B. Harwell, Aspen Hill, Giles co.
 Treasurer. A. H. Sharpe, Nashville, Davidson co.
 Secretary J. H. Currey, Nashville, Davidson co.

TEXAS—including INDIAN TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. Wm. W. Lang, Martin, Falls co.
 Treasurer. J. R. Henry, Mexia, Limestone co.
 Secretary R. T. Kennedy, Mexia, Limestone co.

VERMONT.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. A. B. Franklin, Townshend, Windham co.
 Treasurer. C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Caledonia co.
 Secretary James K. Tobey, Calais, Washington co.

VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets ———.

Master. J. M. Blanton, Farmville, Prince Edward co.
 Treasurer. P. F. Cogbill, Petersburg, Dinwiddie co.
 Secretary M. W. Hazlewood, Richmond, Henrico co.

WEST VIRGINIA.


State Grange meets First Wednesday in November.

Master. R. W. Baylor, Summit Point, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer. B. Cushwa, Martinsburg, Berkeley co.
 Secretary James E. Hall, Philippi, Barbour co.

WISCONSIN.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in January.

Master. H. C. Sherwin, Ladogo, Fond du Lac co.
 Treasurer. John Cochran, Waupun, Fond du Lac co.
 Secretary H. E. Huxley, Neenah, Winnebago co.

 Changes in Officers of State Granges whose meetings and elections have not yet been held will be published in a BULLETIN, to be issued hereafter by the Secretary of the National Grange.

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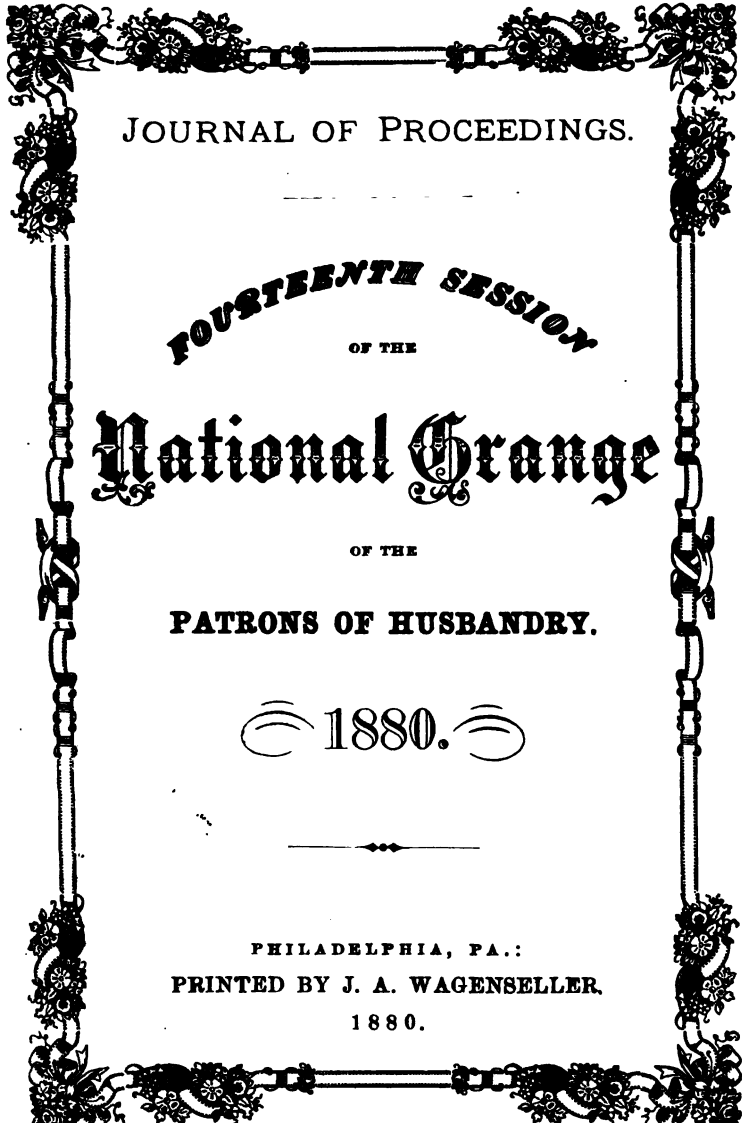
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JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

FOURTEENTH SESSION
OF THE

National Grange

OF THE

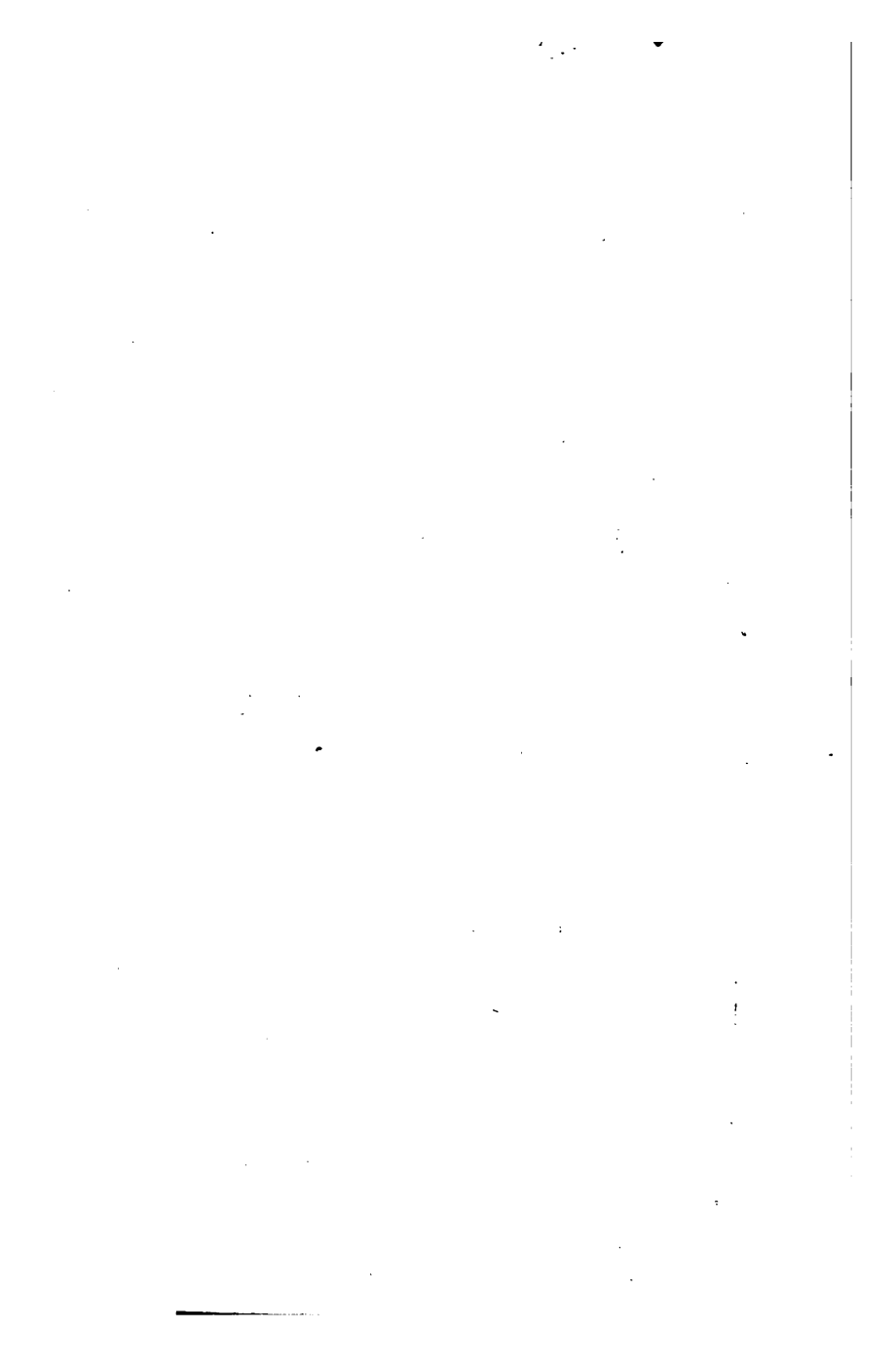
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

1880.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

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1880.



JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fourteenth Session

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE

OF THE

Patrons of Husbandry,

○1880.○

PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

J. A. WAGENSELLER, 23 NORTH SIXTH ST.

1880.

OFFICERS
OF THE
NATIONAL GRANGE.

1880-1881

<i>Master</i>	J. J. WOODMAN.....	Paw Paw, Mich.
<i>Overseer</i>	PUT. DARDEN.....	Fayette, Miss.
<i>Lecturer</i>	HENRY ESHBAUGH.....	Hanover, Mo.
<i>Steward</i>	A. J. VAUGHN.....	Memphis, Tenn.
<i>Assistant Steward</i> ..	WM. SIMS.....	Topeka, Kan.
<i>Chaplain</i>	S. H. ELLIS.....	Springboro', Ohio.
<i>Treasurer</i>	F. M. McDOWELL.....	Wayne, N. Y.
<i>Secretary</i>	WM. M. IRELAND.....	Washington, D. C.
<i>Gate-Keeper</i>	OSCAR DINWIDDIE.....	Orchard Grove, Ind.
<i>Ceres</i>	MRS. H. H. WOODMAN..	Paw Paw, Mich.
<i>Pomona</i>	MRS. MARY L. DARDEN..	Fayette, Miss.
<i>Flora</i>	MRS. E. M. NICHOLSON..	Camden, N. J.
<i>Lady Ass't Steward</i> ..	MRS. HANNAH A. SIMS..	Topeka, Kan.

Secretary's Address :

218 THIRD STREET, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. J. WOODMAN, <i>Ex-Officio</i>	Paw Paw, Mich.
W. G. WAYNE.....	Seneca Falls, N. Y.
D. WYATT AIKEN	Cokesbury, S. C.
HENLEY JAMES.....	Marion, Ind.

Journal of Proceedings.

FIRST DAY.

Washington, D. C., }

WEDNESDAY, November 17th, 1880. }

THE NATIONAL GRANGE, in accordance with the provisions of its Constitution, assembled in Annual Session, and was opened in form in the Sixth Degree, at 11.30 o'clock, A. M., there being present—

OFFICERS.

J. J. Woodman.....	Master.
Put. Darden.....	Overseer.
Henry Eshbaugh.....	Lecturer.
A. J. Vaughn.....	Steward.
Wm. Sims.....	Assistant Steward.
A. P. Forsyth.....	Chaplain <i>pro tem</i> .
F. M. McDowell.....	Treasurer.
W. M. Ireland.....	Secretary.
Oscar Dinwiddie.....	Gate-Keeper.
Mrs. H. H. Woodman.....	Ceres.
Mrs. Mary L. Darden.....	Pomona.
Mrs. E. M. Nicholson.....	Flora.
Mrs. H. A. Sims.....	Lady Assistant Steward.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, Ind.	Wm. G. Wayne, N. Y.
D. Wyatt Aiken, S. C.	

Worthy Master and Patrons of the National Grange:

It is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure I have the honor of bidding you welcome here to-day. Not only in my own behalf, but in behalf of the founders of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry now present, I extend to you a cordial welcome. We have patiently waited the course of events which would enable us once more to greet the National Grange at the home of its childhood. We regretted its departure, and have refused to be comforted. Our staying hope has been that it would sooner or later see the error of its ways and endeavor to regain the prestige it had lost by the action. We do not know whether or not that time has come, but we *do* know that if ever the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry fulfils the objects of its originally proposed missions, the National Grange must again assert its original position in the framework of the organization.

The founders of the Order never entertained the idea of a probability that the National Grange would, at any time, consider it necessary to change its original location. The very nature of the organization seemed to them to preclude the possibility of any change in that respect. It appeared to them that the National Grange would always be found at the National Capital, and I can assure you, that all impediments and drawbacks which we had encountered, seemed trivial and inconsiderable in comparison with the shock which startled me when I first learned, at the seventh session in St. Louis, that the removal of the headquarters of the National Grange was a matter under consideration. As a member of a committee appointed to consider and report on the question, I did not hesitate to state as my opinion that such removal would greatly impair the usefulness of the National Grange, and prove to be injurious, if not disastrous, to the best interests of the Order, and I had reason to believe that my earnest appeals in behalf of the Order prevented further action on the matter at that time. But all appeals were ultimately of no avail, and the Grange, at the following session, consummated action which led to the removal of the National Grange, a proceeding which has not, on the whole, benefitted the Order.

Ever since the first announcement of a scheme looking to the formation of the Order, and all through its progressive stages of development, criticisms upon the work have been plentiful. The earlier critics, as is usual in such cases, prophesied failure, but as it continued to flourish, notwithstanding the multitude of plausible reasons showing why it could not succeed, the criticisms appeared in other shapes. One critic so far complimented us as to remark that we had "blundered upon a good thing," others avowed that we had "builded better than we knew," but that we had failed to provide for *this* obvious necessity, and had entirely ignored *that other* obvious requirement of the organization; even worthy members of the Order expressed their regret

that we had neglected to mature comprehensive plans for conducting business in the Order. The facts were that we were "building better than *they* knew," and while they were discussing matter of details, we were engaged in endeavoring first to inculcate matter of principles, knowing full well that all matters of details were of secondary importance, and that our first duty was to enforce that preliminary education which would enable the members of the Order to familiarize themselves with the position which they occupied as parts of a whole which must work harmoniously to ensure success in any measure which they might undertake to execute.

This necessity was foreseen from the beginning. The evils which would inevitably result from the Order prematurely undertaking schemes which it had not strength of discipline to carry to a success, and the dangers that might follow a change in the plans, and the arrangement of their application which had been decided upon after a careful and philosophical study of the whole question, induced the founders of the Order to make the first term of office to exist for a period of five years. It was felt that at least this length of time would be required to develop a result either of failure, or of success. We were profoundly convinced that before the organization could become an effective working factor, its members must become thoroughly intelligent in regard to the objects sought to be obtained; that they must have a clear conception of the necessity for mutual effort to promote a common interest; that they must learn to be prepared to surrender preconceived personal opinion in deference to what would be regarded as the wiser judgment of the majority; that while individual efforts to promote general welfare are comparatively weak and ineffectual, the efforts of a number of individuals are equally so, unless they act in concert. Hence it is that the first duty of an organization is that of educating its members to a true knowledge of their position as part of a whole which must work in harmony. This has always been found to be the most difficult and most precarious of all the preliminary steps towards securing efficient working in an organization, and it is all important that members should think for, and educate themselves in regard to the nature of the questions in which they are interested and upon which they may be called upon to give an opinion, and they should endeavor to practically adopt the famous maxim of Descartes: "Give unqualified assent to no proposition but those the truth of which is so clear and distinct that they cannot be doubted." And with all this will come the recognition that the benefits to be derived from united action, or united force, will depend upon the discipline acquired through an intelligently conducted organization which teaches that each member must take a sincere interest in carrying out the minutest details of all duly prescribed plans, rules and laws.

Holding such views the founders of the Order were convinced, and they acted upon the conviction, that their first duty was to encourage this kind of education, therefore they were not desirous of commencing the superstructure until the foundation appeared substantial, and they could not be urged into measures which they considered to be premature; but they were not blind to probabilities; their faith in the ultimate power of the Order was immense, far exceeding any thing that yet has been accomplished, but they were cautious in not giving publicity to prognostications that might seem to be the effusions of reckless enthusiasts, rather than the sober statements of practical business men. The system which was ultimately adopted as proving most practicable and efficient for the diffusion of information, for the interchange of ideas and suggestions and for the realization of effective combination of efforts, was that of placing the National Grange, through its Executive Committee, in direct correspondence with each and all of the Subordinate Granges. This enabled the Committee to communicate simultaneously with the entire Order in every portion of the country, and while they could thus disseminate such information as was deemed expedient, they had the further advantage of receiving communications from Subordinate Granges; through these channels many valuable suggestions for the good of the Order were received, greatly assisting the Committee in maturing measures for the benefit of the whole, or for any local part of the organization. The members of the Executive Committee were like sentinels upon a watch tower from which they overlooked the entire field and could give notice of approaching danger, or extend mutual benefits, as in their judgment might seem best. But by a resolution adopted at its eighth session the National Grange instructed the Executive Committee to communicate with State Granges only. This, of course, effectually stopped the work which was proving so valuable, and placed the National Grange in an isolated position; its principal occupation was gone, and the progress of the Order received a check from which it has never recovered, and it is the candid opinion of those who have carefully studied the conditions, that it never can become an efficient working body until this original plan, or at least its essential features, are restored. In its present relation to the Order the National Grange may devise measures of vital importance, but it is powerless to carry them out. In my address at the sixth session of this body, the following remarks were made in reference to the position of the National Grange.

"I conceive that its principal duties are to collect and disseminate information for the benefit of the whole Order—to place State Granges in co-operative communication, and advise Subordinate Granges with reference to matters of special interest. Thus it simply acts as an agency. But it should be something

more than this ; being in communication with the whole Order, it is eminently placed in a position to judge as to the value of measures calculated to be for the best interests of the whole ; and thus it should be creative as well as administrative. Above all things it must avoid responsibilities that legitimately belong either to State or Subordinate Granges. It should endeavor to inculcate principles of action that are of general application rather than enter into executive details which must of necessity vary according to local and special circumstances " As evidence of the importance with which the plan of direct communication with Subordinate Granges was held by the Executive Committee, and the efforts made for its perfection, the following notice was prepared and sent to the Subordinate Granges a few months previous to its restrictions by the National Grange. " Changes in officers are, as a matter of course, constantly occurring in so large a body as the Order has now become, but it should be well understood by every Grange that unless this Committee is promptly informed of these changes, and the name and address of the new Master posted in our mailing books, that Grange cannot be in receipt of communications from this Committee. Notwithstanding the extent and efficiency of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, it is simply impracticable to insure concert of action upon any work for the general benefit of the Order, unless facilities are open for a close and direct correspondence between the National and Subordinate Granges."

I am not advised as to what may exist of the earlier proceedings of the National Grange, nor in whose hands they are now placed. However valuable they might be as data for preparing a true history of the Order, I am inclined to believe that they would be found rather meagre in regard to National Grange proceedings. For five years its finances were uncomfortably limited, and the proceedings were not published. The first issue is that of the sixth session, which was held in the second month of 1873. No one of the officers of the first term of the National Grange received any compensation, except the Secretary and his assistant, and if I recollect rightly there was over a twelve months' salary due to them at the sixth session, so that we did not feel warranted in using our limited means in publishing proceedings, preferring to economize in publishing matter which was considered to be more valuable in developing the Order, and of this matter one million seven hundred and five thousand sheets were printed during the first five years. In view of the fact that many, if not most, of the earlier documents relating to the Order are unknown to this present body, it seemed to me that a brief notice of some of these would not be devoid of interest, particularly in the evidence they furnish regarding the principles or basis of thought and action upon which the Order was founded, the plans to be followed, and the purposes to be at

disseminating, in the most expeditious manner, information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices, markets, and transportation throughout the country, and for the establishment of depots for the sale of general or special products in the cities; also for the purchase and exchange of stock, seeds, and desired varieties of plants and trees, and for the purpose of procuring help, and situations for seeking employment; also for ascertaining and testing the merits of newly invented farming implements, and for detecting and exposing those that are unworthy, and for protecting, by all available means, the farming interests from fraud and deception of every kind."

From these quotations, it will be observed that our views were comprehensive in plan and expansive in scope, and that the Order has yet much to accomplish before it fulfils the expectations of early Patrons; they were fully aware that the progress of the work must, in the nature of things, be slow until we could secure the assistance of others, and we have reason to be grateful for the able services of many enthusiastic converts, by whose untiring energy the merits of the Order were rapidly made known throughout the length and breadth of the country.

In my address on the occasion of the third annual session I find the following remarks, which I quote as indicative of our impressions at that time:

"In establishing an organization of this kind we must not allow our energies to relax by any apparent indifference, or even avowed hostility to our cause. This we must expect, as there is no popular movement exempt from opposition. There is always a class of doubters who predict failure, others misconstrue motives, and still others who freely give opinions without investigating the objects sought to be attained, or the methods by which they are to be accomplished."

"The admission of members to full membership, and their assistance in the workings of the Order, is proving of incalculable value; it is indeed doubtful whether the objects of the institution, especially in regard to the refinement of education, and in all that tends to brighten hearths and enliven homes could have been accomplished without their presence and aid."

"To make country homes and country society attractive, refined, and enjoyable; to balance exhaustive labors by instructive social amusements and accomplishments is part of our mission and our aim."

"The secret ceremony of initiation of members has, as was anticipated, been objected to by a few persons; but we are already well convinced that the efficient discipline necessary to secure permanent organization could not be attained by any other means, thus completely realizing the only object that suggested its adoption, and it meets the warm approval of all those who have experienced the transitory existence of rural clubs and socie

ties, and who recognize in our simple and efficient rules, elements of success based upon a solid and lasting foundation."

"It is gratifying to know that wherever our motives and objects have been explained so as to be clearly understood, we meet with support. The times were auspicious for the introduction of this Order. The change of events which allowed the minds of the people to subside from the bustle and all-absorbing interests of war to the calm and prosperity of peace, called for new organizations based upon the industrial arts, rather than practical theories—a basis that appeals to the patriotism and sensibilities of every cultivated and right-minded individual."

"The many advantages that naturally flow from a society of this kind need not be enumerated, even if it were practicable to do so. Suggestions of great moment are constantly being presented, and accumulate in a degree beyond all expectation. Not the least of these is that of co-operation in every branch of rural economy, valuable alike to the producer and consumer. This is a subject of great moment, and one requiring, as it is receiving, careful and cautious consideration; so that while members of the Order are protected, the rights of others will not be infringed, but that all will benefit."

"We have every incentive to encourage us in the prosecution of this work. We cannot do otherwise than to go on prospering and to prosper, for whatever may take place in modes of government, or change occur in the artificial tastes of society, one thing is certain, that our greatest dependence will ever be upon the productions of the soil, and the educated cultivator possesses the knowledge upon which is reared the structure of national wealth and national character."

Such were the hopeful forebodings which we felt justified in entertaining after the experience of a little more than two years, and our hopes were more than realized during the remainder of our term of office. We were not overburdened with parliamentary rules nor distracted by changes in our laws. Our days and nights were not given to the study of Cushing's Manual. The original plan of organization and brief constitution proved sufficient for the purpose of building up the Order, and this much it can rightfully claim. But I will not further detain you from the duties of the day; having thus briefly, as becomes the time and the occasion, endeavored to explain the principles on which the Order was founded and the methods adopted for their propagandism, I close with the hope that these remarks may not be unprofitable, and again extend to you a cordial welcome to this beautiful city of Washington, the Capital of the Nation, the birth-place of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and the natural home of the National Grange.

Bro. Put. Darden, Miss., Worthy Overseer, responded on behalf of the National Grange as follows :

Worthy Sir :

On behalf of the National Grange I accept with kindest acknowledgments the cordial greeting which you on the part of the founders of the Grange have just extended us. I can assure you that it is peculiarly gratifying to be thus received by the great and good men who founded this Order, and to be encouraged by your words of wisdom and experience in our work for the amelioration of the condition of our class. We are glad to be thus welcomed back to the birth-place of the Grange. Here it began its existence, but it grew so rapidly and developed its giant proportions so fast that it could not long linger in its cradle. It soon went abroad traveling north, south, east and west, but felt all along a longing desire to go back to the place of its nativity—for once at least to pause and view the lessons of the past, to summon up pleasant recollections of the early days of the Order, when we had but a faint and indefinite idea of its objects, of its future strength and prosperity, and did not dare suggest even to ourselves the length, the breadth, the height and the depth of its greatness and its influence. We then welcomed the Grange in our midst to cheer us upon the farm, to make us better agriculturists, to make us more charitable and peaceable with one another, and better men and women through it all. We encouraged education, but little suspected that after passing the rudiments of Grange knowledge would be opened up to us so vast a field for thought and investigation. How wonderful has been the influence of the Grange in bringing farmers up step by step to a standard of true manhood with powers of thought and willingness and determination to solve every problem, whether of business or politics, which acts or reacts upon its calling ! How could we know in its infancy that the Grange would accomplish what armies could not do, and about which politicians have proven themselves such miserable failures ? I allude to the complete suppression of sectional animosities and to the fraternal and national feeling existing in our Order throughout the entire Union. In a little while will assemble in this city, the politicians from our various States to tear agape the wounds we have been trying to heal, to squabble, to wrangle, to work for party supremacy rather than the good of the country.

I cannot think it altogether vanity to suggest, that perhaps it is well for us to meet in Washington as a contrast to such proceedings as are every year enacted in this place. We know that our objects are peaceful, our feelings are national and fraternal, and that our work is for the good of the whole people ; but many misjudge us yet and accuse us wrongfully—not knowing what our principles and purposes are.

Thirteen years ago, was conceived in this city the idea of an organization of farmers. It is a little singular that men not directly engaged in agriculture should perceive the necessity of such action among farmers, when farmers themselves had not formed an idea of its necessity. The founders of this Order had a better opportunity of judging of the necessities of our class than if they had been directly associated with us, and it was a noble impulse which prompted them to devise means for the improvement of the most neglected of all classes. Like men standing upon some high eminence, who can look around and discern the face of the country, so they saw from the National Capitol an inequality existing throughout the land; they saw an unjust division of the nation's wealth, learning and influence; that while a small part of our population was monopolizing and absorbing the proceeds of industry, a large majority was declining in education and political influence, and whose life was becoming a desperate struggle for bare existence, and barren of the hopes and aspirations which only a free and educated and prosperous people can feel.

We come to this city, the Nation's Capitol, without any hope or expectations of mingling in its gay and fashionable society. Nor do we propose "to beard the lion in his den;" the politician under the dome of the Capitol, as has been intimidated by some; nor to dictate terms to our political representatives. We propose in the National as well as the Subordinate Grange to be educated, to give breadth to our views and render ourselves worthy representatives of a great industry, the welfare of which is paramount to every other interest. Its followers are the most numerous, and should be the controlling element in every department of state, which directly or indirectly has a bearing upon its interests. We are here to perfect our organization in order that we may be enabled to accomplish the purposes as declared and published years ago, which are "for the good of the Order, our country and mankind." No narrow-minded sectional ideas have ever characterized our Order, for "We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we recognize no north, no south, no east, no west."

We live in an age characterized by great and mighty forces at work in every department of human effort. The efforts of individuals can do but little towards controlling the elements at work around us. Combination and co-operation are a part of the spirit and progress of the age, are recognized by all thinking men as the great factors in the success of any undertaking whether social, commercial, political or religious. Our effort then is to organize and combine our class for the protection, and

maintenance of our rights and interests as a class ; not to antagonize others.

Through unfriendly legislation greater burdens are laid upon our industry than it can bear and prosper. Capital is allowed to form combinations and absorb an unjust proportion of our earnings and to fix the price of our products. Transportation companies, by unjust discriminations, are allowed to destroy our property rights. We are required to pay an unequal proportion of taxes to support the national, state and county governments, besides the unjust and unrighteous amounts paid for protection.

When we asked for a cabinet officer we were ridiculed and classed with cordwainers and shoemakers. Our petitions are pigeon-holed and our cries for relief unheeded. All this is for want of combination and co-operation on our part, and a proper appreciation of the duties and responsibilities devolving upon us as the laboring and producing class of America. Our interests are ignored by the legislation of the country, and yet we are taught to believe that the highest duty of patriotism and statesmanship is to protect the laboring and producing class. As this is not done under the present regime, it is evidently and eminently our duty to combine, as we are now doing, throughout this broad land, and protect ourselves.

No higher compliment can be paid you, the founders of this Order, than to point to the splendid results already accomplished by your followers. You have done much to liberate the minds of the farmers from the shackles of party spirit, and to fix them upon the good of the country and the development of its national prosperity.

While much has been done, much still remains undone. Having passed the dangerous period of organization, we feel that we can safely say that henceforth our course will be onward and upward to the accomplishment of still greater victories. With the significant words of education, agitation and co-operation, emblazoned on our banners, we will never cease the struggle until justice and equality are secured to our class, and the husbandmen become the "true nobility of the land."

I have detained you long enough. I only arose at the request of our Worthy Master to thank you for your kindly greeting and words of cheer, and to extend to you the best wishes of the members of the National Grange for your future happiness and prosperity, and to assure you of our high appreciation of your labors in behalf of the farmers of America.

Bro. John R. Thompson, of the District of Columbia, also addressed the Grange on behalf of himself and associates, the founders. He said :

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

By the kindly preference of my old associates in the early work of organizing the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, the pleasant privilege has been accorded me of supplementing the welcome so cordially and so gracefully extended to you by the honored brother, to whose cultured mind, large experience and practical good sense, the Order is so largely indebted for the excellent principles and the sound philosophy upon which it is founded.

Allow me to extend to the Order, as represented by the National Grange, a joyous welcome to the beautiful city that had the honor of being its birthplace, and in which its infant days were cradled. We greet you not as a prodigal son returning in the extremity of distress to the paternal mansion, but rather as one who has proven worthy of all his sires, who comes strong in youthful health, clothed with prosperity and crowned with deserved honors.

It will always be with me, and I doubt not that the sentiment is shared by my associates in the work, a cheering and sustaining reflection that however short our other aspirations may have fallen of fulfillment, and however fruitless our other efforts through life have been, our work in giving the Grange to the world has conferred benefits upon humanity which warrant the belief that we have not lived in vain. This is not the time or occasion to relate, however briefly, the incidents, or recall the reminiscences of the early history of the Order. It may not, however, be inappropriate to remark that the apparently phenomenal character of its origin, in springing like Minerva from the head of Jove, full armored and ready for its work, was true only in appearance.

Like all things else it was subject to the universal law of evolution, and passed through every stage of development and growth.

Before the Order attained sufficient magnitude to attract the attention or excite the curiosity of the world, its founders spent years of thoughtful labor, devoting such time as could be spared from their several avocations, in considering the necessities for its existence, discussing plans and principles of organization, constructing its Constitution and Ritual, and by personal correspondence, articles for the press, and the publication of tracts and circulars, in educating the public mind and preparing the ground for the reception of the seed about to be sown.

I speak only what has become recognized history, in saying that the founders wrought for nearly five years, with slight encouragement of success.

But against indifference, opposition and discouragement, with a faith that never faltered and a patience that never tired, contributing oftentimes of their ill spared means, they worked on,

believing that the necessities of American agriculture demanded the existence of the Order, and that the times were propitious for its introduction. They were not discouraged by want of progress, for they realized that—

"Heaven is not reached by a single bound,
We must build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And mount to its summit round by round."

The first two or three years' effort at propagation was a striking illustration of the parable of the sower and the seed.

At last their faith was justified and their labors rewarded by the assembling, in Georgetown, D. C., in December, 1872, of the first representative body of the National Grange, to whom they gladly transferred the further administration of the affairs of the Order.

Since then they have watched with an anxious eye, and have followed with parental solicitude the progress of the Order, and believe that they have, by occasional words of counsel or warning, kept it at times from drifting from its course or striking upon dangerous rocks or reefs. Much as it has already accomplished, it has not yet fulfilled the hopes and expectations of its founders. Its future possibilities are as limitless as the future needs and necessities of American agriculturists. While many of these were foreseen and contemplated by the founders they willingly admit that there may be many others that only the future can develop. As a mountain climber, with every step of upward and onward progress, sees the horizon expanding around him, so may the Order in its onward progress discover new fields and spheres of usefulness. I trust it may be so, and whatever they may be, I believe that it will be ever equal to its occasion.

I have an unshaken faith, an undoubting hope and an abiding confidence in its future. It has come into the world to brighten, to bless it, *and to stay*. Though we grow faint or faithless, weak or weary, the principles upon which it is founded can never die. When the memorial tree shall cast its grateful shade upon our resting-place, other heads and hearts and hands will continue our work until the final harvest.

I believe that the Grange will outlast and outlive us all—

"Knowing this, that never yet
Share of truth in vain was set
In the world's wide fallow;
Other hands may sow the seed,
Other hands o'er hill and mead,
Will reap the harvest yellow."

Brothers and Sisters, it is a subject of grateful recognition that the Divine Master has permitted each of the seven, whom you have been pleased to call the founders of the Order, to live to see this day of the Fourteenth Annual Session. It is the pleasant

privilege of six of them to be present with you this morning and to unite with me in these words of greeting. Let us hope that at the next meeting the absent brother, by his presence, may complete the chain, and that we may then have the pleasure of again welcoming you to the birthplace of the Order, which we hope may become its permanent home.

After a recess of ten minutes, to allow the members to intermingle socially with their visitors, the Worthy Master read the following address, which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor :

Worthy Patrons and Members of the National Grange :

In obedience to the constitution, and the action of last session of the National Grange, we have met to-day in this beautiful city, the capital of our Nation, and the birth-place of our Order; and organized for the transaction of such business relating to the interests of our organization and the welfare of its members as is required of the National Grange; and to consider and act upon such questions relating to the great interests of agriculture, and the relation which agriculture bears to the general prosperity, as the exigencies of the times seem to demand.

The present year has been one of unusual prosperity to our country. The earth has yielded a bountiful harvest. No scourge has been visited upon our people, and the husbandman rejoices in well-filled granaries, and increasing prosperity.

As good Patrons, placing faith in God, let us seek His aid and guidance in the discharge of the duties before us, and render thanks and praise to Him for His blessings bestowed.

On the 4th of December, 1867, the National Grange was organized in this city by the founders of the Order, with Brother William Saunders as Worthy Master. At that time there was not a Subordinate Grange in all the land, and the officers of the National organization were without a constituency, and constituted all there was of the Order.

The first Subordinate Grange was organized here by the founders of the Order as a school of instruction, and to test the efficiency of the manual. In January following a circular was issued to the farmers of the country, stating briefly the primary objects of the Order, and the necessities for such an organization among those who till the soil and produce the wealth of the world. The following from the circular will indicate its character :

"It is evident to all intelligent minds that the time has come when those engaged in rural pursuits should have an organization devoted entirely to their interests. Such it is intended to make the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. It was instituted in their interest, and is destined to be one of the most powerful organizations in the United States. Its grand objects

are not only the general improvement in husbandry, but to increase the general happiness, wealth and prosperity of the country. It is founded on the axioms that the products of the soil are the basis of all wealth, that individual happiness depends on general prosperity, and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the producing classes."

"Women are admitted to full membership, and we solicit the co-operation of women because of a conviction that without their aid, success will be less certain and decided."

"The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry will accomplish a thorough and systematic organization among the farmers and horticulturists throughout the United States, and will secure among them intimate social relations and acquaintance with each other for the advancement and elevation of their pursuits, with an *appreciation and protection of their true interests.*"

"By such means may be accomplished that which exists throughout the country in all other avocations, and among all other classes, *'combined co-operative associations for individual improvement and common benefit.'*"

Upon this brief but comprehensive platform of principles was our Order founded; and whatever of good it has accomplished, must be largely attributed to the wisdom and integrity of its founders, in understanding the condition and wants of agriculture, and faithfully providing for its necessities.

The first dispensation to a Subordinate Grange was issued some three months after the organization of the National Grange; and the whole number organized during the first three years, or up to January 1st, 1871, was but 88. From that time the work of organization seemed to take new life, and during that year 105 dispensations were issued, and in 1872, 1,185 making a total of 1,378 in January, 1873, when the first annual meeting of the National Grange, composed of Masters of State Granges, convened in this city.

Up to that time the founders of the Order had made and executed the laws, but now their long cherished hopes were about to be realized, and the Order became a reality. Eleven State Granges were represented—by intelligent representative farmers, who had tested the practicability of organizing the cultivators of the soil into a brotherhood, and the adaptability of the Order for accomplishing that end. The founders of the Order were in full possession of all records and authority up to that time, all of which they generously turned over to the representatives of the State Granges, with the following request: "Make such a constitution and by laws as, in your judgments, the good of the Order requires, and we will endorse it. We have worked to build up an institution which, in our judgment, was absolutely

needed, and now all we ask is that you shall legislate for its future good."

Their five years experience in perfecting and systematizing the work, together with that of the Masters of the State Granges, fresh from their fields of labor in organizing and instructing Subordinate Granges, proved to be of great value in framing a constitution adapted to the wants of the Order.

By the new constitution, the voting members were confined to the representatives of the State Granges, and this received the cordial support of all the founders, and thus deprived themselves of even a vote in the organization which they had labored so long and under so many discouragements to bring into existence; and voluntarily took the position of honorary members of the National Grange. Such instances of unselfish devotion to a noble cause are rare, and did great credit to those who gave us this Order.

Up to this time, the progress of the work of organization had been attended with but very little excitement, and farmers affiliated with it only after a careful investigation of its principles and purposes. The war had stimulated wild speculation in all business circles, and corporations were formed for almost every conceivable purpose, with special privileges denied to individual enterprise. Combinations were formed among dealers, shippers, and transportation companies, for the purpose of controlling prices and increasing profits without regard to the ruin they were bringing upon the wealth-producing classes. The exorbitant prices which farmers were compelled to pay for almost every article or implement used or consumed upon the farms or in the household, and the low price of farm produce, caused by excessive transportation rates, and high commissions, combined to absorb the profits of the farms, and consequently farming ceased to be remunerative. Debts were contracted and mortgages given bearing high rates of interest: so that when the financial crisis of 1873 burst upon the country, carrying ruin to almost every department of business, it fell most heavily upon the agricultural classes, causing a sudden shrinkage of the value of farms and farm products unprecedented in the history of the country. The absence of any real co-operation among farmers for the mutual protection of their interests, made them an easy prey to the organized and incorporated combinations, operating and controlling other interests. Realizing their situation, and the necessity for organized effort to protect their rights and redress their wrongs, farmers sought the Grange as the best mode of organization ever presented to them, and deputies went forth to organize them wherever a sufficient number could be got together to fill the offices of a Grange.

The movement which at first seemed a ground-swell, now became a tidal wave, and during the month of December, 1873,

and the five following months, more than ten thousand Granges were organized. To organize and properly instruct so many in so short a time was impossible. Many of the Granges were hurriedly organized, and left, never to be visited by the Organizing Deputy again. Thousands joined the Order without a correct knowledge of its real purpose, vainly believing that in doing so they would be able to correct all the evils, and redress all the wrongs, they had suffered, or which had interrupted their business prosperity; and with little or no effort upon their part, further than joining the Grange. This movement attracted the attention of the whole country, and the combined and incorporated capitalists became apprehensive that the farmers were organizing not only to correct existing grievances, but to retaliate for past wrongs, and would soon be able to assume control, and carry out their purposes. Ambitious men worked their way into the Order, and in their efforts to become leaders, sought to influence the minds of members with the hallucination of a farmer's party that would be able to crush out all others and build up an agricultural aristocracy.

Our Declaration of Purposes, adopted by the National Grange, they treated as a compilation of glittering generalities, and intimated that the real aims of the organization were hidden in its secret mysteries. While these influences had the effect to increase the membership, yet they deepened the suspicions, and aroused the opposition of those engaged in other pursuits. The membership doubled in 1874, and when the National Grange convened in Louisville, in November, 1875, the Secretary reported 24,290 Granges, with a membership of 762,263, a growth unprecedented in the history of similar organizations, and too rapid and crude to be healthy and permanent. A reaction was inevitable. A great brotherhood, organized for the education and elevation of a class, could not live and accomplish its mission without system, discipline, and united action. The Order must pass through an ordeal, in recognizing and consolidating Granges, enforcing discipline, and systematizing its work, that would reveal its weakness and inefficiency or demonstrate the correctness of its principles, and establish its strength and perpetuity. Through that crisis we have passed. Though somewhat depleted in numbers, yet better organized, better disciplined, and better prepared to make the principles of our Order understood and appreciated. There can be no better evidence of the vitality of our organization and the value of its principles, than is to be found in the fact that under such circumstances so many Granges have lived and prospered, and that so many intelligent and high-minded men and women all over our land are still laboring in its ranks, and advocating its principles.

All there is of our organization is in the Subordinate Granges, and with them all authority is vested. The National and State

Granges are but representative bodies created by them, to legislate for their good, and make such recommendations for their united action as the welfare of the Order, and the great interests of agriculture seem to require. Representing the Subordinate Granges, and all the diversified interests of agriculture of our common country, we come from the north, the south, the east, and the west, to look over the situation, counsel together, and take such action as, in our judgment, is necessary to foster and protect the interests we represent. In yonder spacious hall, beneath the dome of our Nation's capitol, the representatives of the people annually assemble to legislate for the common welfare. In the past, but few representatives of our class have been found there, and in the legislation of the country, the greatest interest, agriculture, has been almost entirely neglected or ignored, while other interests which are managed by corporations created by legislation, have been the recipients of legislative favors to such an extent as to enable them, not only to fix the price of every farm in the land, but in the language of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, "*to control absolutely the industrial and commercial interests of our country, and the value of its products.*"

Corporations are necessary and beneficial, just so far as they return to the people benefits equivalent to the franchises granted to them; and capital invested in such corporations should be equally protected with that employed in other legitimate business.

Congress is clothed with power to be exercised only for the common benefit, and every favor granted to a particular class, or franchise given to a railroad or other corporation, which does not return to the community, or people at large, some real benefits commensurate with the privileges granted, is an act of injustice to the people; and members lending their influence or votes to perpetuate the wrong, violate not only their most sacred obligations of office, but the trust confided in them by their constituents.

In a constitutional government like ours, founded upon the principle of political equality, and the general consent of the governed, legislators, if true to their trust, are anxious to so legislate as to meet public favor, and satisfy the popular will, as indicated by memorials, letters and petitions from the people, or those authorized to speak for them; and when legislation is sought to foster a particular interest, with little or no opposition from other interests affected by it, and no remonstrances from the people, it is generally taken as the consent of the popular will, and the favor granted.

The indifference of those engaged in agriculture, and the other industrial pursuits, to matters of legislation and public affairs, has in other times and in other countries, been the primary cause of

class legislation, which has degraded labor and robbed it of its just rewards, built up a moneyed aristocracy and monopolies, which own and control not only the wealth of the country, but the government itself. Such a condition of affairs can only be averted in this country by educating the wealth producing classes to understand their privileges, and in the full exercise of their political rights, demand a fairer representation in the legislative departments of the government, and equal protection to their interests.

For this great work of educating and elevating the agricultural classes of this country, and to save them from the impending fate that has befallen the agriculturists of the Old World, was our Order created; and its future prosperity will depend largely upon the legislation of this body, in connection with that of the several State Granges. That the Subordinate Granges, as a whole, are better organized and disciplined, better united, and have a more thorough knowledge of the work and the real purposes we aim to accomplish than ever before, cannot be doubted; and consequently are prepared to take an advanced step, and place the Order upon a higher plane. To do this effectually, there must be a well matured system of uniform and practical work for Subordinate Granges, whereby the meeting may be made more interesting and beneficial to the members, and at the same time aim directly to remove the obstacles in the way of an intelligent, elevated, honored and prosperous agriculture.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The aim of our legislation and recommendations should be to encourage and strengthen the Subordinate Granges. Let this object be kept constantly in view, for upon their prosperity depends the very existence of our Order, and the principal hope for an independent and untrammelled agriculture in this country. Every available means for disseminating information among the members should be employed. The press is the cheapest and most effective educator of the masses; and it is gratifying to know that we have agricultural journals devoted especially to our cause, ably edited and true to every principle. Put these in the hands of Patrons and farmers generally, with a well-arranged program for discussions, literary exercises and social culture in the Granges, whereby the knowledge acquired by reading may be familiarized, preserved, and put to practical use; and add to these the inspiring work of competent Lecturers, who should be constantly in the field, and the questions will no longer be asked, "How can we fill the vacant chairs in the Grange halls, revive dormant Granges, and stimulate farmers to co-operate for their mutual interest?"

Useful reading stores the mind with knowledge, and will make wise men; discussions and the practical use of knowledge will make strong men; but the stirring eloquence of the living orator

"speaking from the tongue, beaming from the eye, inspiring every feature, and urging men onward, right to their object," is sometimes necessary to make active, earnest workers, even in a good cause.

Measures should be inaugurated to put a good Grange paper into every family connected with the Order. Where members are not able to subscribe, appropriations to meet the expense should be made from the Grange treasury. The funds can be put to no better use.

A program for literary exercises and social recreation, with a comprehensive list of topics suitable for discussion, relating to the farm and household, education, social culture, business co-operation, and political economy—avoiding only those questions of a sectarian or partisan nature, which are forbidden by our laws—should be prepared and sent to every Grange in the land.

To furnish a corps of Lecturers sufficient for so wide a field, at the expense of the National Grange, with its present revenue, is out of the question. This work must be mainly provided for by the State Granges. The Lecturer of the State Grange should be kept in the field whenever there is work to do, and the Master of the State Grange should be prepared to respond to every call, whenever other duties will permit. Competent Lecturers should be contracted with in different portions of the State by the Executive Committee of the State Grange, with a fixed *per diem*, which, together with traveling expenses, are to be paid by the Granges employing them, and a list of the same furnished to every Subordinate Grange. Local Lecturers should be pressed into the field whenever needed, and the Lecturers of Pomona and Subordinate Granges should ever be on the alert.

The dead cannot raise the dead, nor the indolent inspire to industry. If dead Granges are to be resurrected, and the dying and dormant saved, the trumpet calling to life must be sounded, and the work of salvation accomplished by those which are living and prospering.

From almost every quarter comes the request for Grange literature, public lectures, and some system for uniform and practical work; and I trust that this subject will receive the attention which its importance demands.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT GRANGES.

These organizations, authorized for the purpose of aiding and strengthening the Subordinate Granges, and to more thoroughly break up the isolation which exists among farmers, and better unite them in social and business relations, have proved to be of great value to our Order, where they have been properly organized and conducted. They seem to be quite as necessary for the County or District, as the State Grange is for the State, or the National Grange for the Nation. They give the members within their jurisdiction an opportunity to become acquainted with each

other, and to counsel together, and more effectually co-operate for the advancement of the social, educational and business features of the Order. As they pay no dues to either State or National Grange, they have funds to employ Lecturers, and meet the necessary expenses of public meetings and the annual harvest feast, so much enjoyed by all good Patrons. Their organization should be encouraged wherever the Subordinate Granges will unite and sustain them.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND DIGEST.

The constitutional amendment submitted by the National Grange at its last session, has not been ratified by a sufficient number of State Granges to give it effect, and the constitution remains unchanged. Radical changes in our organic law do not seem to be demanded; but there is a very general desire that girls at fourteen years of age be admitted to membership, and I can see no good reason why this request should not be granted.

I deem it also of great importance to the welfare of the Order that the members of the State Granges be in possession of the full published proceedings of the National Grange at the first meeting of their State Grange thereafter. The National Grange meets in November, and most of the State Granges in December following, before the proceedings have been published and distributed. The State Granges are therefore unable to profit by the work of the National Grange when most needed, or act upon the recommendations while the causes for action exist; and the whole is passed over, and much of the value of the proceedings is lost to the Order. It is of the highest importance that the proceedings of this body be published and distributed at the earliest possible moment after the final adjournment.

All amendments and additions that have been made to the Digest of the Laws and Rules of the National Grange, or that may be made at this Session, should be carefully compiled, and printed in a form suitable for an appendix to that volume, and sent to the Subordinate Granges. Harmony among Granges, uniformity of work, and obedience to law cannot be expected, unless the laws are understood.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, AND GOVERNMENTAL AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Admitting the correctness of the axiom, that "the earth is the source of all wealth, and labor develops it," every reflecting mind must be impressed with the fact that the wealth and prosperity of a Nation depend largely upon the condition and prosperity of its agriculture. Hence a wise statesmanship would seem to require that agriculture should be fostered and protected by governmental aid. This principle in political economy has been acknowledged, and is practiced by most of the nations of Europe, and the advantages which accrue from this policy of government

are everywhere admitted to be of inestimable value ; in some instances, saving the very life of the nation itself. But there, as a general rule, the moneyed powers own the soil, control the labor, and constitute the government. Therefore it is not so difficult to obtain legislation for the protection and advancement of agriculture, as in this country, where the soil is owned by the farmers who perform the labor, and content themselves with being an *inert factor* of the government.

If departments of agriculture, experimental stations, agricultural colleges, academies, and schools ; schools of agricultural chemistry, animal physiology, and technology, stock, dairy and experimental farms, are necessary there, to preserve and increase the fertility and productiveness of the soil, they are just as important, and would be quite as valuable, here. Educated and skilled labor, and the application of science, is quite as necessary to secure success in agriculture, as in manufactures and the mechanic arts. If it is good statesmanship and wise economy to maintain such institutions there at public expense, does not wisdom and the best interests of our government demand them here ? where the whole people constitute the government, and its success and perpetuity depends upon their intelligence, prosperity, and contentment.

The establishment of the agricultural department was a step in the right direction ; and the efforts of the present commissioner to remove it from the influence of politics, and make it serve the interests of agriculture, must meet the hearty approval of all good citizens, and especially those engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The act of Congress providing means to enable him to prosecute the experiments in sugar making, begun under the most embarrassing circumstances, is also an indication of increasing favor, and will meet with general approval ; but in my judgment it is not asking too much to request the new administration to make the Commissioner of Agriculture a member of the President's Cabinet, where he can have a voice and exert an influence direct with the government. The recent establishment of experimental stations and agricultural colleges in some of the States, and the growing popularity of the agricultural colleges, heretofore established, is another sign of progress, and indicates that the good seed which has been sown is bearing fruit. Let us continue to sow the seed, in full faith that we may hereafter reap an abundant harvest.

PATENT RIGHTS.

The farmers of our country are often put to great inconvenience, expense, and exasperation in being black mailed and robbed, under threats of prosecution in the United States Courts, by unscrupulous patent right claimants, or their agents, for using, or having sometime used, an article or implement claimed to be an infringement upon some patent, although the article or imple-

ment may have been purchased of the manufacturer or vendor in good faith, with no notice or knowledge of its being an infringement, and no means of obtaining that knowledge.

A memorial was sent to Congress by the last National Grange, calling attention to this subject, and thousands of our citizens petitioned for such amendments to the patent laws as would give protection to innocent purchasers of patented articles from such cruel and unjust extortions. But the influence of a few men who fatten and grow rich by such ill gotten gain, had more influence with the people's representatives, than the prayers of their victimized constituents.

A bill, purporting "to give protection to innocent holders of patented articles," was reported favorably by the House Committee on the Revision of Laws, and I am informed passed that body, but failed in the Senate. Had that bill become a law, it would have utterly failed to accomplish the desired object. The bill contained but one valuable feature, and that was a tacit acknowledgment of the power of Congress to limit the penalty for innocently using a patented article, and relieve the "innocent holder" from the payment of cost. This removes every obstacle in the way of legislation to correct this evil, and our efforts in that direction should be renewed.

TRANSPORTATION.

Intimately connected with the interests of Agriculture is the question of transportation, and in our declaration of purposes, we say "that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous."

"We shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the sea-board, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country." "We are not enemies to railroads, or of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests."

"We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies, and such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits"

This is the most important question of public policy that now agitates the minds of the people. That our efforts to enlighten public sentiment upon the unjust discrimination made by transportation companies, and to induce Congress to regulate interstate commerce by National legislation, so as to protect the industrial interests from unjust extortions, were based upon well-grounded causes, the following extracts will show :

In 1878, when the farmers of the West were agitating the question of legislation to regulate commerce, Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said : "The producers of the West are given over to the tender mercies of railroad corporations, whereas a regula

tion of this trade by Congress, fixing the rates of compensation for carrying, would enable the producers, instead of the railroad companies, to profit by advances of produce in the Eastern markets. But, in the absence of any general regulation upon this subject, it is in their power so to adjust and vary their charges as to sweep into their overflowing coffers the fruits which equitably belong to the farmers of the West. This evil is visited upon every branch of inter-State commerce. The wholesale stores of New York are filled at times with merchandise from cellar to garret, intended for and needed in the Western States, because it cannot bear the exorbitant prices fixed upon transportation by rail, and must therefore wait the opening of navigation. Flour is carried by railroads, and by propellers on the lakes, which are owned by the railroad companies. Therefore, the railroad companies put up the prices for transporting flour from ten to thirty cents per barrel above the price for transporting a corresponding amount of wheat; thus creating a discrimination against the manufacturer of flour in the Western States, which has already proved very detrimental to the milling interests."

As early as 1871, in a speech delivered at Minneapolis, Horace Greeley said: "A dozen or so of railroad magnates, summoned by private message, meet from time to time in one of our great cities. They consult in secret, dine and wine satisfactorily, adjourn and go their several ways. Next morning the telegraph wires will have flashed across the land their decision that every bushel of grain going to market, every bale of goods passing inland, shall pay twenty to thirty per cent. more freight than has hitherto been paid. In effect, this bevy of railroad kings have arbitrarily reduced the value of every farm, every quarter section, every bushel of grain in the great West. If they owned the whole country, and all who live in it, they could not lord it over us more tyrannically. And perhaps they will proceed next day to make a script dividend, or additional issue of stock, representing nothing but their own rapacity, so as to conceal from dull or careless eyes the fact that they are exacting from their customers an annual profit of 15 or 25 per cent. on their actual investment."

"I ask this State and every State to affirm and exercise its right of fixing proper and reasonable rates of fare and freight on every railroad subject to its jurisdiction."

"I can see no reason for doubt that the same power which sufficed to give the farmers' houses and lands to a company at a price virtually fixed by the State, will insure the farmers the right to use that railroad at prices likewise fixed by the State."

Mr. Greeley was a true friend to agriculture, and all the industrial interests, and his opinion and advice greatly encouraged the farmers of the country in their efforts for reform in railroad management. They have repeatedly appealed to Congress for

the necessary legislation, but as yet but little has been done further than to appoint a committee on transportation to inquire into our grievances, and report upon the same. The following from the report of that Committee will show the conclusions at which they arrived :

"With the rapid and inevitable progress of combination and consolidation, these colossal organizations are daily becoming stronger and more imperious. The day is not distant, if it has not already arrived, when it will be the duty of the statesmen to inquire whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people thus wholly at the mercy of a few men who recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle of action but personal and corporate aggrandisement, than in adding somewhat to the power and patronage of a government directly responsible to the people, and entirely under their control."

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, in his lately published views upon this question, says : "The rapid growth of corporate power, and the malign influence which it exerts, by combination in the National and State Legislatures, is a well-grounded cause for alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between this over-grown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other, for the control of the Government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety."

It is most gratifying and encouraging to know that so able and influential bodies as the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Trade and Transportation of that city are giving their whole and united influence to secure State and National legislation, to regulate and supervise the management of railroads; and are doing valuable work in enlightening the people upon the great wrongs committed by the railroad companies against the public interest, and the influence of the managers over the press, the politics, and the legislation of the country. The following is from the report adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, June 3d, 1880 :

"The bad faith of the railroad managers, in their professions that they are willing to treat the public with equality and justice, is evident. They have been so long accustomed to disregard the principle of highway, and wield the power of their great organizations to enrich themselves and their favorites, that they object to any supervision or control. Instead of accepting in good faith, and trying to conform to principles of management manifestly just, they seem determined to dictate, and adhere to their own policy, and perpetuate abuses which are opposed to all principles of right, and which were so gross that they at first denied their existence, but which they now seek to justify and perpetuate."

The Board of Trade and Transportation, in their report of June 9, 1890, say: "It is evident that the public welfare demands that railroads, both State and Inter-State, should be supervised and regulated in the interest of the public, and that in this State the reforms which have been so materially progressed during the past year must be followed up until the rights of all classes of citizens are recognized on these modern highways. It is reported that the railroad managers will oppose, to the bitter end, any and all attempts to control them; that free passes, advertisements, and other favors are being extended to the press more freely than ever before; that a 'vigorous policy will be pursued;' *that expressions upon this subject in political platforms will be suppressed*; that legislators who made themselves conspicuous in behalf of the public, if seeking re-election, will be beaten wherever money can accomplish it; and, in short, that the policy of repressing public opinion will be pursued, instead of making concessions to it." . . . "Honestly and equitably managed, railroads are the most beneficial discovery of the century, but perverted by irresponsible and uncontrolled corporate management, in which stock-watering and kindred swindles are tolerated, and favoritism in charges is permitted, they become simply great engines to accomplish unequal taxation, and to arbitrarily re-distribute the wealth of the country." When this state of things is sought to be perpetuated by acquiring political power, and shaping legislation through the corrupt use of money, the situation grows more serious. It is not too much to say that corporations are chiefly responsible for the increasing use of money in our elections, and so often has lavish expenditures of money, "wrung from the people to purchase the people's representative," been successful in defeating honest men who were not sufficiently subservient to corporate interests, that in the selection of candidates now the questions most likely to be asked are not, "is he honest and capable?" but "how big a barrel has he?" or, "who stands behind him?"

The prompt and hearty response of most of the State and Subordinate Granges to the recommendations of the last National Grange to memorialize and petition Congress, and the State Legislatures to so legislate as to correct these great evils, is sufficient evidence to convince us of the deep interest Patrons are taking in this matter; and we shall fail to meet their expectations if we neglect to maintain the position we have taken, and test the efficiency of our organization to bring about these much needed reforms. *We have assumed the aggressive, and let no backward step be taken.*

REORGANIZATION OF STATE GRANGES.

There seems to be no well-defined provisions of law for suspending or revoking the charter of a State Grange, where (from any cause) it fails to meet the requirements of a State organiza-

tion ; and reorganizing the same, when the welfare of the Subordinate Granges within its jurisdiction demands it. The jurisdiction and laws of the National Grange should be extended over Subordinate Granges which are left without the protecting arm of a State Grange, until it can be reorganized or the Granges and territory placed under the jurisdiction of some other State Grange. Special attention should be given to this subject.

CONCLUSION.

The relation of National, State, Pomona, and Subordinate Granges should be of the most intimate and fraternal character, and all legislation so directed as to produce united action upon all questions affecting our common cause. Practical business co-operation should be encouraged among our members, and all doubtful enterprises involving the common funds of the Order or liability of Granges should be avoided. Business should be conducted upon business principles. Business operations which cannot be made self-sustaining will result in ultimate loss, and the experiment of salaried agents by State or Subordinate Granges should not be repeated. Where associations have been formed upon the co-operative plan, and wisely managed they have generally proved successful—in some instances surpassing the most sanguine expectations of Patrons. But nothing can do more to popularize our Order with the farmers and bring it into general favor than an active, bold, and determined policy to ameliorate the condition of agriculture and protect it from the grasping avariciousness of combined and incorporated power.

Our organization is an experiment, and its power to remove the great obstacles in the way of a prosperous agriculture in this country has never yet been fully tested ; but the efforts which have been made, and the steps taken to bring about these results, have been crowned with sufficient success to establish its ability, if properly directed, to accomplish that object, and the time has come when the test must be made. The conflict is upon us, and every member is expected to do his whole duty. It remains to be seen whether this country is to be controlled by the rapacious railroad transportation companies, managed by a few men *"who recognize no responsibility except to their stockholders, and no principle of action except personal and corporate aggrandizement,"* or by the sovereign people.

It is encouraging to know that we are receiving influential allies from the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, and if we stand firm and bring the whole strength of our Order into action the contest cannot be a protracted one or the result doubtful. Then let every Patron do his duty. Do not enter the field half hearted ; damp zeal is like damp powder, it will not burn and has neither fire nor force in it ; but work in earnest and make your work practical. It does not require the gift of eloquence to convince fair-minded men of the benefits of

the Grange, and the practical advantages of membership. There are no faults in our organization to apologize for, and but little prejudice to overcome. Every principle of the Order is founded upon equal and exact justice. There is no law or rule that gives one member greater rights and privileges than another. There are no favored few, no privileged class—all stand alike upon the same platform, governed by the laws, and protected by the same power. Our declaration of purposes challenges the admiration of all classes and profession of men, and no one has been found to criticise them. This movement is one of the most important known to history, and the first attempt of the agricultural class of a nation to maintain their social, intellectual and political equality. As the means of social advancement, enlightenment and liberalism our Order possesses a power hitherto unknown! and guided by the light of its principles, it must overcome every obstacle, and hold its way steadily onward, "bringing all within its influence nearer to the good, the beautiful and the true."

Let every member, then, be inspired with renewed faith, hope and zeal, in building up the Order and extending its sphere of usefulness, until in these quiet Grange halls all over our land, shall exist a power, and go out an influence, which shall carry hope and good cheer, not only to the husbandman, but to the toiling millions of the world, and make our country in truth, not only—

"The land of the free, and the home of the brave;"

but—

The land of the good, and the home of the blest.

The Worthy Treasurer, Bro. F. M. McDowell, N. Y., presented the following report, which was received and ordered to be published in the proceedings:

F. M. McDOWELL, TREASURER, in *Account with the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.*

Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1880.

1879.

October 1. To balance in Trust Company \$1349 22
1880.

Sept. 30. Deposited in Trust Co. by W. M. Ireland,
Secretary 1263 18
Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
interest on \$42,000 U. S. Bonds 2520 00
Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
interest on account 57 16
Deposited by Henley James, Executive
Committee, for sale of Furniture, Safe,
Rent, etc. 88 95
Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
avails of \$3000 U. S. Bonds sold 3701 25

Deposited by Treasurers of

STATE GRANGES FOR DUES :

Alabama	\$125 00
California	195 00
Colorado.....	160 25
Delaware.....	31 45
Florida	18 10
Illinois.....	75 00
Indiana	471 00
Kansas.....	73 50
Kentucky	84 90
Maine.....	298 05
Maryland.....	183 67
Massachusetts.....	59 63
Michigan.....	756 16
Minnesota.....	90 09
Mississippi.....	82 04
Montana.....	14 58
New Hampshire.....	72 85
New Jersey.....	97 17
New York.....	295 46
North Carolina.....	74 05
Ohio.....	1170 10
Oregon.....	100 00
Pennsylvania.....	566 53
South Carolina.....	121 19
Texas.....	273 39
Vermont.....	184 79
Virginia.....	312 12
West Virginia.....	124 77
Wisconsin.....	260 18
	<hr/>
	6221 02
	<hr/>
	<u>\$15,200 78</u>

1880.

CONTRA.

Sept. 30. By Drafts drawn for expense of 13th Annual Session, mileage and per diem.....	\$6551 70
Expense of 13th Annual Session, Printing and Sundries.....	815 17
Postage and Freight on Proceedings of 12th Session.....	179 99
Printing.....	1797 12
Postage	185 00
Expressage and Freight.....	125 00
Office Rent.....	983 28
Contingent Secretary's Office.....	275 00
Knives.....	28 80

SUNDRIES.

Translating Ritual into German.....	30 00	
Freight on Property from Louisville.	89 05	
Repairs Secretary's Office.....	42 95	
		<hr/>
		162 00

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

S. E. Adams, Salary.....	83 83	
Travel and per diem.....	120 00	
		<hr/>
		203 82
J. J. Woodman, Salary.....	416 60	
Traveling Expenses.....	200 00	
		<hr/>
		616 60
F. M. McDowell, Salary.....	338 32	
Traveling Expenses.....	72 59	
		<hr/>
		405 91
W. M. Ireland, Salary.....	633 32	
Traveling Expenses.....	46 87	
		<hr/>
		679 69

Traveling and per diem

EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. Wyatt Aiken.....	150 00	
Henley James.....	200 00	
S. H. Ellis.....	23 25	
Adjustment of Dues with State Granges :		
Ohio, for 1874 to date.....	217 66	
Loan donation to States—Montana.....	14 58	
Rebate to State Granges on New Organiza-		
tions.....	172 40	
Balance	1464 31	

 \$15,200 78

October 1. To Balance in Trust Company..... \$1464 31

The Worthy Secretary, Bro. Wm. M. Ireland, D C., presented the following report :

Worthy Master and Patrons of the National Grange :

In compliance with the organic law of the Order, your Secretary submits the following report :

The receipts of the office during the year were—

From fees for Dispensations to new Granges...	\$860 00
Sales of Manuals	742 55
“ Song Books.....	195 80
“ Digests.....	42 75
“ Secretary's Books.....	5 05
“ Treasurer's Books.....	3 55

Sales of Order Books	2 30
" Receipt Books.....	7 11
" Roll Books.....	2 30
" Blank Applications.....	4 00

Total \$1664 91

Amount deposited with Fiscal Agency.....\$1664 91

The difference between this amount and that reported by the Treasurer is from the fact, that the last deposit did not reach the Fiscal Agency until after the close of the year.

At the date of the last Annual Report there were in the hands of the Secretary—

On account of Postage, Express and Contingent Expenses \$40 05

Since then he has received from the Treasurer, on drafts issued by order of the Executive Committee—

For Postage.....	185 00	
Express	125 00	
Contingent.....	275 00	
		<u>585 00</u>

Making a total of \$625 05

There has been expended—

For Postage.....	136 56	
Express	64 40	
Contingent.....	267 50	
		<u>468 46</u>

Leaving balance in his hands at close of Fiscal year... \$156 59

Itemized exhibits of these accounts, with vouchers in support of the expenditures, have been submitted to your Executive Committee, and audited and approved.

It will be seen from the above statement that the cash receipts of the Secretary's office have increased more than 200 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This increase is not under any particular head, but, as will be seen, is maintained in each item of receipt.

During the previous year but seventeen new Granges were organized, while during the year just closed the number reached was forty-four. These were distributed as follows :

South Carolina,	16	Florida,	1
Missouri,	7	Kansas,	1
New York,	6	Mississippi,	1
Maine,	3	North Carolina,	1
Michigan,	3	Pennsylvania,	1
California,	2	Texas,	1

Wisconsin, 1

The "Revised Manual," ordered printed by the National Grange at its last Session, was received from the publisher early in June last, and since then has been distributed on all orders, and from the number of such orders received it is believed that it is fast taking the place of former editions.

The following States have reported the *ratification* of the amendment to the Constitution, proposed at last Session :

Arkansas,	Indiana,	Ohio,
Colorado,	Iowa,	Pennsylvania,
Delaware,	Kansas,	Texas,
Georgia,	Maine,	North Carolina,
Illinois,	Missouri,	Kentucky.

Fifteen.

The following States report its *rejection* :

Maryland,	Minnesota,	Virginia,
Massachusetts,	New Jersey.	

Five.

Alabama reports the ratification of all except the clause conferring on the National Grange the power to confer all of the degrees.

New Hampshire voted to reject the amendment, on the basis of giving to Subordinate Granges the power to confer the First, Second, Third and Fourth Degrees.

In explanation of this last vote, your Secretary deems it proper to state that in the great hurry necessary to get this proposed amendment before the several State Granges that were to meet within a few days after the adjournment of the National Grange, an error occurred in either transcribing the copy for the printer, or in reading the proof-slips—the word "Fifth," in the third line of the first resolution, explanatory of the effect of the proposed amendment, being omitted ; thus *seemingly* restricting the Subordinate Granges to conferring the First, Second, Third and Fourth Degrees. The error was not discovered until after the meeting of some of the Granges, and too late to have it remedied. So far as your Secretary is concerned, it is regretted.

At the last Session of the National Grange a resolution was introduced by Bro. Moore, of Md., requiring the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to report whether a certain amendment to the Constitution, proposed at the 10th Session, and submitted to the State Granges for ratification, was ratified, and requiring the committee to report the vote by States in detail.

The committee, later in the Session, reported that there were no data at their command from which they could report, and recommended that it be referred to the Secretary of the National Grange ; which recommendation was concurred in.

Your Secretary has to report that "there are no means of information within his reach," so far as he knows, "as to whether or not said amendment was ratified."

The correspondence received by your Secretary during the year has contained the most encouraging reports of the Order from all sections of the country, and if the writers are to be relied on, the Order is "prospering finely" everywhere. Yet, notwithstanding these words of encouragement, the quarterly reports that come in from the State Secretaries show a steady falling off in membership and in paying Granges. Why this discrepancy should exist ought to be susceptible of explanation, and it is most fraternally and respectfully submitted as a subject well worth looking into by the National Grange. It is feared that these quarterly reports do not give the actual membership of the Order, or the number of paying Subordinate Granges. One case has come prominently under notice. The report from the Secretary of the State Grange to the National Grange showed 2425 members and 74 Granges. To this was appended a note that "it is only a question of time when the Grange organization must cease to exist." The report made to the State Grange *for the same quarter*, as exhibited in its printed proceedings, gave 3719 members and 127 Granges. The only explanation of this discrepancy offered by the Secretary was that additional Granges had reported between the time of making the two reports, which certainly was a reasonable one. But when the report for the next quarter came in, there were but 484 members and 15 Granges. Within the last few days another report has been received for this quarter, showing 4002 members and 141 Granges—an increase of ten-fold.

In view of this state of facts, your Secretary recommends that the Executive, or some other, Committee be charged with the duty of perfecting some plan by which the actual membership of the Order may be reliably ascertained.

In December, 1878, when the office was transferred to your present Secretary, he became fully aware of the isolated position of the National Grange in regard to its Subordinates, as manifested in the meagre amount of correspondence he was receiving. Believing that such a state of affairs should not exist, and that every one who would take the trouble to write a letter was entitled to an acknowledgment of it, he determined to apply that simple business rule in the conduct of the office. The consequence has been that the correspondence has grown from three or four letters per week to that many per day. During the year just closed there have been received, briefed, acknowledged and properly filed nine hundred and ninety-seven letters, and this represents but a small portion of the work done by the Secretary.

Letters have been received from Granges in Iowa, Nebraska and Louisiana, asking for encouragement from the National Grange. The Order is not dead in these States, and with a little care and nursing on the part of the National Grange, the State Granges may be revived, and may hereafter be in the front rank

among zealous working bodies. All letters of this character have been referred to your Worthy Master, who will doubtless give you full details of the state of the Order.

* * * * *
The supply of Song Books now on hand is reduced to about 150 copies; a new supply, either of the same book or of some other, should be provided at once.

Patrons, your Secretary cordially greets you on your assembling in this, the birthplace of the Order, and earnestly hopes that the session may be productive of great good to Patrons everywhere, and a source of pleasure to you all.

Faithfully and Fraternally,

WM. M. IRELAND, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16th, 1880.

Which was received, and referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

On motion of Bro. Smith, of Ga., it was

Resolved, That the sessions of the National Grange commence at 9.30 o'clock A. M., daily.

The Worthy Secretary presented the following communication:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1880. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you, and through you the National Grange, that the President will be pleased to receive the members of the Grange at the Executive Mansion, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., from 7.30 to 8 o'clock.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. LEDUC, *Com. of Agriculture.*

J. J. WOODMAN, *Master N. G.*

On motion of Bro. Nicholson, N. J., the invitation was accepted, and ordered entered on the Journal.

On motion of Bro. Thing, of Maine, the Secretary was instructed to cause a list of the members to be printed.

On motion of Bro. Darden, of Miss., it was voted that Bro. Rose, Overseer and acting Worthy Master of the State Grange of Texas, be recognized as the representative of that State Grange, and admitted to membership in the National Grange.

Bro. Armstrong, of N. Y., on behalf of General LeDuc, Commissioner of Agriculture, extended an invitation to the members of the National Grange to visit him at his home, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock any evening during this week; which, on motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, of Mo., was accepted.

On motion of the Worthy Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the Order of Business, Rules and Regulations used at the last Session be adopted for the government of this Session, until the Committee on Order of Business make a report.

On motion of Bro. Jones, Ind., the Grange was closed until 9.30 A. M., Thursday.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, November 18th, 1880.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of Wednesday, and was opened at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Master. Present, the officers and members as on first day, and a number of visiting Patrons.

Bros. J. N. Lipscomb, S. C., and V. E. Piollet, Pa., were admitted, and took their seats as members.

The roll was called, and a quorum found present.

The journal of Wednesday's session was read and approved.

Regular order of business was entered upon.

The Worthy Lecturer presented the following report, which was ordered referred to the Committee on Division of Labor:

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange:

In obedience to law and usage I present a few suggestions for consideration.

Having been kindly excused from service in other States, I was enabled to devote my time to the work in my own State, which I have the pleasure of reporting in a healthy and prosperous condition. I have visited but two other States during the past year, viz: Kansas and Illinois. I devoted a few days to the work in the former, and a week to the latter State, and while the Order is in a healthy condition in Kansas, in Illinois more work is needed.

There is evidently a field for work open in many of the States that should not be left uncultivated by the officers of the State Granges. At no time have farmers been so eager for information, or made more inquiries as to our organization than at present. They begin to realize the necessity of organization of their own class, and are manifesting more willingness to unite in

proper efforts to secure relief from unjust burdens, and that may lead to advantages to themselves and their class.

I do not believe that there ever was a better time for efficient work in many of the States than the present. Cannot the National Grange impress upon the minds of its members the necessity and importance of immediate and thorough work in every State; work, that will lead us onward to greater usefulness, and build up our Order to a permanent and prosperous condition in every section of the land.

The effort made by the National Grange at its session last year to secure legislation on the subjects of Transportation and Patent Rights has been a great stimulus to the Order in many sections of the country, the members realizing the fact that it was in the direction that carried with it a hope for relief. It has inspired new courage, more perseverance, and greater co-operative effort in the good work so well begun. It has produced earnest inquiry among non-membership farmers as to what to do and how best to aid in the great work, and many have been induced, from this fact alone, to seek admission into the Order. It has attracted the attention of many business men, who for the first time have considered our purposes, and as a result many have become friendly to our cause. It seems that renewed efforts in the same direction and for like purposes should be made. Past failures should not discourage us, but rather stimulate to renewed energy in the great work and good cause.

Cannot this Grange, through the State Granges, provide educational methods on other subjects equally as effective?

It is quite evident that farmers outside of our Order require different kinds of efforts to enlist or secure their services than did those who united with us in our earlier days, and it may be that many of them must be educated first and then admitted to our fold. I believe it to be of great importance that this class be taught in some way to more fully understand our purposes, and to know what has already been accomplished, and what remains to be done, and what results are to be hoped for.

The educational work must be carried forward more rapidly within and without our gates. Education and co-operation are the fundamental principles upon which rest the future prosperity and welfare of the Order, and successful co-operation depends upon successful education. These two elements are entitled to, and should receive the most careful consideration of this Grange, in order that results most desirable should be encouraged.

Our advance has been steadily onward, and of a sound and healthy character; our claims for justice to the agricultural interests are reasonable, and have too frequently been passed unheeded by those to whom they have been addressed.

It would seem that the time has now come when our manhood, as well as our duty, impels us to renew our demands for justice

to the agricultural interests of the country in such manner that they will no longer be trifled with.

This body, as the National head of our organization, must keep in the advance in the work of reform and usefulness, and wisely inaugurate such progressive steps as will be more certain to bring relief to a depressed interest, and seek protection for the future to the greatest interest of our country. When this is done there will be opened a clear channel through which every State, County, and Subordinate Grange in the land can work together for the same desirable object, and the results acquired will be more positive.

Bro. Aiken, of the Executive Committee, presented the following report:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Executive Committee, pursuant to Article VIII., Section 1, of the By-Laws of the National Grange, beg leave to submit the following report:

They have examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer and of the Secretary of the National Grange, and are pleased to report that the accounts of these officers are accompanied by proper vouchers for all moneys disbursed, and that their books are kept in a scrupulously neat and business like manner.

A reference to the proceedings of the thirteenth session of the National Grange (page 94) will advise this body, that your Executive Committee were instructed to sell at public auction so much of the property now in the office at Louisville as is not available for the wants of the Order. The action of the Executive Committee, in obedience to these instructions, will be found in a report of a subordinate committee of the Executive Committee, which accompanies this report. (See exhibit A.)

Your Executive Committee were also instructed (see proceedings of thirteenth session, page 140), "to cause the Revised Ritual, as adopted by the National Grange, to be printed and issued as the *authoritative* and *official* manual of the Order." These instructions have also been complied with, and in the month of June last ten thousand copies of said Revised Ritual were placed in the hands of the Secretary of the National Grange.

Your Committee were further instructed (see proceedings of thirteenth session, page 140) "to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a memorial service." In compliance with said instruction, they have secured the services of one of the founders of the Order, who assures your Committee that a copy of such memorial service will be submitted to the National Grange before the final adjournment of the present session.

Your Committee have received from the former Secretary of the National Grange the books reported to the thirteenth session

of the National Grange as being in his possession, and they have received from said Secretary a letter proposing to make a full and final settlement with the National Grange, which your Committee hope will be effected at an early day.

As has been reported by the Secretary of the National Grange, the supply of song books is well nigh exhausted. Your Committee have deferred the publication of a new edition, believing there are in existence, and can be procured at reasonable cost, many songs preferable to some of those in the present song book. They would therefore ask instructions upon the matter of revising or re-publishing the present song book.

For the past few years the State Grange of Iowa has been dormant as an organization, and not represented in the National Grange. Within the past year a reorganization has been effected, upon the anticipation that if said State Grange, from the date of said reorganization, paid their dues regularly, they would be entitled to representation in the National Grange. Your Committee would commend such laudable effort of the working Patrons of Iowa, and respectfully recommend to the National Grange that they instruct the Treasurer to issue his draft for the amount of their arrearages, on account of adjustment of dues with said State Grange, and deposit the same in the Loan and Trust Company to their credit. By adopting this course the newly elected Master, who is present with us, may take his seat.

Article VIII., Section 2, of the Constitution of the National Grange, requires the Secretaries of Subordinate Granges to report quarterly to the Secretary of their State Granges.

Section 8 of same article requires Secretaries of State Granges to report quarterly to the Secretary of the National Grange the membership in his State.

Section 4 of same article requires the Treasurer of each State Grange to pay quarterly into our fiscal agency the annual due of five cents for each member in his State. Your Committee are impressed, that it would be for the good of the Order if the Constitution were so amended as to require these several reports to be made semi-annually instead of quarterly, and to require the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange to send a duplicate copy of his semi-annual report to the Secretary of the National Grange.

The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary will advise you of the present condition of our Order, whether it be prosperous or languishing. Your Executive Committee would suggest with all the zeal and earnestness of ardent lovers of the Order, that our annual sessions are a canker-worm upon our Treasury, which, with steady progress, is gnawing into our very existence as a national head, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will be before this infliction will prevent our assembling as a national body.

On Oct. 1st, 1879, we had in our fiscal agency \$1,349.22 cash beside our investment in Government securities. To defray the necessary expenses of the past fiscal year, we have been compelled to reduce our permanent investments by selling \$3,700 worth of bonds. The present fiscal year begins with \$1,464 in the treasury over, and above our investments, which are to-day \$3,700 less than they were one year ago. The present session of the National Grange will be more expensive than the last, by reason of a fuller attendance of members, and in consequence our permanent investments must be again diminished by a sum perhaps in excess of \$3,700. Manifestly then it is only a question of time as to when our treasury will be empty, and in consequence our National Grange cease to convene.

To relieve us from such a dire misfortune, your Executive Committee would respectfully urge upon the National Grange the propriety of assembling biennially, empowering the Executive Committee to legislate for the good of the Order in the interval of alternate years.

Experience must have taught the National Grange that a migratory existence is an unhappy one, and that it will never become an institution of permanency until it shall have settled down in its own home and habitation. No national organization ever appears national that does not have its headquarters at the National Capital. We therefore recommend, that all future sessions of the National Grange be held in Washington City, and to secure it a permanent existence, and give it a habitation as well as a name, we recommend that the National Grange at this session petition the approaching session of Congress for possession of that lot of land upon which stands the birth-place of our Order. Should we be so fortunate as to secure possession of said property, we consider it the part of wisdom to invest a portion of our surplus capital in erecting thereupon a building suited to all the wants of the National Grange.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENLEY JAMES,
WM. G. WAYNE,
D. WYATT AIKEN.

[EXHIBIT A.]

To the Executive Committee of the National Grange:

In obedience to the instructions of your Committee, I visited the city of Louisville, Ky., on the 6th day of January, 1880, in company with Secretary Ireland, for the purpose of clearing the rooms controlled by the National Grange in that city, either by the sale or the removal of the property therein contained, and the renting of said rooms. After careful examination of the property we found that it consisted chiefly of such supplies as are in constant demand amongst the Granges, and as it consisted of such property as would be likely to bring but little at an auction sale, we decided to ship the following property to the Secretary's office at Washington, viz :

Tin boxes.....	1,018
Secretary's books.....	825
Treasurer's books.....	550
Receipt books.....	1,100
Order books.....	460
Roll books.....	about. 5,700
Gavels	200
Padlocks and keys.....	600
Four officer's staffs.	
Five bundles old charters.	
Package of banners.	
Two book rests.	
Four boxes stereotype plates.	
Four boxes miscellaneous papers.	

Total weight, 7,270 pounds; shipped by Ohio and Mississippi and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads at \$1.12 per hundred. Also sold 800 pounds of waste paper, for which Secretary Ireland received \$16.00, which has been paid to me.

In addition to the above schedule, I found in the rooms two iron safes and one stove and pipe, which last named property I placed in the hands of S. T. Moore, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant of Louisville, with authority to sell the same at private sale, or public auction, as he thought best. On my arrival in Louisville I gave notice, through the *Courier Journal* of that city, that I would receive proposals for three days at the Galt House, to rent the unoccupied rooms belonging to the National Grange. No bids having been received, the rooms were also placed in the hands of Mr. Moore to rent, upon the best terms he could get, for which service he was to receive five dollars each for selling the safes, and ten per cent. for renting and collecting rent for the rooms. Mr. Moore succeeded in renting the room formerly occupied by O. H. Kelley, as secretary's office, for the sum of ten dollars per month. The other rooms, which were used for storage, he has not been able to rent at any price.

Mr. Moore has reported to me the following sums as the proceeds of the sale of property, and for rents:

March 23d, 1880, for one safe.....	\$ 35 55
“ “ “ one stove and pipe.....	4 00
June 5th, 1880, one safe.....	30 00
“ “ “ rents for Feb., March and April.	80 00
Nov. 5th, “ rents for May, June, July, August, September and October.....	60 00
Total	<u>\$159 55</u>

Credit by commission on sale of two safes.....	\$10 00
“ “ on ninety dollars' rent.....	9 00
“ “ on sale of stove and pipe...	40
Drafts on New York.....	90

Total credits..... \$20 80

Balance \$139 25

Amount received from Secretary..... 16 00

Making a total of..... \$155 25

For which amount I hold receipts from the fiscal agency.

Respectfully submitted,

HENLEY JAMES.

Washington, D C., Nov. 15th, 1880.

Which was ordered referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

By unanimous consent, Bro. James, Indiana, offered the following :

Resolved, That a Committee on Agriculture be appointed as one of the standing committees of this body,

Which was adopted.

Under a call of States the following were presented and referred :

By Bro. Spilman :

To the Officers and Members of the National Grange, P. of H.:

At a meeting of the State Grange of California, held Oct. 5th to 9th, 1880, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That we recommend that our delegate to the National Grange be instructed to procure an amendment to the Constitution of the National Grange, to the effect that delegates elected to the State Grange may have the right to vote therein ; and, provided, that none but Past Masters shall be eligible to act as delegates.

I certify the above to be a correct transcript of a part of the proceedings of the California State Grange.

[SEAL.]

AMOS ADAMS,

Sec. State Grange, Cal.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo :

WHEREAS, Agriculture is the greatest interest of our nation ; and

WHEREAS, All other interests are dependent upon agriculture, which furnishes the support directly or indirectly for every enterprise, even for the support and prosperity of our Government itself ; and

WHEREAS, The laws of the several States are so framed as to discriminate against agriculture by permitting corporations to absorb the profits from the agricultural products of the country, thus frequently forcing the farmers to market their surplus at less than the cost of production, thereby suffering great loss that leads to misfortune, and often to non-prosperity to the whole country; and

WHEREAS, Individuals and corporations engaged in transportation have assumed the right, under the law, to charge such exorbitant rates for transporting the agricultural products to the markets, that it enables them to accumulate wealth by millions annually, which is used to control to an alarming extent the political elements of the country, to shape the results of elections, and to dictate legislation, until it threatens our American liberties; and

WHEREAS, This unjustly assumed authority, exercised by moneyed corporations in exacting from twenty to fifty per cent. of the market value of the agricultural products in transporting them, not only deprives the farmers of a just reward for their labors, but robs them of a portion of their capital also; and

WHEREAS, Public enterprises should be made subservient to the public good, and not arbitrary or arrogant in their demands upon a helpless people. And while we cheerfully concede to individuals and corporations just rights and privileges, as well as reasonable profits on capital risk and labor employed in transportation, we claim for ourselves equal rights and privileges for self-protection and just profits on capital and labor employed in producing the wealth of individuals and the nation; therefore

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the agricultural classes of thirty-one States in this union, in annual session assembled in the city of Washington, in November, 1880, do demand that the Congress of the United States investigate our grievances, and so legislate in the interest of inter-State commerce, that transportation companies shall be placed under the control of the Government, and the tariff on freight be so regulated by law that positive protection to the producers may be furnished in the future, and they be exempted from the extortion so long and so patiently borne.

Resolved, That we ask no favoritism in the interest of agriculture at the sacrifice of any other legitimate enterprise, but demand our just rights as American citizens, equally with all other classes and interests, upon the fundamental principle of "exact justice to all men," so that the producers may receive the just reward of their labor.

Resolved, That the Committee to whom these resolutions are referred be instructed to report as soon as practicable what action, in their opinion, should be taken by the National Grange,

and also the necessary action required of the several State Granges, in order to most speedily accomplish the objects sought.

Referred to the Committee on Transportation.

By Bro. Baylor, W. Va.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17th, 1880.

To the National Grange:

GENTLEMEN:—For the purpose of aiding agricultural and mechanical pursuits, the Congress of the United States did, on the 15th day of June, 1878, pass an act chartering the National Fair Association of Washington, D. C. Under this charter the managers have purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land, and improved it at a cost of about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. They realize that the success of this new enterprise depends largely upon the patronage of the agricultural community of the several States of the Union.

The managers welcome the National Grange, and extend to it an invitation to accompany them to the Fair Grounds at such time as it may find most convenient.

Hoping that through the great interest represented by the National Grange, the annual exhibitions hereafter given, will show to the people of this country, and the representatives of all foreign governments here at Washington, specimens of the cereal, mineral, and mechanical products of every State in the Union,

I am very respectfully,

H. H. BLACKBURN,
Cor. Secretary.

On motion of Bro. Cheek, N. C., the invitation was accepted, and ordered spread on the journal.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ills., the hour of 3 P. M. on Friday the 19th inst., was fixed on as the time for making this visit, and the Secretary was directed to so inform the managers of the Association.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ills., it was

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Executive Committee as relates to the State Grange of Iowa be concurred in.

Bro. Thing, Me., moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the invitation to visit the National Fair Grounds was accepted, which motion was negatived.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ills., the Grange took a recess until 8 P. M.

8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

The Worthy Master announced the following Standing Committees :

CREDENTIALS.

Bro. Wilson, Fla.	Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.
Bro. McDowell, Treas.	Sister Booth, Col.
Sister Rosa, Del.	

DIVISION OF LABOR.

Bro. Forsyth, Ills.	Bro. Boise, Oregon.
Bro. Franklin, Vt.	Sister Sims, Kan.
Sister Thing, Me.	

FINANCE.

Bro. Piolet, Pa.	Bro. Draper, Mass.
Bro. Spilman, Cal.	Sister Smith, Ga.
Sister Brigham, Ohio.	

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Bro. Franklin, Vt.	Bro. Jones, Ind.
Bro. Smith, Ga.	Sister Blanton, Va.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Bro. Thing, Me.	Sister Booth, Col.
Bro. Baylor, W. Va.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Cheek, N. C.	Sister Forsyth, Ills.

CO-OPERATION.

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.	Bro. Rose, Texas.
Bro. Devries, Md.	Bro. Parker, Wis.
Bro. Baylor, W. Va.	

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Bro. Brigham, Ohio.	Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.
Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.	Bro. Smith, Ky.
Bro. Spilman, Cal.	

RESOLUTIONS.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.	Bro. Sims, Kan.
Bro. Devries, Md.	Sister Parker, Wis.
Sister Wason, N. H.	

ACCOUNTS.

Bro. Rosa, Del.	Bro. Rose, Texas.
Bro. Booth, Col.	Sister Darden, Miss.
Sister Draper, Mass.	

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bro. Nicholson, N. J.	Bro. Wason, N. H.
Bro. Jones, Iowa.	Sister Spilman, Cal.
Sister Wilson, Fla.	

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Bro. Smith, Ga.	Bro. Jones, Ind.
Bro. Wason, N. H.	Sister Smith, Ky.
Sister Adams, Minn.	

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Bro. Adams, Minn.	Bro. Boise, Oregon.
Bro. Forsyth, Ill.	Bro. Draper, Mass.
Bro. Brigham, Ohio.	

EDUCATION.

Bro. Harwell, Tenn.	Bro. Rosa, Del.
Bro. Parker, Wis.	Sister Cheek, N. C.
Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.	

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Bro. Cheek, N. C.	Bro. Darden, Miss.
Bro. Thing, Me.	Sister Adams, Minn.
Sister Devries, Md.	

DORMANT GRANGES.

Bro. Blanton, Va.	Bro. Jones, Iowa.
Bro. Booth, Col.	Sister Jones, Ind.
Sister Wilson, Fla.	

RITUAL.

Bro. Thompson, D. C.	Bro. Harwell, Tenn.
Bro. Adams, Minn.	Sister Smith, Ga.
Sister Boise, Oregon.	

DIGEST.

Bro. Sims, Kan.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Wilson, Fla.	Sister Franklin, Vt.
Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.	

AGRICULTURE.

Bro. Darden, Miss.

Bro. Piollet, Pa.

Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.

Bro. Smith, Ky.

Bro. Blanton, Va.

On motion of Bro. Ireland, the Worthy Secretary was authorized to have printed for the use of the members, a sufficient number of copies of the foregoing list.

The Worthy Secretary presented the accounts of Bros. S. E. Adams and S. H. Ellis, members of the Executive Committee of the year 1879, covering the period embraced within Sept. 30th, 1879, and Nov. 28th, 1879, at which time the brothers ceased to be members of the Committee, and asked their reference to the Committee on Accounts, which was ordered.

On a call of the States the following were presented and referred.

By Bro. Thing, Me.:

Resolution of Honesty Grange, No. 83, Maine, asking amendments to Article VIII., Section 1, and Article VI. of the Constitution.

Resolutions of Orient Grange, No. 60, Maine, suggesting sundry amendments to the Constitution.

Resolutions of Eureka Grange, No. 118, Maine, suggesting amendment to Article VI. of the Constitution.

Resolutions of Mt. Vernon Grange, No. 211, Maine, asking amendments to the Constitution.

Petition of Saco Grange, No. 53, Maine, asking amendment to the Constitution.

Petition of New Portland Grange, No. 112, Maine, asking amendment to the Constitution.

Petition of Pittston Grange, No. 214, Maine, asking amendment to Article VI. of the Constitution.

Petition of Albion Grange, No. 181, Maine, asking amendments to the Constitution.

Petition from Franklin Grange, No. 50, Maine, asking amendment to the Constitution.

Petition of members of Golden Harvest Grange, No. 33, Maine, asking amendments to the Constitution.

Resolution of North Star Grange, No. 47, Maine, asking amendment to Article VI. of the Constitution.

Preamble and Resolution of Mystic Grange, No. 96, Maine, asking amendments to the Constitution.

Resolution of Cornish Grange, No. 163, Maine, suggesting certain amendments to the Constitution.

All of which were referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.:

WHEREAS, Education is one of the fundamental principles of our organization, upon which depends to a large extent the future prosperity and welfare of the American farmer; and

WHEREAS, Our common schools in the rural districts of the several States are largely made up of the sons and daughters who are to be the farmers of our country in the near future; and

WHEREAS, But a limited number of these can avail themselves of the advantages of agricultural schools and colleges, whilst the educational privileges of the remainder must cease with their district schools; therefore

Resolved, That the elementary principles of scientific agriculture should be introduced and taught as a permanent branch of education in the common schools of the country.

Resolved further, That the Committee on Education be requested to take this subject into consideration, and to report to this body what steps, if any, in their opinion, are necessary to be taken by the National Grange in order to accomplish the object in view.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Bro. Harwell, Tenn.:

Resolutions adopted by the State Grange of Tennessee suggesting various amendments to the Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Rose, Texas:

Resolutions adopted by the State Grange of Texas, asking amendments to the Constitution.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Bro. Wilson, Fla., presented the following:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that the State Grange of Iowa is clear upon the books of the Treasurer, and entitled to representation in this body.

W. H. WILSON, *Chairman*.

The report was received, and on motion was concurred in.

Bro. Draper, Mass., offered the following:

Resolved, That the time for visiting the grounds of the National Fair Association by this body be postponed from to-morrow afternoon to some future time.

On motion of Bro. Nicholson, N. J., the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, O., the roll of States was called for

reports of the Masters of State Granges on the condition of the Order.

The following brethren responded, and gave interesting accounts of the present condition of the Order in their respective States :

Bro. Booth, Col.	Bro. Devries, Md.
" Rosa, Del.	" Woodman, Mich.
" Wilson, Fla.	" Darden, Miss.
" Smith, Ga.	" Eshbaugh, Mo.
" Forsyth, Ills.	" Wason, N. H.
" Jones, Ind.	" Nicholson, N. J.
" Jones, Iowa.	" Armstrong, N. Y.
" Sims, Kan.	" Cheek, N. C.
" Smith, Ky.	" Brigham, Ohio.
" Thing, Me.	" Lipscomb, S. C.

Pending the presentation of these reports Bro. Forsyth, Ills., moved that the Grange be closed until 9.30 A. M. Friday, but withdrew the motion to permit the Committee on Order of Business to introduce a report, for which unanimous consent was granted.

The following was presented by Bro. Cheek, N. C. :

The Committee on Order of Business beg leave to recommend the same order of business as provided at the last session, held at Canandaigua, and that but one session be held each day, commencing at 9.30 o'clock A. M.

The report was received, and on motion concurred in.

On motion, the resolution offered by Bro. Draper, Mass., postponing the time of visiting the National Fair Grounds, was taken from the table, and on motion adopted.

By unanimous consent, Bro. Blanton, Va., presented the following :

ALEXANDRIA, VA., November 17th, 1880.

*To the Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange,
P. of H. :*

In pursuance of a resolution of THE DISTRICT GRANGE OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, at its last session in Alexandria, Va., I am instructed to request the attendance of your honorable body at our meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 24th instant, and that if consistent with your rules and regulations, that the Fifth, Sixth and

As the order of unfinished business the States were called for reports of the condition of the Order, when

Bro. Harwell, Tenn.

Bro. Baylor, W. Va.

Bro. Lang, Texas.

Bro. Parker, Wis.

Bro. Franklin, Vt.

Bro. Piollet, Pa.

Bro. Blanton, Va.

Bro. Boise, Oregon.

Bro. Draper, Mass.

addressed the Grange.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ills., the Grange took a recess until 7 P. M.

7 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

Bro. Forsyth, Ills., presented the following :

Worthy Master :

The Committee on Division of Labor have instructed me to report as follows, to wit :

We recommend that so much of the Worthy Master's address as relates to "Subordinate, County and District Granges," be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

That so much as relates to the "Amendment of the Constitution," and "Digest," be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

That so much as relates to the "Department of Agriculture," "Governmental aid to Agriculture," and "Patent Rights," be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

That so much as relates to the subject of "Transportation" be referred to the Committee on Transportation.

That so much as relates to the "Reorganization of State Granges" be referred to the Executive Committee.

And that the conclusions arrived at in this excellent address be commended to the earnest and thoughtful consideration of this National Grange.

We further recommend that so much of the report of the Executive Committee as relates to the "Publication of Song Books" be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to revise and have published an edition sufficiently large to supply the probable demand for them.

That so much of said report as recommends a change in Article VIII., Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Constitution of the National Grange, and so much as relates to "Biennial Sessions of the National Grange," be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

That so much as relates to the "establishment of permanent headquarters of the National Grange at the city of Washington," be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

And that part of the report marked "Exhibit A" be referred to the Committee on Accounts.

We further recommend that the report of the Worthy Lecturer be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

And that the report of the Worthy Secretary be referred to the Executive Committee.

The report was received, and on the question of concurrence in the recommendations a division was called for and ordered

On motion the recommendations of the Committee as to reference of subjects were concurred in.

On motion the instructions reported by the Committee in reference to the Song Book were concurred in.

On a call of States for new business, the following was presented:

By Bro. Brigham, O.:

Resolutions to amend Article VI. of the Constitution by striking out the words "of the age of 16 years."

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Also the following:

WHEREAS, Much dissatisfaction exists among some of the members of Subordinate Granges with the regalia of our Order, Therefore be it

Resolved, By the National Grange, that State Granges be permitted to adopt some suitable badge which may be worn in lieu of the prescribed regalia.

Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

On motion of Bro. Blanton, Va., the invitation of the District Grange of Northern Virginia to visit it during its session in Alexandria, Va., and to there confer the Fifth and Sixth Degrees of the Order, was taken from the file, and Bro. Blanton moved its acceptance.

After some discussion as to whether the business of the Grange would permit of such a course, on motion of Bro. Smith, Ky., the subject was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order, with instructions to report thereon at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Bro. Wilson, Fla., offered the following:

Resolved, That the Worthy Master appoint a committee of five in accordance with the resolution adopted at the last session

of the National Grange (see page 85, proceedings 1879), and that said Committee report at this session of the National Grange.

Pending consideration of the resolution, the hour set for the special order, viz.: The conferring of the Sixth Degree, arrived, and the resolution was placed on the order of unfinished business.

Labor in the Fourth Degree was dispensed with, and after all but members of the National Grange had retired, it was declared open in the Sixth Degree.

The following brothers and sisters having been properly vouched for, were introduced and obligated in the Fifth Degree :

Bro. Watkins Davis, N. Y.	Sister Emeline Davis, N. Y.
Bro. W. G. Van Clief, N. Y.	Sister Emeline Nye, Ohio.
Sister H. D. Thomas, N. Y.	Sister Emma Radway.
Sister O. V. Bullis.	

The following brothers and sisters being properly vouched for as entitled to receive it, were introduced, and received the Sixth Degree :

Sister Ann Wilson, Fla.	Bro. D. W. Jones, Iowa.
" Sarah S. Rex, Pa.	" R. P. Boise, Oregon.
" Mary S. Rex, Pa.	" A. J. Rose, Texas.
" M. Spilman, Cal.	" T. F. Joy, Ohio.
" Fannie Q. Willis, Miss.	" H. O. Devries, Md.
" T. F. Joy, Ohio.	" C. D. Parker, Wis.
" A. F. Parker, Wis.	" A. J. Wedderburn, Va.
" Bettie Ballard, Va.	" J. S. Hair, S. C.
" C. A. Satterthwaite, N. J.	" Wm. Dean, Del.
" Elizabeth A. Rogers, N. J.	" A. Satterthwaite, N. J.
" Sarah N. Haines, N. J.	" David T. Haines, N. J.
" Amanda L. Scholl, N. J.	" Joseph L. Sholl, N. J.
" Achsah E. Budd, N. J.	" C. L. Whitney, Mich.
" Emeline Nye, Ohio.	" L. L. Woodman, "
" Sarah A. Little, N. Y.	" Malcolm Little, N. Y.
" Julia A. Little, "	" Jas. O. Clark, "
" V. D. Bellis, "	" Isaac Bellis, "
" Phebe Marriner, "	" Johnson Quick, "
" Ruth C. Bartlett, "	" Sylvester Gillett, "
" Mary Gillett, "	" Nathan C. Baker, "

Sister Emma S. Radway, N. Y.	Bro. Edward F. Jones, N. Y.
" Minnie Marriner, "	" J. S. Dorman, "
" H. D. Thomas, "	" Augustus Metcalf, "
" O. V. Bullis, "	" W. G. Van Clief, "
" Susan A. Jones, "	" H. C. Collier, "
" H. C. Collier, "	" Watkins Davis, "
" Emeline Davis, "	

On motion, a recess of one hour was taken, to enable the *Assembly* of the Seventh Degree to have a short session for the communication of the Degree.

Recess having expired, the National Grange was called to order in the Sixth Degree by the Worthy Master.

The Grange was declared closed in the Sixth Degree and opened in the Fourth Degree.

On motion, the Grange was closed until 9.30 A. M., Saturday.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, November 20th, 1880.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of Friday, and was opened at 9.30 o'clock A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Master. Present, the officers and members as on other days, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The roll was called and a quorum of members responded.

The journal of Friday's session was read and approved.

Regular order of business entered upon.

Under a call of the States the following new business was presented:

By Bro. Smith, Ga.:

Resolutions of Willacoochee Grange, No. 512, Ga., asking that the resolution adopted at the Thirteenth Annual Session (1879), in relation to the wearing of the Pouch and Apron, be rescinded.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Brigham, O.:

Resolutions of Knox County Pomona Grange, Ohio, asking a constitutional amendment to relieve Sisters from the payment of dues.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Harwell, Tenn.:

Resolution to amend Article XIV. of the Constitution.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution, that the National Grange secure the consolidation of the several Grange Life Insurance Associations in the United States, and for the management of said consolidated companies a Board of co-operative insurance be created.

Resolved further, That said Board shall have the power, or be required, to supervise the several business associations and agencies in the United States, and to require that those who have the management of them shall be competent and responsible men.

On motion, the resolution was referred to a special committee, to be appointed.

Also,

Resolution requiring Masters of State Granges to prepare for presentation, at each annual session of the National Grange, a written report of the condition of the Order in their several States, and as succinctly as possible present the causes of prosperity or decline, as the case may be, and such recommendations as in their judgment may seem fit; these reports to be placed in the hands of committees as may seem to be necessary.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. Wilson, Fla.:

Resolved, That to make co-operation more effective in and between the different States for the purpose of bringing about a greater exchange of our farm products, manufactured articles, etc., that mutual arrangements be made between the different bonded agents of States whose interests may thus be advanced.

Referred to the Committee on Co-operation.

The Worthy Master presented his account of expenditures during the past year, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Under the call of committees for reports the following was presented:

By Bro. Thing:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to which was referred the kind invitation of Alexandria District Grange to visit them, report—

That in the opinion of the Committee all standing committees should report finally as early as Tuesday next ; that a session occupying the whole of Wednesday will so far exhaust the hearers, if not the speakers, that a fraternal union will be indispensable to recuperation. And as the proposed visit can be made without expense to the National Grange, your Committee recommend that this Grange visit Alexandria District Grange on the evening of Wednesday the 24th instant. It is further submitted, that in the opinion of your Committee the National Grange should not confer the higher degrees on that occasion.

Bro. Forsyth moved to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Bro. Blanton, Va., offered as a substitute for the report of the committee, the following :

Resolved, That the representative from the State Grange of Virginia, who presented the invitation from the District Pomona Grange of Northern Virginia, addressed to the Worthy Master and members of the National Grange, to visit the city of Alexandria on the 24th instant, for the purposes therein stated, be allowed to withdraw the same.

The Worthy Master ruled that this paper could not be received as a substitute for the report of the committee, for the reason that the subject matter of the paper does not refer to conclusions or recommendations of the committee.

Bro. Smith, Ky., offered the following as a substitute for the report :

Resolved, That this National Grange tenders its thanks for the courteous invitation from the Alexandria District Grange to visit it as a body on the 24th inst., but in consequence of the press of business it cannot accept the invitation as such.

Resolved further, That the Master appoint a Visiting Committee, to meet our brethren of the Alexandria District Grange on the day appointed, who shall convey to them the assurance of our warm fraternal regards, and invite them to meet us at the National Grange Hall, in Washington, on Friday evening the 26th inst., when the Sixth Degree will be conferred on those who desire it, and are entitled to receive it.

After some discussion, the substitute was withdrawn.

Bro. Forsyth, Ill., moved to strike out the last clause of the report, beginning with the words, "It is further submitted," and ending with the words, "upon that occasion ;"

Which was negatived.

On motion, the report and recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

Bro. Thing also presented the following :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to which was referred the memorial presented by Bro. Brigham, of Ohio, asking that State Granges be allowed to adopt such regalia as they desire, ask leave to report, that, in the opinion of your committee, the regalia of Patrons of the Fourth Degree should be uniform everywhere, and that legislation thereon is inexpedient.

The report was received, and, on motion, concurred in.

Under the head of Motions and Resolutions, the following were presented :

By Bro. Draper, Mass.:

WHEREAS, The Song Book now in use by the Granges in the country is unsuited to the demand of the times; and,

WHEREAS, A resolution has been adopted, referring the revision and publication of a new Song Book to the Executive Committee; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that the work can be made more valuable by having the co-operation of members representing different sections of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That an Advisory Committee of five members, representing the different sections of the country, be appointed to confer with the Executive Committee on the revision of the Song Book, that the work may be perfected in the best possible manner.

Which was decided in the **NEGATIVE**.

By Bro. Cheek, N. C.:

Resolved, That this Order earnestly request and petition Congress to aid, in a wise and economic manner, the opening of such water lines of transportation as are needed to connect the lakes and rivers of the West and the bodies of water in the East, in such a manner as will relieve **PRODUCERS** of many of the present exorbitant rates of freight, and **CARRIERS** of the many dangers that beset their way on the Atlantic coast.

On motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Transportation.

By Bro. Wilson, Fla.:

Resolved, That inasmuch as farmers and others are daily suffering from discriminations made by the different railroads throughout our country, that the Masters of the State Granges be instructed to inquire into such discriminations as exist in their respective States, and that a full and concise report be made at the next meeting of the National Grange.

On motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Transportation.

By Bro. Brigham, O.:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed, to report a suitable badge that may be worn by Fourth Degree members, instead of the regalia now in use.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

On motion of Bro. Harwell, Tenn., it was

Resolved, That the Masters of the several State Granges now report what progress has been made in reference to the recommendation of the National Grange in reference to the introduction of the "elementary principles of agriculture" as a branch of education in the public schools.

The roll of States was called, and each Master responded, giving an account of the progress made.

Bro. Thing, Me., from the Committee on Good of the Order, presented a preamble and series of resolutions declaratory of the purposes of the Order; which was, on motion, referred back to the committee.

On motion of Bro. Blanton, the Committee on Good of the Order was discharged from the further consideration of the paper.

Bro. Darden, Miss., moved that 200 copies of the paper be printed, for the use of the members; which was adopted, by a vote of 23 to 15.

The Worthy Master announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Memorializing Congress on the Subject of the Cattle Plague.

Bro. W. A. Armstrong, N. Y. Bro. H. O. Devries, Md.

" James Draper, Mass. " J. M. Blanton, Va.

Bro. D. W. Jones, Iowa.

Committee on Consolidation of Insurance and Business Enterprises.

Bro. A. B. Smith, Ky. Bro. W. G. Wayne, N. Y.

" B. P. Ware, Mass. " A. B. Franklin, Vt.

Bro. C. D. Parker, Wis.

Bro. E. H. Hillborn, Worthy Master of the Dominion Grange, Canada, was introduced, and addressed the Grange on the work done and being done by the Order in Canada. He said:

Worthy Master.

It affords me no small degree of pleasure to be able to meet my brother farmers of this great American Republic, and extend to them the hand of fraternal greeting, and respond to the truly fraternal welcome accorded me, as the representative of the Grange in Canada, by so august a body as the National Grange. And while the union of these two great agricultural associations has been consummated upon a friendly and fraternal basis only, we feel that something of a more substantial character has been gained; that a connecting link has been successfully welded in joining in one these two great agricultural chains of fraternal union, binding and cementing into one grand brotherhood the sons of the soil of the two most important and enterprising political divisions upon the Western Continent.

Time was when bitterness and envy, jealousy and hatred reigned supreme in the hearts of our citizens on either side of that imaginary line called the National boundary, when representatives from one side of that line were not received with open arms upon the other side. It is still fresh in the memory of many yet living, when American gunboats bombarded and took the town of York (now the city of Toronto, the Provincial capital of Ontario), blowing up its garrison; and all Americans rejoiced in the act. It is equally as fresh in memory when British soldiers patrolled the streets of this National capital, and burned its public buildings; and all England and her colonies applauded that act. We boast of the 19th Century as an age of civilization and humanity; that advancement and progress in civil, religious, scientific, social and moral rights and liberties are making rapid strides, and vieing with each other in their onward march. Instead of contenting ourselves with our self-conceited and self-lauded condition, would it not be well for us to consider how far these self-righteous conclusions are rightly formed, and what efforts we ought to put forth toward the correction of existing evils and the bringing about of that state of perfection and human blessedness our false imaginations sometimes lead us to believe the world now enjoys.

How long is it since France sacrificed a thousand millions of dollars and many valuable lives, because her Emperor willed that a German prince should not wear the Spanish crown? What interest had the French or German people in the occupancy of the Spanish throne? Yet they it was who spilt their blood in the struggle, and, by toil and sweat, must pay the debt.

How long is it since questions of vastly greater moment to England and the United States than Hohenzollern and the Spanish crown ever was to France or Germany; problems much more difficult to solve, involving interests that were incalculable to either Nation, were settled by arbitration, at a trifling cost, and without the loss of a single life? Would this have been as

easily accomplished without the intermingling of the various fraternal organizations, common to both countries, including all society and church relationship? Had not fraternal love swelled up and filled the hearts of our people, until the public mind in both countries was moulded, biased and made to clamor for a peaceable solution, the chances are that more blood and more money would have been sacrificed before the Alabama claims, the San Juan, the Fisheries and other National difficulties would have been settled, than were sacrificed in the Franco-Prussian war.

Now is fraternity entitled to any credit in the peaceful settlement of our National difficulties? We believe it is. Then can we as a fraternal organization put forth too great an effort not only to strengthen and foster existing relations, but to sow the seeds of that fraternity, and nurture the crop in every civilized nation upon the globe.

The Grange in Canada has been a success; the child of six years' growth now counts its offspring by thousands. Our Annual Report last year showed a membership of over 30,000, and we are still gradually on the increase, though not so rapidly as at one time—being now represented in five provinces of the eight included in the confederation, viz.: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. In our ranks are to be found some of the best men in the Dominion. 'Tis true that discouragements frequently overtake us; but the perseverance of the Canadian farmer has been found equal to the emergency, and we are hopefully looking forward to that time when he, as well as the American farmer, shall occupy that proud position in the front ranks of society, which he is entitled to occupy by numbers, wealth, independence and intelligence.

We have been gathering around us several auxiliary associations, which have been instrumental in strengthening our hands and aiding us in the work. In March, 1877, we established a fire insurance association upon the mutual principle, which has now at risk between three and four million dollars of property belonging exclusively to Patrons, costing them but about twenty cents annually for every one hundred dollars insured, which is a much lower rate than any other company doing business in Canada can give its members.

We have also a loan company, the object of which is to provide cheap money to Patrons necessitated to borrow upon real estate security, with a capital of one million dollars, all of which has been subscribed by Patrons, and the first call of ten per cent. paid in. Also a wholesale supply company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, a large part of which has been subscribed by Subordinate and County Granges, the rest by Patrons to supply the Granges of Canada with goods of every conceivable description, from a thimble to a reaper, at wholesale rates, which is now

in full working order, and being patronized by the Granges to an extent we never at first conceived. And lastly a mutual aid association, to take the place of life insurance companies by providing a simpler, less cumbersome, cheaper and more satisfactory mode of providing for those dependent upon us in case of death.

How far these institutions will be ultimately successful in accomplishing the ends for which they were created, remains to be seen, but so far those of them that have had a trial have proved successful beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Our growth I do not think has been so rapid as yours, nevertheless we have unnatural and unsound growth, and pruning has been a necessity; but our present growth is of a more substantial character. We are now enlisting some of our best citizens, who are taking hold of the work, not so exclusively for pecuniary or selfish purposes, but for the laudable purpose of elevating, educating, and lifting the Canadian farmer from the serfdom of ages, and popularizing his calling in order that the best talent of the rising generation may no longer grasp with that eagerness they have heretofore been wont, the first opportunity of leaving the farm.

The Patrons of Canada have not that same reason to complain of their petitions and entreaties for legislation in the interest of their calling, being treated with contempt, that the discussions of to-day would indicate to be your condition. On the other hand our legislators have been ever ready to consider our memorials in the most favorable manner. We have asked legislation in the interest of our people on numerous occasions, and I can only call to mind one instance in which our request has been denied, viz : that of repealing the law empowering cities, towns and villages to impose a tax upon farm produce exposed for sale, known as the market fee tax, and the reason we failed in that was, because we asked the abolition of the entire law instead of its compulsory and tyrannical provisions. We have now modified our request, and are petitioning again at the coming session, and fully expect to succeed. We can say the same as has been said by numerous speakers here to day, that our agricultural department has not received that attention at the hand of our legislature to which it is entitled by the importance of that industry, notwithstanding our commissioner is a cabinet officer; but from the increased interest recently manifested by the government, we are inclined to believe that a general awakening has taken place, for which we believe the Grange is entitled to some credit during the past season.

A commission of practical and representative farmers has been appointed, with the Minister of Agriculture at its head, to inquire into all matters affecting the agricultural interests of the country, partly with a view to a re-organization of our agricultural bureau, and placing it in more direct connection with every institution in

the country, having for its object the furtherance of our calling, as well as the fostering and stimulating of every enterprise having that object in view, upon which commission the Dominion Grange was honored with a representative.

In conclusion, Worthy Master, I thank you on behalf of the Grange in Canada, and through you the National Grange, for the very cordial reception and welcome accorded to me as their representative, hoping and trusting that that fraternal regard so conspicuous in our Order may continue to grow and widen regardless of political divisions or national boundaries, until it embraces in its arms the farms of the world.

On motion of Bro. Sims, Kan., the vote by which the printing of two hundred copies of the paper presented by the Committee on Good of the Order was ordered, was reconsidered.

Bro. Forsyth, Ills., proposed the following as a substitute for the original motion :

Resolved, That the paper be recommitted to the Committee.

Which was adopted.

Bro. Aiken, S. C., presented the following :

The Executive Committee, to whom was referred the following resolution, presented by Bro. Harwell, of Tenn., to wit. : " That the feature of our National Grange Constitution, which denies representation to a State Grange which has not paid its dues to the National Grange for more than one quarter, endangers the integrity of this body, and ought to be amended," beg leave to report, that they have considered the same, and instruct me to report adversely.

The report was received, and on motion concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ills., the Grange took a recess until 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

7.30 O'CLOCK.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master, a quorum being present.

Bro. Armstrong, N. Y., asked and was granted leave of absence for this evening, owing to important work in his hands as a member of a standing committee of this Grange.

On the call of Standing Committees, Bro. Thing, Me., presented the following :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

Your Committee believe that the welfare of our Order and the necessities of husbandry alike demand that we as an organization of practical farmers step boldly to the front and at once declare ourselves an aggressive association, not in theory merely, but in practice as well.

Resolutions, addresses, manifestoes or complaints coming from any body of Patrons, from the Subordinate to the National Grange, inspire corporations, monopolies, rings or political parties with no feelings of fear or even uneasiness, so long as theories are not reduced to practice; but when we as an Order numbering some eight or nine hundreds of thousands of intelligent, thoughtful men and women, and including those dependent upon us, representing some three millions of souls, having an active organization in nearly every State, a national organization through which we can reach every member, and a weekly issue of especial Grange literature in every State, when such an organization, through its chosen representatives, declares its unalterable purpose to follow up its principles and resolutions with the ballot, wholly regardless of party connections or political leaders, we may be assured that such action will not be disregarded and that our influence as an Order will not be underrated.

We meet here not only as the representatives of our Order but also of that great class whose toil feeds the world. The eyes of the farmers of America are upon us. Practical results are expected from this meeting. Shall these expectations be realized? If yes, how? What can we, as legislators of the Order, do for the advancement of the material interests of the farmer? What course can we point out through which he may improve his own circumstances? We may talk as eloquently as we will of the necessity of intellectual and social culture and moral elevation, and of their paramount importance and value, but after all has been said and its truth acknowledged, still the great fact remains that to open the way for progress in these directions the pecuniary circumstances must be made comfortable. If it be true that "man cannot live by bread alone," it is no less true that he cannot live without the bread. When we contemplate the wonderful agricultural productions of our country and the vast columns of statistics as furnished by the Census Bureau and Agricultural Department, we must not forget that it is not from these aggregates that the wants of the farmer and his family are to be supplied, but only from the few cents of profit arising from the operation. If middlemen in the form of commission men, agents, forwarders, warehouse men, patent-right manipulators, and trade-politicians are allowed to rob the farmer of his small margin of profit, then has he indeed become but a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for other men.

In view of these considerations and of the alarming encroach-

ments of corporations and monopolies, of the co-operative combination of capital generally, of the vast and constantly increasing power and influence of idle capital, which is at best but a pauper upon the industry of the people, and in view of the small results which have followed the efforts of this body in the past, your Committee believes that the time for more aggressive measures has arrived, and in accordance therewith the following resolutions are respectfully presented :

Resolved, That the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry demand that the Commissioner of Agriculture be made the Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the President's Cabinet, with the same salary as the Secretaries of other Departments, and that this Department be sustained and encouraged by appropriations commensurate with its importance.

Resolved, That we also demand the enactment of a general Railroad Law, prohibiting all discrimination in favor of or against any class, locality, or interest in the transportation of passengers or freight, also prohibiting excessive or exorbitant rates.

Resolved, That we demand such revision of the patent laws as shall effectually protect the innocent purchaser or user of a patented article or implement, and make the manufacturer or vendor alone responsible for violations of the law.

Resolved, That we demand the immediate enactment of a graduated income tax to the end that all wealth may bear its just and equal proportion of the expenses of government, and that productive industry be so far relieved from the burdens of taxation as shall be consistent with strict justice to all.

Resolved, In view of the unwillingness and tardiness hitherto manifested by legislators in according to farmers the rights they so justly claim, the National Grange will, in behalf of the Order of Patrons, hold each Senator and Representative in Congress responsible for his action upon the subject-matter of each of the foregoing resolutions, and that we pledge ourselves as a body and as individuals, and we earnestly and cordially invite every Patron and every farmer to unite with us, to use our whole influence, both by word and ballot, wholly regardless of party, political or personal considerations, to prevent the re-election of any member failing to support by his vote each of the above measures.

D. H. THING, Maine,

W. H. CHEEK, North Carolina,

R. W. BAYLOR, West Virginia,

MRS. LEVI BOOTH, Colorado,

MRS. I. W. NICHOLSON, N. Jersey,

MRS. A. P. FORSYTH, Illinois,

Committee on Good of the Order.

Which was discussed by Bro. Thing, Me.; Darden, Miss.; Blanton, Va.; Eshbaugh, Mo.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Brigham, O.; Smith, Ky.; Jones, Ind.; James, Ind.; and Boise, Oregon.

Grange, as in the opinion of the Committee the subject matter contained therein is not within the province of the Committee to act upon.

The report was received, and on motion placed on the order of unfinished business.

Also,

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the action of the Tennessee State Grange, asking changes in the Constitution of the National Grange, would report that they have considered the same, and report adversely thereto.

The report was received, and on motion concurred in.

By Bro. Smith, Ky.:

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Bro. Harwell, concerning the consolidation of life insurance companies within the jurisdiction of the National Grange respectfully report:

That inasmuch as the life insurance companies, or mutual aid societies, are organized under the laws of the several States, and a conflict of the laws of those States would prevent the consolidation under one general management, therefore your Committee are of the opinion that any action of the National Grange upon the subject would be inexpedient.

And your Committee further report, that the resolution referred to them requiring supervision of the several State business agencies of the several States, is not in accordance with the legitimate business of the National Grange, and therefore report adversely thereto.

The report was received, and on motion the conclusions were concurred in.

Under the call for Motions and Resolutions the following was presented:

By Bro. Smith, Ga.:

Resolved, That a call for the status of the Grange in the respective States be again made, and that the call be made the special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M., when it will be expected that each brother will present, in writing, a condensed statement of the condition of the Grange in his State, that our brotherhood throughout the country may be advised as to its status, and stimulated to persevere in the worthy objects, aims, and purposes of our organization.

Which was decided in the *negative*.

The Secretary presented the following communication:

RIO CARABELLE, FLA., Nov. 15, 1880.

HON. J. J. WOODMAN, *Master National Grange*:

MY WORTHY BROTHER,—Yours of the 5th inst. received. Accept my hearty thanks for the invitation to meet the National Grange at its coming Session in Washington. It would be to me a great pleasure to meet with you all once more, and particularly at this time, in the birthplace of our noble Order; while circumstances prevent, yet I shall bear you in remembrance during your Session, and let me assure you, that I do not wish my present retirement from active work in the Order to be considered as permanent, by any means, for I have determined to take hold of the work again at an early day, and, I trust, under such favorable circumstances as to enable me to carry out some at least of the plans laid in the early days of the institution.

The time is near at hand when the Grange will stand before the world in a far different light than to-day, and it will exert an influence more powerful and beneficial than that of any other association.

To those of my old associates who may be present, I send congratulations, and rejoice that their lives have been spared for this occasion; and to the new members, my earnest wishes that the Session may prove the most valuable to the Order of any ever held.

I remain yours fraternally,

O. H. KELLEY.

Bro. Blanton, Va., rose to a question of privilege, and stated that inasmuch as the National Grange had not accepted the invitation of the Alexandria District Grange, of Northern Virginia, to visit it on Wednesday evening next, in the terms in which it was extended, but had amended it, he was instructed to withdraw it, and request the National Grange not to make the visitation.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ill., the vote by which the report of the Committee on Good of the Order, on this invitation, was concurred in, was reconsidered.

The question recurring on concurrence in the report of the committee, on motion of Bro. Thing, Me., the report was amended by striking out the last sentence, commencing with the words, "It is further submitted," and ending with the words, "on that occasion."

On motion, the report as amended was concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Thing, Me., it was

Resolved, That when this Grange closes its business on Wednesday next it take a recess, to meet again at 7.30 o'clock P. M., in the city of Alexandria, Va.

On motion of Bro. Jones, Ind., it was

Resolved, That the election of a member of the Executive Committee be made the special order for this evening at 8 o'clock.

Bro. Devries, Md., presented a communication from Mr. Alexander Dercourt, of Montgomery County, Md., on the subject of the excessive tolls imposed on the several turnpike roads leading into the city of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Transportation.

By consent, the following report of the Committee on Transportation and Commercial Relations was presented by Bro. Armstrong, N. Y. :

The problem of transportation, in its relation to agriculture, confronts every farmer throughout the land. He may apply his labor with rare skill, propitious seasons may bless his efforts, and the fertile soil under these influences may return the most bountiful crops, yet there is the necessity of a market and the means of reaching it as the prime condition of profit. There is ever-increasing demand for the products of his labor, he makes the supply, but there is one intervening condition necessary to bring these two elements of commerce into profitable union—transportation. Time was when the water-ways of this country served the purpose well, but new and improved highways of commerce have been provided ; railways threading the continent, the lines laid in advance of the plow, reaching athwart the broad domain of an industrious people, whose restless energies have thus been led to new effort, on new lands, and this country has by such means become the granary of the world. But while agriculture has been enlarged and extended through this agency, working to promote its development, it has by rapid stages become subjected to the very power whose kindly offices were at first employed to give it encouragement and support. Between it and the railways there is close interdependence, reciprocal obligation that must be honestly observed ; for, if it is not, one or the other must suffer. The railways depend upon the products of agriculture more than upon all else for employment out of which to secure profitable return for expense of operating and capital invested in construction ; while farmers depend on the railways to move their crops at such cost for the service as will leave them fair return for their labor and capital employed. As a question of political economy, it is clear that these relations must be steadily maintained for the security and welfare of both interests ; and it is equally clear

that they will not be so maintained without just rules to define the obligations.

Experience has shown that the corporate power which manages a railway is rapacious. It is marked by encroachments and usurpations. It does not abide within its sphere, where it is well-nigh autocratic ; it assumes rights that belong to the people, forgetful of the fact that its first duty is respectful obedience to the people whence it emanated. It taxes the products of labor at will, because it has usurped the power to do so, and with astonishing effrontery it warns the people against attempts to recover rights they have carelessly yielded. It makes the plea that railway property is private property, and, therefore, not amenable to the public for errors or wrongs in its management, and not subject to regulations offered by the public. As the outgrowth of this sentiment there is a system of charges for transportation dependent only on the will of railway managers, and they care only to get from their traffic what it will bear, without reference to the interest of the owners of the property they transport. That they do so is not denied ; it is admitted by themselves, and the practice defended as a right. In this they exercise power which even the State would not use without delicate regard for the interests of citizens generally, looking to their welfare, and wielding the power in their behalf wisely lest it might bring suffering. Yet this corporate railway power, irresponsible and defiant, challenges the multitude of sufferers and sneers at legislatures that attempt to impose restraints upon its rapacity or to check its assumed prerogatives. Ever alert and unscrupulous, it goes into the various districts, selects its supple servants, and, by defrauding the suffrages of the people, puts upon its pliant tools the seal of authority, by which they become law-makers, to betray the rights of citizens at the behest of a soulless master. Or, if the expedient of direct representation be not employed, they do not hesitate to use bribes upon legislators, for there is abundant testimony showing that they have purchased the honor of senators and representatives in many legislatures, and trampled manhood in the covetous dust of frail nature until in some States the debasement of law-makers has become a by-word and lasting shame. Even now, while we deliberate upon the means of restraining the monstrous tyranny of railway power, those who wield it are plotting to send into the United States Senate their paid attorney from the most powerful State of this Union to forestall the day of reckoning, and in four other populous States, Senators directly in the service of railways, will soon be chosen if the people do not make prompt and

vigorous protest. Already these corporations have secured powerful influence in the Senate, and they have numerous willing and obsequious servants in the other branch of Congress ready always to barter away our rights in the interest of the magnates they serve.

Intrenched in the several State capitals, domiciled in the central citadel, confident and strong, the railway power to-day sways the commerce of a continent, and dominates its industries with cold neglect of the golden rule that is the vitalizing spirit of free government, and with cynical contempt of the common honesty and homely virtues that support the structure of civil liberties. A power within the State, accelerating in growth, licensed by its own inordinate greed, usurping as desire advances, limitless in audacity—how long will it be before the State itself will be a supplicant to its creature that lays lustful hands upon the shreds of authority yet preserved, swaggers in every precinct of the legislative domain, with its mammon defiles the ermine, and has towering scorn for the people and especial contempt for the class that suffers most by its cruel exactions—farmers? Shall there be an organized effort by the people to recover the rights filched from them by the creatures of their generosity? Will they mark the limit of concession and thereafter guard its boundaries? The time is opportune, their strength equal to the requirement—do they lack the purpose? Will American farmers join in positive, earnest, determined effort to secure just protection, through the peaceful medium of laws, wise in their design and just in their operation, whereby railway corporations shall be gently but firmly restrained within the limits so defined? If they will, the day is near at hand when their industry will be free to distribute its profits through all channels of trade in just measure, according to deserts, and they will themselves share equitably in the blessings that reward free, untrammelled labor in the primary avocation of man. It is not the purpose now to mark with precision each step of the beneficent work, nor can this be done at once by any legislation; for there must be nice adjustment of the great forces engaged, on the one hand in production, and on the other in transportation essential to the development of all useful industry. There must be wholesome growth of common honesty, so that a legislator will spurn the bribe insidiously covered in a railway pass, a judge be abashed and ashamed when the hint is given that his palm can be tickled by the favor, and a Senator of the United States execrated when he betrays the honor of his high position by accepting a fee to carry the case of a railway corporation against the govern-

ment he has sworn to serve before a judge whose appointment he has procured, and by the damnable prostitution of honor mulcts the people he is unworthy to serve. It is not yet enough that there must be honor and honesty in high places. Power will not be more pure than its source; the people must be honest and delegate their power only to those who are worthy of the trust.

In answer to the assumption of private rights, vociferously proclaimed by railway attorneys, there is the opinion of Chief Justice Waite, delivered from the bench when rendering the decision in the famous "Granger Cases," so called, carried to the Supreme Court upon this very point. These are the words quoted from the decision: "When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest, he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good to the extent of the interest he has thus created." This is complete refutation of the charge that the people assail private rights when they try to regulate the methods of transportation in the interest of the whole public. They have an undoubted right to establish regulations for the conservation of their private rights, and they ask nothing more in the restraints they would place on railway management. They do not lose sight of the inter-dependence of their interests and the corporations created by the State to render a public service, but they would regulate and establish these relations on the basis of common justice.

It may be said that all the evils of railway transportation will in due course of time be remedied by competition. Not so. A distinguished authority, whose interest was principally in railways, has said, truly, that where combination is possible, competition is impossible. Witness the pooling by the trunk lines leading from the grain fields of the West to the seaboard. So far as the earnings on that traffic are concerned, they have a common treasury from which they draw *pro rata*, according to allotment of capital by the terms of their compact. Here are all the conditions of competition inoperative, because joint interest necessarily favors combination. In other cases, where combination cannot be maintained, and rates are, therefore, reduced at competitive points, the abatement is sure to be restricted to those points, and corresponding additions are made at other points more than compensating all concessions. In this there is an alarming power of discrimination. Citizens of one locality are compelled to pay for the support of industries in another locality, equally favored by nature and artificially aided by a power that

should distribute its benefits with impartial regard for all concerned. It is the power to make or unmake, to tear down or to build up, an inequality abhorrent to active enterprise, and at variance with the fundamental principles of free government.

What shall we do? Let us exert the force inherent in our numbers. Direct this through the ballot in such a manner that every legislature, State and national, shall reflect the will of the people and all their interests rather than of corporations. Secure in these bodies due representation of the chief industry of the land. Let farmers organize, in utter disregard of the restraints that political parties impose, and let them keep steadily in view the governing purpose to purge the body politic of the venalities that handicap material progress. They may co-operate with all persons and all associations that work in the interest of free and enlightened administration of justice, but for themselves they must move for the protection of natural rights against the monstrous greed of corporate power that riots in the chaos of principles overturned and confused by its wanton assumptions. They must invoke order, law, peace, justice for all, lest revolution intervene to clear away with rude hand the fabric of tyranny that now fetters industry and retards development.

J. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio,
W. A. ARMSTRONG, N. Y.,
J. N. LIPSCOMB, S. C.,
A. B. SMITH, Ky.,
B. R. SPILMAN, Cal.,

Committee.

which was unanimously adopted.

By consent, the following was presented by Bro. Cheek, N. C.:

Your Committee on Good of the Order have carefully considered the most excellent report of the Worthy Lecturer, and, while commending it as a whole, would especially call attention to so much of the report as refers to the good accomplished in the formation of public opinion by the legislation at our last Session on the subject of Transportation and Patent Laws, and following the suggestion of the Worthy Lecturer, your committee would commend to this body additional legislation of this progressive nature.

The report was received, and, on motion, concurred in.

Under the head of Unfinished Business, consideration of the report of the Committee on Good of the Order, which was pending at the close of the session on Saturday, was resumed, Bro. Boke, Cregon, having the floor.

Bro. Aiken, S. C., proposed the following resolutions as a substitute for those reported by the committee :

Resolved, That the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry urgently appeal to the Subordinate Granges throughout the land to petition their immediate Representative in Congress to support the following measures, now pending before the Congress of the United States :

1st. A bill to make the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer ;

2d. A bill to prevent excessive or discriminating rates of freight or passenger transportation by railroads, commonly known as the Reagan Bill ;

3d. A bill so amending the Patent Laws as to protect users of patented articles ;

4th. The Income Tax Bill.

Resolved 2d, That should such petitions not receive the favorable sanction of their Representatives, we urge upon the Subordinate Granges the propriety of considering whether or not a change of representation could not be advantageously effected at the next Congressional election.

which was discussed by Brothers Thing, Piollet, Smith, Ky., Devries, Md., and Lang, Texas.

On motion of Bro. Devries, the whole question, original paper and substitute, was re-committed to the Committee on Good of the Order and Executive Committee jointly.

The resolution offered by Bro. Wilson, Fla., for the appointment of a committee to select books to be used in the schools, as recommended by the Committee on Education, at the last Session, was taken up, and decided in the negative.

Pending the order of Unfinished Business, Bro. Forsyth, Ill., offered a motion that the Grange take a recess until 7 P. M., but withdrew it to allow the following to be presented by Bro. Piollet, Pa. :

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to have 500 copies of the report of the Committee on Transportation printed for the use of the members.

which was adopted.

Bro. Forsyth, Ill., renewed his motion for a recess till 7 o'clock P. M., which was adopted, and a recess declared.

7 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master, a quorum of members being present.

The Secretary presented the following telegram :

TEXARKANA, ARK., Nov. 22, 1880.

WM. M. IRELAND, *Secretary N. G., Washington, D. C.*:

Worthy Master Williams died 18th inst. E. P. Chandler is Overseer. J. V. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

On motion of Bro. Lang, Tex., a special committee of five was appointed for the purpose of preparing resolutions expressive of the feelings of this National Grange on the death of Brother Williams.

The Worthy Master appointed the following as the committee:

Bro. W. W. Lang, Tex. Sister M. A. Thing, Me.

“ S. E. Adams, Minn. “ M. A. Eshbaugh, Mo.

Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, S. C.

The order of Unfinished Business—viz., consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, on the resolution to declare that any Fourth Degree member of the order in good standing is eligible to election as delegate to or representative in the State Grange—was resumed; but owing to the unavoidable absence of the mover of the resolution, the subject was postponed for the present.

Under call of Committees, the following was presented :

By Bro. Cheek, N. C.:

Your Committee on Good of the Order have considered the petition of Willacoochee Grange No. 512, Georgia, in reference to a general hailing sign and sign of distress to be used at night, and would respectfully submit that the wants of the petitioners, as set forth in their application, is already fully provided for, and that no additional legislation is required.

The report was received, and, on motion, concurred in.

By Bro. Rosa, Del.:

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of the Executive Committee, pertaining to the settlement of the affairs of the National Grange at Louisville, Ky., have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report, that we find in the settlement of the affairs of the National Grange at that point, the committee forwarded to the Worthy Secretary at Washington the following, viz.:

1100 Receipt Books,	600 Locks,
825 Secretary's Books,	5 packages old Charters,
550 Treasurer's Books,	1 package Banners, samples,
200 Gavels,	2 Book Racks,
1018 Tin Cases,	4 cases Stereotype Plates,
460 Order Books,	4 cases Miscellaneous Papers.
5100 Roll Books,	

Your committee also find that the following property was sold, viz.:

800 lbs. waste paper.....	\$16 00
1 stove and pipe	4 00
1 safe	30 00
1 safe	85 55
Rent for February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October	90 00

Making a total of \$175 55

Your committee find that the necessary expenses incurred by the Exec. Committee were:

By commission on sale of safes.....	\$10 00
" \$90.00 rents, at 10 per c.	9 00
" sale of stove and pipe.....	40
By premium on Draft, N. Y.....	90

Making a total of..... 20 80

Leaving a balance of..... \$155 25

for which the Executive Committee hold the receipts of the Fiscal Agency, showing that the amount has been placed to the credit of the National Grange. Your Committee on Accounts finding the account of the Executive Committee correct, recommend that the account be received and placed on file.

On a call of States for New Business, the following was presented:

By Bro. Forsyth, Ill.:

Amend Article III. Section 3, by striking out the word November, and the words preceding in the section, and insert the following, viz.: "The National Grange shall meet biennially, on the third Wednesday in September."

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Piollet, Pa.:

Amendment to Article V. of the Constitution, by striking out the words, "of the age of 16 years."

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Brigham, O.:

Resolution, that the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be instructed to report an amendment to the Constitution, making Fourth Degree members in good standing eligible to serve as delegates in the State Grange.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.:

WHEREAS, Lone Oak Grange No. 312, in Bates County, Mo., have recently lost by fire a new hall, just completed, together with all their books and paraphernalia; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Grange supply said Lone Oak Grange with a new set of Manuals without charge, and the Secretary be instructed to forward the same to Bro. D. N. Thomson, Butler, Bates Co.

which was, on motion of Bro. Darden, adopted.

On motion of Bro. Draper, Mass., it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to report as early as possible their recommendation for salaries of officers for the ensuing year.

By unanimous consent, the roll of Standing Committees was again called, when the following was presented:

By Bro. Thing, Me.:

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to which was referred the paper presented by the Executive Committee, in relation to securing a permanent home for the National Grange, in the city of Washington, present the following report, with the accompanying resolution:

Your committee is in full accord with the sentiments and suggestions of the Executive Committee, and recommend that it be printed in the Proceedings of the current Session. Your committee fear that a few more years of delay, and a few more annual migrations and the golden opportunity to establish the National Grange will have passed by. Prompt and energetic action, followed up with that perseverance which knows "no such word as fail," will make the National Grange a nucleus around which the hopes of the agriculturists of our country will cluster for all coming time, and an organization as enduring as the liberties of the American people.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and is hereby instructed to petition Congress for the donation, or lease, without rent, of the portion of land mentioned in their report, and, if successful in obtaining the same, to procure plans, specifications, and estimates for a building to be erected upon the same, suited to the requirements of the National Grange; and that the committee report to this Grange on the Thursday following the third Wednesday of November, 1881.

And the amendment was declared adopted.

The question recurring on the resolution of the committee as amended—

Bro. Smith, Ky., moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken ;

Pending which a call was made for the special order set for this evening—viz., the election of a member of the Executive Committee in place of Bro. James, Ind., whose term expires with this Session.

The votes were collected by the Assistant and Lady Assistant Stewards.

On the first ballot, Bro. Henley James, of Ind., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected a member of the Executive Committee for the Constitutional term.

By unanimous consent, the accounts of Brothers Aiken, Wayne and James, of the Executive Committee, for the last year were presented, and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion of Bro. Wason, N. H., Bro. George T. Angel, of Mass., was invited to address the Grange.

Bro. Angel having been introduced, read to the Grange a very interesting paper on the subject of the *Adulteration of food*.

On motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, the Grange was closed until Tuesday, at 9.30 o'clock A. M.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, November 23d, 1890.

The Grange assembled, in accordance with the order of Monday, and was opened at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Master.

Present, the officers and members as on other days, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The roll was called, and a quorum of members responded.

The Journal of Monday's session was read and approved.

Under a call of the States for the introduction of new business, the following was presented :

By Bro. Parker, Wis.:

A communication from L. G. Kniffen, agent of the State Grange of Wisconsin, stating that he had been sued by the Singer Manufacturing Co., for selling Singer machines made by other parties than the company, all of whose patents had expired long since, and asking pecuniary assistance from the National Grange in defending the suit.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

The following was presented under the call of Standing Committees :

By Bro. Franklin, Vt.:

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the resolution of the State Grange of California, asking that the Constitution be amended so as to allow any delegate elected to the State Grange to vote therein, provided, that none but Past Masters shall be eligible to act as delegates, have considered the same, and report adversely thereon.

The report was received, and, on motion, was concurred in.

Also,

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the resolution sent up by the Texas State Grange, in the following words—

“Resolved, That the Worthy Master urge such change in the National Constitution as to make Fourth Degree members eligible as delegates to the State Grange, and a resolution asking amendment to Article III. Section 2 of the Constitution, to allow State Granges to fix the time of their regular meetings”—would respectfully report that they have considered the same, and beg leave to report adversely thereto.

The report was received.

Bro. Lang moved to re-commit the report to the committee, with instructions to prepare and report an amendment to the Constitution in accordance with the request of the petitioners.

On demand of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., the question was divided.

The motion to re-commit to the committee, with instructions to prepare an amendment allowing State Granges to fix the time of their meetings, was decided in the negative.

The motion to re-commit, with instructions to report an amendment making Fourth Degree members eligible to election as delegates to the State Granges and to the National Grange,

was then considered, being discussed by Brothers Brigham, Franklin, Jones, Ind., Lang, Draper, Cheek, Piollet, Wason, Armstrong, Forsyth, and Thing.

Pending discussion, on motion of Bro. Lipscomb, the Worthy Master was requested to make a ruling on the question whether any Fourth Degree member was eligible to election as a delegate to the State Grange, and to a vote therein. He decided :

The membership of the State Grange is clearly defined by Section 1 of the Constitution. The proviso to the Section does not authorize the creation of new members in that body, but only gives authority to the State Grange to provide for reducing the number of its legislative department, by electing a certain number of the members of the State Grange to do the legislative work. This election does not, therefore, create a new office, but authorizes the chosen members to do the legislative work of the State Grange.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the words, "State Grange," the words, "and to the National Grange;" on which the yeas and nays were demanded, which demand being sustained, the roll was called,

And it was decided in the negative..... { Yeas, 20
Nays, 31

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bro. Spilman.

“ Booth.

Sister Booth.

Bro. Rosa.

“ Wilson.

“ Smith, Ga.

“ Jones, Ind.

“Sims.

Sister Sims.

“ Thing.

Bro. Eshbaugh.

“ Armstrong.

“ Cheek.

“ **Brigham.**

“ Piollet.

“ Lipscomb.

“ Rose.

“ Baylor.

Sister Baylor.

Bro. Boise.

Twenty (20).

Those voting in the negative were :

Sister Spilman.

“ Wilson.

“ Smith.

Bro. Forsyth.

Sister Forsyth.

Bro. Jones, Iowa.

Sister Adams.

Bro. Darden.

Sister Darden.

“ **Eshbaugh.**

Bro. Wason.

Sister Wason.

Bro. Nicholson.

Sister Nicholson.

“ Cheek.

Bro. Harwell.

“ Franklin.

Sister Franklin.

Bro. Blanton.

Sister Blanton.

Bro. Parker.

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Committee to report

eligible to ele

Bro. Armstrong.

“Brigham.

“ Piollet.

“ Harwell.

“Rose.

“Boise.

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negative were:

Bro. Darden.

Sister Darden.

Bro. Wason.

Sister Wason.

Bro. Nicholson.

Sister Nicholson.

Bro. Cheek.

Sister Cheek.

Bro. Lipscomb.

“ Franklin.

“ Blanton.

Sister Wilson.	Bro. Brigham.
Bro. Smith, Ga.	" Piollet.
Sister Smith, Ga.	" Harwell.
" Jones, Ind.	" Rose.

Fourteen (14).

And the report was concurred in.

Bro. Franklin, Vt., also presented the following :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Bro. Harwell, Tenn., asking the abolition or amendment of the provision of the Constitution, by which three-fourths of the State Granges are required to ratify amendments to the Constitution, have considered the same, and beg leave to report adversely thereto.

The report was received, and, on motion, was concurred in.

Also,

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the petition of the Knox County Pomona Grange, asking amendment to the Constitution to the effect that sisters of the Order be exempted from the payment of dues, have considered the same, and report adversely thereto.

The report was received, and, on motion, concurred in.

Bro. Thing presented the following :

The Joint Committee, consisting of the Committee on Good of the Order and the Executive Committee, to whom were committed the preamble and resolutions offered by the Committee on Good of the Order, and the substitute for the latter offered by Bro. Aiken, report that they have considered the same ; and present the following :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

Your committee believe that the welfare of our Order and the necessities of husbandry alike demand that we as an organization of practical farmers step boldly to the front and at once declare ourselves an aggressive association, not in theory merely, but in practice as well.

Resolutions, addresses, manifestoes or complaints coming from any body of Patrons, from the Subordinate to the National Grange, inspire corporations, monopolies, rings or political parties with no feelings of fear or even uneasiness, so long as theories are not reduced to practice ; but when we as an Order numbering some eight or nine hundreds of thousands of intelligent, thoughtful men and women, and including those dependent upon us representing some three million of souls, having an active organization in nearly every State, a

national organization through which we can reach every member, and a weekly issue of especial Grange literature in every State, when such an organization declares its unalterable purpose to follow up its principles and resolutions with the ballot, wholly regardless of party connections or political leaders, we may be assured that such action will not be disregarded and that our influence as an Order will not be underrated.

We meet here not only as the representatives of our Order but also of that great class whose toil feeds the world. The eyes of the farmers of America are upon us. Practical results are expected from this meeting. Shall these expectations be realized? If yes, how? What can we, as legislators of the Order, do for the advancement of the material interests of the farmer? What course can we point out through which he may improve his own circumstances? We may talk as eloquently as we will of the necessity of intellectual and social culture and moral elevation and of their paramount importance and value, but after all has been said and its truth acknowledged, still the great fact remains that to open the way for progress in these directions the pecuniary circumstances must be made comfortable. If it be true that "man cannot live by bread alone," it is no less true that he cannot live without the bread. When we contemplate the wonderful agricultural productions of our country and the vast columns of statistics as furnished by the Census Bureau and Agricultural Department, we must not forget that it is not from these aggregates that the wants of the farmer and his family are to be supplied, but only from the few cents of profit arising from the operation. If middlemen in the form of commission men, agents, forwarders, warehousemen, patent-right manipulators, and trade politicians are allowed to rob the farmer of his small margin of profit, then has he indeed become but a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for other men.

In view of these considerations, and of the fact that under existing laws a large and constantly increasing proportion of the wealth of the country is exempt from taxation, your committee believe that the time for more advanced measures, and more aggressive efforts, has arrived, and, in accordance therewith, the following resolutions are respectfully presented:

Resolved, That the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry most respectfully, yet earnestly, request of Congress—

1st. That the Commissioner of Agriculture be made the Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the President's Cabinet, with the same salary as Secretaries of other Depart-

ments, and that this Department be sustained and encouraged by appropriations commensurate with its importance.

2d. The passage of a bill to prevent excessive or discriminating rates of freight, or passenger transportation by Railroads, now pending before Congress, and commonly known as the Reagan Bill.

3d. Such revision of the patent laws as shall effectually protect the innocent purchaser or user of a patented article or implement, and make the manufacturer or vendor alone responsible for violations of the law.

4th. The immediate enactment of a graduated income tax to the end that all wealth may bear its just and equal proportions of the expenses of government, and that productive industry be so far relieved from the burdens of taxation as shall be consistent with strict justice to all.

Resolved, That we will hold each Senator and Representative in Congress responsible for his action upon the subject matter herein set forth, and we pledge ourselves most cordially, and earnestly invite every Patron and every farmer in all our Country to unite with us, to use our whole influence, both by word and ballot, wholly regardless of party ties, political associations or personal connections, to carry out the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

D. H. THING, Me.,
W. H. CHEEK, N. C.,
R. W. BAYLOR, W. Va.,
MRS. L. BOOTH, Col.,
MRS. I. W. NICHOLSON, N. J.,

Com. on Good of the Order.

HENLEY JAMES, Ind.,
W. G. WAYNE, N. Y.,
D. WYATT AIKEN, S. C.,

Executive Committee.

*Joint
Committee.*

The report was received, and the resolutions considered *seriatim*.

The first resolution was read, and, on motion, adopted.

The second resolution was read and discussed.

Pending the discussion, on motion of Bro. Devries, Md., the Grange took a recess until 8.30 o'clock P. M.

And the resolution was adopted.

The fifth resolution was read, and, on motion, adopted.

The preamble was put on its passage, and, on motion, adopted.

Bro. Lang, from the special committee to report resolutions on the death of Bro. Williams, W. M. of the State Grange of Arkansas, presented the following :

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Dispenser of all events to remove from our midst by death our esteemed Brother,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

Master of the State Grange of Arkansas ; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Grange, express our deep sorrow for the melancholy loss the Order has sustained in the death of the Worthy Brother.

Resolved, That we render our sincere condolence to his family, friends, and members of the State Grange of Arkansas.

Resolved, That in respect to his memory, the Grange do now adjourn.

Bro. S. E. Adams, Minn., in seconding the resolutions, said :

The golden chain is broken. A link is missing. A State weeps over the loss of its Worthy Master, and this body mourns the absence of a Worthy Brother.

For many a year our esteemed Brother Williams has labored in his State for the welfare of this Order, and for the elevation of the condition of the farming class. Whether Secretary or Master, his work was always faithfully, intelligently, ably, nobly done. His earthly pilgrimage has ended, and he now rests from his labors. It is indeed fitting for us to extend to the family and friends of our deceased Worthy Brother our warmest sympathy in this their dark hour of sore trial and affliction.

Be it ours so to live, that when we like him are summoned to close our eyes for the last time upon all things sublunary, we may emerge from Death's dark valley into the full sunlight of our Heavenly Father's approbation and love.

Bro. H. Eshbaugh, Mo., said :

In the death of Bro. John S. Williams, the Order in Arkansas is deprived of its official head, and its members bowed down in mourning for the loss of their Worthy Master, who had served them so well. While his career as Master was of short duration, his labors in other positions in the Order in his State are to-day bearing fruit of good results. A revival has been inaugurated in that State, with bright hopes of the future ; in the death of Bro. Williams, Arkansas has met with a severe misfortune. Not only has Arkansas lost a true and valuable member, but the Order at large—for this loss is not confined to that State alone—it is a National misfortune to our Order.

And we are reminded of the uncertainty of life, and impressed with the certainty of death. Let us bow, with humble submission, to the will of the Divine Master above, and tender our warmest sympathy to the bereaved family, and our aid and consolation to the Brothers and Sisters of Arkansas in this, their hour of affliction.

It is eminently proper that the National Grange take proper recognition of events as they pass. I therefore second the resolutions, and ask that they pass by a unanimous vote.

Bro. Forsyth, Ill., said :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

I had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Bro. Williams. I met him first at St. Louis, in the winter of 1876, at a meeting of the Executive Committees of the Mississippi Valley States, called together for the purpose of endeavoring to form a plan of Co-operation, by which the Patrons of that section might be brought into closer business relations, which should prove mutually beneficial to the Order. Bro. Williams was alive to every movement that looked toward building up and strengthening the Order. He was a true friend and Brother and in his death the Order has lost one of its most devoted workers.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a *rising vote*.

On motion, of Bro. Rose, Tex., the Secretary was directed to appropriate a page in the Journal as a Memorial to our deceased Brother.

And the Grange was closed till 9.30 o'clock A. M., Wednesday.

SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, November 24th, 1880.

The Grange assembled, in pursuance of the order of Tuesday, and was opened at 9.30 o'clock A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Master.

Present, the officers and members as on previous days, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The roll was called, and a quorum of members responded.

The Journal of Tuesday's Session was read and approved.

The following communication was presented and ordered filed:

STATE GRANGE OF LOUISIANA, OFFICE OF MASTER, }
 Bordelonville, November 10th, 1880.

J. J. WOODMAN, W. M. N. G., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It was my hope to have met with you at this Session of the National Grange, but we are still unorganized, though we hope to have a meeting in December next, at Baton Rouge, La., and if we are not able to reorganize, we will try to decide on some plan of work for the coming year. Say to the brethren, have patience, and try us "*one year longer*." I would rather see the Order of Patrons of Husbandry revived in our State, than to have any other temporal blessing. May your present Session be fruitful of much good to our common country.

Yours Fraternally,

E. K. BRANCH.

The Worthy Master stated that the Commissioner of Agriculture, Wm. G. LeDuc, had expressed a desire to address the Grange, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That when this Grange take a recess, it be until 3 o'clock P. M., and that the Commissioner be invited to address the Grange at that hour.

Bro. Smith, of Ga., rose to a question of personal privilege, and stated:

Worthy Master:

In voting against the proposition, in Tuesday's Session, known as the "Income Tax" resolution, I stated in my place that I favored the resolution, but fearing its passage might hazard the petitions already before Congress, from this organization, and that the Grange not supporting it with the same unanimity with those sent up, I was forced to oppose it; but as the resolution was passed, I desire my vote recorded for it, or this explanation placed on the Journal.

Under a call of the States, the following was presented:

By Bro. Wilson, Fla.:

Resolved, That a sufficient number of the "preamble and resolutions" adopted yesterday, (report of Joint Committee), be printed to meet the wants of the different States, for distribution.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

By Bro. Draper, Mass.:

Resolved, That a committee of three, to consist of Brothers Wm. Saunders, J. R. Thompson and W. M. Ireland, be appointed to compile for publication the proceedings of the several Sessions of the National Grange prior to the Seventh Session, and that the Executive Committee have 500 copies of the same printed for distribution.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Harwell, Tenn.:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the National Grange be so amended as to permit State Granges to regulate, within their limits, all financial questions, except dues to the National Grange.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The following reports of committees were presented :

By Bro. Franklin, Vt.:

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred papers Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 42, offered by Bro. Thing, Me., and No. 88, offered by Bro. Piollet, Pa., all asking an amendment to the Constitution, to the end that the age of admission might be changed, have considered the same, and would respectfully report the following:

Amend Article VI. of the Constitution, by striking out the word *sixteen* where it occurs in the second line, and insert in lieu thereof the word *fourteen*.

The report was received, and on the question of adopting the proposed amendment, the yeas and nays were demanded, which demand being sustained, the roll was called,

And the question was decided in the affirmative.....

{ Yeas, 44 Nays, 8

Those voting in the affirmative were:

Bro. Spilman, Cal.

Sister Adams, Minn.

Sister Spilman, Cal.

Bro. Darden, Miss.

Bro. Booth, Col.

Sister Darden, Miss.

Sister Booth, Col.

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.

" Rosa, Del.

“ Wason, N. H.

Bro. Wilson, Fla.

Sister Wason, N. H.

Sister Wilson, Fla.

“ **Nicholson, N. J.**

Bro. Smith, Ga.

Bro. Cheek, N. C.

Sister Smith, Ga.

Sister Cheek, N. C.

Bro. Forsyth, Ill.

Bro. Brigham, O.

Sister Jones, Ind.

“ Piollet, Pa.

Bro. Jones, Iowa.

“ Lipscomb, S. C.

“ Sims, Kan.

“ Harwell, Tenn.

Sister Sims, Kan.

“ Rose. Tex.

Bro. Smith, Ky.

“ Franklin, Vt.

“ Thing, Me.

“ Blanton, Va.

Sister Thing, Me.

Sister Blanton, Va.

Bro. Devries, Md.

Bro. Baylor, W. Va.

" Draper, Mass.

Sister Baylor, “

Sister Draper, Mass.

Bro. Parker, Wis.

Bro. Woodman, Mich.

Sister Parker, "

" Adams, Minn.

Bro. Boise, Oregon.

Forty-four (44).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bro. Rosa, Del.

Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.

Sister Franklin, Vt.

Three (8).

And the amendment was adopted.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Bro. Brigham, to "amend Article VI. of the Constitution, by striking out the words, 'of the age of sixteen years,' and allowing each State Grange to fix the age at which children should be admitted," have considered the same, and beg leave to report adversely thereon.

The report was received, and, on motion, concurred in.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Bro. Brigham, O., instructing the committee to report an amendment to the Constitution in relation to making Fourth Degree members eligible to serve as delegates to State Granges, would respectfully report the same back to the Grange, without action, as the subject matter has already been acted on by the Grange.

The report was received and placed on the order of Unfinished Business.

By Sister Booth, Col.:

Your Committee on Good of the Order have had under consideration the resolutions offered by Bro. Brigham, Ohio, relating to the adoption of a suitable badge to be worn by Fourth Degree members, in place of our present regalia ; and would recommend that the regalia now in use be not changed.

The report was received and concurred in.

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the memorial of Willacoochee Grange, No. 512, Georgia, asking the restoration of the "Pouch and Apron" as part of the prescribed regalia of the Order, report that, in the opinion of the Committee, legislation on the subject matter set forth in said paper is inexpedient.

The report was received, and, on motion, was concurred in.

By Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Co-operation have given the subject assigned them careful consideration, and are more deeply than

ever impressed with its magnitude and vast importance to us as individuals, as well as in an organized capacity. It is a fundamental principle of our Order, and an essential element to success. If we desire to accomplish any of the objects for which our Order was instituted, it must be through the instrumentality of true co-operation. Any and every effort for advancement made by the National Grange, by State, District, or Subordinate Granges, without employing the methods of true co-operation, will invariably prove futile and lead to disappointment.

The importance of true co-operation is so essential that it should be brought more prominently before every Grange, and to the attention of every member in our Order, and to every farmer in the land.

Much has been said and done at previous sessions of the National Grange, as well as by State Granges, to urge the importance of this subject, and commendable efforts have been put forth to teach co-operation in our Order; but these efforts have generally been directed to the saving of percentages in trade and to sales of produce with reduced commissions; and we can to-day point with pride to many successful co-operative associations of this kind as the result of such efforts; and wherever these were organized and strictly conducted upon the Rochdale system, as advised by the National Grange several years ago, success has been assured. This body should do all that lies within its power to encourage this method of co-operation for the benefit of its large membership. And where these associations cannot be organized with an assurance of success, State Granges may often supply the wants of members for the time through a Grange agency established upon the co-operative system, and such agencies should always be under good and sufficient bonds to protect members from loss, and they should also be under the control of the executive committees of the State Granges creating them.

The millions that are saved annually to the members by co-operation should encourage us to renewed efforts to enhance and increase these benefits. Funds accumulated in the treasury of a Subordinate Grange should be used for co-operative purposes and advantages to the members of such Granges, either in building Grange halls, securing supplies, purchasing Grange libraries, or in distributing Grange papers to its members.

Co-operation in its true sense is not confined to business principles alone, it is so comprehensive and applicable that its importance cannot be ignored nor its use dispensed with in any part of our work as an organization.

When corporations apply this principle in their efforts and enterprises, satisfactory results are assured.

Intelligent co-operation, even in matters of politics, is essential to success.

By such wise application of force many victories have been won on the battle-field by armies least in numbers.

Indeed, co-operation leads directly to successful results; it is the great motive-power employed in great achievements by people acting collectively for a common purpose; its neglect leads inevitably to failure. We, as an organization, must employ co-operative efforts in our work, not only in buying and selling, but in educating ourselves, and, indeed, in everything pertaining to our interest and our organization, as thoroughly and as correctly as all others, before we can hope for satisfactory results. Failures in business co operation are usually due to the lack of knowledge regarding the true methods, for education and co-operation are so closely allied that they cannot well be separated.

The great object of the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is to unite the farmers into one grand fraternal association for the general good of all. This requires co-operation, preceded by education, for we are to cultivate more social feelings, stronger moral obligations towards each other, and to so educate ourselves as to become more fully conversant with the science of agriculture, the laws of trade, political economy, and the affairs of government.

Whatever we may attempt to accomplish, must be by combined effort through education and co-operation. When we thus educate our large membership and then apply the advantages of such education, co-operation will be made positive and effectual.

Properly understood and correctly applied, they will emancipate farmers from bondage, free them from every oppression, and set at liberty the class that produces the prosperity and wealth of the nation. We are deeply impressed with the necessity of more thorough effort in teaching co-operation in all that pertains to our interest and organization. Apply its principles in education, unite in making Grange meetings interesting and profitable, in building up the Subordinate Granges, in exerting wholesome influence in political elections, and in the legislation of the country, as well as co-operating for financial benefits. It is this kind of co operation that will enable us to reach proper representation in the halls of legislation.

The National Grange cannot too deeply impress upon the Subordinate Granges, and upon the mind of every member, the great importance of thoroughly studying co-operation in all its details, and a close practice of the same, in every effort to advance our organization, and in protecting our interests.

But to do this, the Committee realize the necessity of a more direct method of communication between the parental head and the members throughout the land. In the absence of such communication, we would recommend to the National Grange that Masters of State Granges be requested to employ all reasonable measures to induce members and Subordinate Granges to more

thoroughly study and practice co-operation in all Grange work, and for the advancement of our common cause.

We would further recommend that the Executive Committee of the National Grange be instructed to publish, in pamphlet or circular form, such matter as may be adopted at this session, and in their opinion be of value, and thus aid in advancing the co-operative and educational work of the Order.

H. ESHBAUGH, Mo.,
H. O. DEVRIES, Md.,
A. J. ROSE, Texas,
C. D. PARKER, Wis.,
R. W. BAYLOR, W. Va.,
Committee.

which was received, and on motion adopted.

Bro. Brigham, O., from the Committee on Transportation, returned to the Grange the communication of Mr. Delcourt, on the subject of excessive tolls charged on the turnpike roads leading into the city of Washington, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

On motion, the request was granted.

By Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.:

Your Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred a resolution requiring Masters of State Granges to report in writing to the National Grange at each annual session, ask leave to respectfully report favorably thereon, and recommend the adoption of the same.

The report was received and the recommendation concurred in, and the resolution adopted.

By Bro. Devries, Md.:

Your Committee on Good of the Order present the following:

WHEREAS, Among several important wants of our Order at the present, stands that of practical business information as to the best mode of co-operation, and this education of our people upon the real purposes of our organization, and

WHEREAS, Much good has been accomplished by our Grange literature under State auspices, and while we commend these laudable enterprises, there remains still an unmet want, viz.: a closer and more direct connection between the parent body and the Subordinate Granges, as shown in part by the reports of representatives of State Granges on this floor. Is it not sad to contemplate how little we learn of each other as a fraternity during the interims of our annual sessions? and how much of the inspiration here given never reaches Subordinate Granges in remote sections of our broad land? therefore

Resolved, That a Grange organ shall be issued by the National

Grange, monthly, at a cost of not exceeding fifty cents per annum, to be under the immediate direction of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and that each State Master in the Order shall be and is hereby required to contribute monthly a concise statement of the condition of the Order in his State, together with the business success or non-success, with the causes leading thereunto.

Resolved, That in order to make this connection more complete, it shall be the duty of Masters of Subordinate Granges to furnish State Masters either by direct communication or through their County or P. mona organizations, quarterly statements of their exact condition, as to number of meetings, average attendance, etc. And we herewith submit a form for such quarterly reports of Subordinate Granges.

The report was received, and on motion the resolutions were considered separately.

Bro. Smith, Ky., offered the following as a substitute for the first resolution :

Resolved, That whenever a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained to justify the Executive Committee in issuing a monthly paper without drawing upon the treasury of the National Grange, they are instructed to do so.

After discussion, at request of the Committee, the papers, original and substitute, were recommitted to the Committee to be further perfected.

By Bro. Rosa, Del.:

Patrons, your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of your Worthy Master, J. J. Woodman, for the past year, has had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report that the several items contained therein are correct, and are properly chargeable to the National Grange, and amount, for traveling and office expenses, to \$242.56, and for per diem while engaged in Grange work in the States of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and New England, to \$200, making a total of \$442.56. Your Committee find that the above indebtedness of the National Grange has been reduced, by cash received from Worthy Treasurer McDowell, \$200, leaving a balance due W. M. Woodman of \$242.56, the payment of which is provided for by the rules and regulations of the National Grange. Your Committee therefore recommend that the account be accepted and placed on file.

JOHN J. ROSA, *Chairman Com.*

MRS. JAMES DRAPER,

LEVI BOOTH,

A. J. ROSE,

M. L. DARDEN.

The report was received, and on motion concurred in.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of Henley James, incurred as a member of Executive Committee for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1880, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report that your Committee find the several items contained therein correct and properly chargeable to the National Grange, amounting to \$200.84. Your Committee also find a balance in the hands of Bro. James on Sept. 30th, 1879, of \$14.27. Your Committee also find that he has received by draft on Worthy Treasurer McDowell \$300 on Nov. 27th, 1879, making a total of \$214.27, leaving a balance in the hands of Bro. James at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30th, 1880, of \$13.43.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the account be accepted and placed on file. JOHN J. ROSA, *Chairman Com.*

LEVI BOOTH,
M. L. DARDEN.

The report was received, and on motion concurred in.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of Bro. D. W. Aiken, as member of the Executive Committee, has had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report that the account is correct, and that Bro. Aiken is entitled to \$197.18 for per diem and traveling expenses, and that Bro. Aiken has received by balance due Nov. 17th, 1879, \$27.75, and by draft on Treasurer of National Grange \$150, making \$177.75, leaving the sum of \$19.43 due Bro. Aiken.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the account be received and placed on file. J. J. ROSA, *Chairman Com.*

LEVI BOOTH,
M. L. DARDEN.

The report was received, and on motion concurred in.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of Bro. W. G. Wayne, as member of the Executive Committee, has had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report that we find the charge therein made of \$3.00 correct and properly chargeable to the National Grange. Your Committee therefore recommend that the account of Bro. Wayne be received and placed on file.

JOHN J. ROSA, *Chairman Com.*
LEVI BOOTH,
M. L. DARDEN.

The report was received, and on motion concurred in.

By Bro. Blanton, Va.:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee on Dormant Granges beg leave to make the following report :

There is no subject of more importance to the members of our Order than the one under consideration, for it affects the existence of the State and National Granges.

It is right and proper, indeed it is imperative, that something be done to arouse the sleeping members of our Order and restore life and energy to the Granges which now lie in a dormant condition.

The Committee which had under consideration this same subject at the last annual meeting of this body, composed, as it was, of some of the ablest and most experienced members in our Order, prepared a most excellent report, in which was set forth the causes which had produced the unhappy condition of very many of our Granges, and suggested some remedies which would likely cure the evils and bring about a healthy state in the same. This valuable report, which may be found on pages 186, 187, 188, and 189 of the Journal of Proceedings of the Thirteenth Session of the National Grange, refers to the fact that wrong material was admitted into the Granges in the earlier days of formation ; that improper persons were selected as officers ; that there was a lack of proper instruction in the principles of the Order as well as the ritualistic work ; and that the failures in business and other experiments, the disregard of law, violation of Grange rules and regulations, and the introduction of personal and partisan differences, all tended to bring about the very state of things which we find to exist in most, if not all, of the States of this Union.

That there is much of truth in the statements made and conclusions arrived at, there can be no doubt ; and that the conditions which are presumed to have produced such deplorable and widespread results are confined to no section or locality, must be evident to every intelligent individual.

The very interesting and instructive, and we may say cheering reports, made by the various Masters of the State Granges to this body, in reference to the condition of the Order in their several States, showed too plainly that the same causes were at work in all ; and since it is a settled principle that like causes under like circumstances will, in all localities, produce like results, we were not surprised that in all the States there were very many dormant Granges.

When we trace the history of other organizations, we find that they, too, have been subjected to like causes, and have passed through just such periods of depression and lukewarmness, and sometimes it would appear that life was almost extinct, and even the strong and faithful began to lose confidence in their success. But when we remember that the principles of right and justice

are eternal, and call to mind the fact that our Order is founded upon these principles, there is really nothing so very discouraging in the situation. We may rest confident that the Order will never die so long as the principles remain, and the necessities which called it into existence shall continue. True, the members may, at times, become discouraged, and in some degree lose interest. Subordinate Granges may fall asleep and become dormant, but if the Grange principle be once fully understood and sincerely adopted—if the State and National Granges will extend to them a fostering care, and manifest an interest in their welfare—life and energy will again be infused, and the dying embers upon their altars will be rekindled, and the fires will burn with a steadier and more brilliant flame.

It is a great and fearful mistake to regard dormant Granges as necessarily dead. We should rather look upon them as being sick and in need of a physician. It is a wise principle in the practice of the healing art, that for the relief of the sick and suffering the first thing needful to be done is to remove the cause, and then apply the proper remedies for the restoration of health. In regard to dormant or sick Granges the same course of treatment will result most favorably.

The time for ministering to these sick members has arrived, and the circumstances by which we are surrounded urge us forward in the work of relief, and give promise of good results. The time is auspicious, and we should avail ourselves of the opportunity. The novelty and excitement which attended the organization of Granges in the earlier days of the Order, have given place to sober thought and calm judgment, and the farming people all over the country begin to realize the fact that they do not receive their proper share of the values created by their toil and labor, and wherever the principles and purposes of the Order are plainly and intelligently presented, they stand ready to join in the forward move.

Indeed, the causes which have wrought such fearful work in our ranks, and so greatly reduced the number of active, working Granges, might, with great propriety, be all classed under one head—ignorance of the principles, the object and purposes of our Order, and the means devised for carrying them out.

When it is once fully understood that this is an organization of farmers, it will be plain to all that none but farmers are eligible as members, and none but farmers will be admitted within our gates, and that all improper material will be excluded. This is an important matter, and it would be well in the future to profit by past experience, and avoid the bad consequences which will always follow whenever we open our gates too wide.

When once it shall be made plain to our farmers that for any organization to be worked successfully it must have officers, competent, capable and faithful, and that the Grange can be no

exception to the rule, we shall hear no more of improper persons filling the important positions, and using them to defeat the grand objects we have in view. When our people shall become fully instructed and educated in the principles of the Order, and are made to comprehend the beautiful and impressive lessons conveyed in the ritualistic work—when our members shall fully understand that the success of all our business enterprises depends upon co operation and the observance of the cash system—when good Patrons shall realize the fact that this is a great fraternal, non-partisan organization, uniting all its members by the common tie of agriculture, we shall hear no more of disregard to law and usage, we will witness no more failures in business enterprises carried on in the name of the Grange, nor will we be called upon to mourn over the sad consequences resulting from personal differences and the indulgence of partisan feelings and prejudices.

If our people, our class, can only be thoroughly educated in all matters pertaining to our Order and their own interests, we shall have no fears as to the living or dormant Granges. The necessities of the times demand an organization of the farmers. The politico-economic condition of affairs in this country invite the formation of just such an association, holding just such views and advocating just such measures as are held and advocated in the Grange—and the political animosities and partisan prejudices which every few years tear open afresh the wounds not yet healed, and array in hostile parties the great sections of our country, call loudly for just such a national, fraternal organization as is this body, which has done so much in the matter of pacification, and must go forward until it shall have fulfilled its high destiny.

It is only necessary that the farmers be educated, that our members be instructed, and dormant Granges will be revived, and living active ones will be cheered and encouraged and our great Order will march forward on the road of advancement and reform.

The great question to solve is, how shall the masses be educated in the principles of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and how shall they be made to fully understand the aims and purposes, and the proper way of affecting them?

There are but two ways in which this can be done: by the living speaker and the press—by lectures and Grange literature. When the financial condition of State Granges is such as will permit them to use funds for both of these purposes, it will be best to have both, but when only one can be supported, your Committee would recommend that the funds be used to disseminate Grange literature among dormant Granges; and when once the attention can be directed to the great work in which the Grange is now engaged, and the efforts which are being made to

relieve the agricultural class of the burdens and oppressions under which they groan, shall be fully understood, we may reasonably expect that the dormant Granges will arouse from their slumbers, and will come forward and take their places in the ranks, and our Order will march forward in an unbroken column to battle in the cause of right, and will never ground arms until a glorious victory be achieved.

J. M. BLANTON, Va.,
D. W. JONES, Iowa.
ANNA E. WILSON, Fla.,
LEVI BOOTH, Col.,
MAGGIE W. JONES, Ind.,
Committee.

The report was received, and on motion *adopted*.

The Committee on Agriculture presented the following report :

To the Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's able address in reference to the use and abuse of the Patent Right system, have had the same under earnest consideration, and find it a subject of vast importance to the farmer, who, more than any other class, is liable to imposition. Patents are claimed upon articles never patented. Royalties are claimed under patents granted after the articles had come into general use, as in the case of the Teal Patent Gate, Post and Wire fence, and the Drive Well. By a systematic resistance of the first, Michigan has saved her farmers the sum of half a million or more dollars. Upon her 250,000 drive wells \$3,500,000 are claimed, and the claim will be resisted. Innocent purchasers, who paid in the purchase of machinery all the article was worth, have been compelled to pay from one-fourth to one third more in royalty to the owner of the infringed patent, as in case of the Birdsall Claim upon the Glen & Hall Clover Huller. Two thousand seven hundred suits of \$100 in each claim have been instituted against such owners of this machine, and must be paid. In view of this fact the question seems to be, "Is this article mine, now that I have bought it and paid for it, or must I pay for it again to own it?"

From the communication from our worthy brother in Milwaukee, it seems that sewing machine companies claim rights under an expired patent.

In view of all the facts before us, we urge upon members of the Order everywhere a careful investigation of all the rights claimed under the present laws, and co-operation in the resistance of all unjust and illegal claims.

We heartily concur in the points made in the Worthy Master's address, also in the resolution given us upon that subject by the able Committee for the Good of the Order. The right of petition is ours, let us ask and keep asking, and ever demand

th ough our representatives in Congress that our rights shall be protected in this respect by equitable law.

Respectfully submitted,

PUT. DARDEN, Miss.,
W. A. ARMSTRONG, N. Y.,
A. B. SMITH, Ky.,
V. E. PIOLLET, Pa.,
J. M. BLANTON, Va.

The report was received, and on motion adopted.

On motion of Bro. Cheek, N. C., the Executive Committee were directed to have printed a sufficient number of petitions embodying the foregoing points, for the use of Subordinate Granges.

The Committee on Agriculture further report :

Worthy Master :

The condition of American agriculture is a subject of deep concern for farmers who look beyond present production to the possibilities of the future. Taking into account the extreme importance of its products in our commercial relations with other countries, their great value in exchanges, foreign and domestic, and the multiform industries they support, the revenues derived from them, and the vast additions to the wealth of our people obtained from them annually, it will be apparent that the material interests of the nation are deeply concerned in them, beyond the question of food supplies daily recurring to all the millions whose existence is immediately dependent upon this one industry, Agriculture. As a plain proposition of economic significance, it may be asserted, that an industry so important in the wide range of its beneficial influences should be left free as possible to expand and amplify the benefits it confers. This will be admitted as of axiomatic force, but there is such evident lack of intelligent appreciation of the needs of agriculture and its part in the economy of affairs, in a government shaped in a great degree by its industries, as ours must be, that we may venture to cite specifically certain direct influences of agriculture, to note the retarding forces operated against its development, and to point out means for extending it, with profit for all who share in its products, whether directly or through the varied industries it supports.

The exports of this country for the last fiscal year of the government amounted to more than \$800,000,000. Of this vast sum, three-fourths were the products of the soil. This proportion has been maintained, or exceeded, for several years. The steady stream of wealth thus flowing through the channels of commerce, maintained against and overflowing the returning tide of imports, into which were merged the acceptances of our people, amounting to hundreds of millions, floated abroad during a long period of depression, to which manufacturers and

merchants were forced to succumb by thousands, was the outflow of surplus production drawn from the soil. Thus has agriculture contributed far more than all other industries to the payment of debt, the maintenance of credit, private and public, the restoration of sound money, and in like degree it has aided to turn the balance of credit in the commercial capitals of Europe in our favor to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 in the past six years. Its munificent contributions to the permanent wealth and improvement of our own country have been relatively greater. It has extended cities, built villages, guaranteed support to a thousand industries that draw life from it, and has proved itself the bulwark of government. It has brought prosperity out of the darkest discouragement, frightened hope, and effected the realization of the gilded promise that served so long to sustain trembling credit, while the flagging industries of faint heart sent their poor dependents along the highways tramping for bread. Surely there is in all this enough to swell the hearts of the men and women, whose achievement it is, with honest pride; for their patient toil, aided by the force of nature, has richly blessed a nation in its happy homes.

That such a beneficent industry should be obstructed in its useful mission and retarded in its development by the cupidity of men to whom it gives sustenance without receiving due returns is not strange, for it builds no walls of defence until the necessity plainly appears, and trespassers are enticed by its lavish bounties while the workers continue their tasks unmindful of loss. Agriculture pays taxes for the support of government far beyond its just share. Its possessions are spread out to public view, tangible and real, they never escape. Other classes of property less real, while they may be more productive in profits, are often concealed. Hence, the added requirement placed upon agriculture. Shrewd operators in speculative enterprises in many cases manipulate credits under forms of law in such manner as to extract payment from the soil for the construction of railways, costly public buildings, parks, and pleasure-haunts, decorations and adornments pleasant to behold, but incongruous in their association with the simplicity that characterizes farm life. The products of agriculture are subjected to fluctuating and excessive charges for carrying. By systematic pressure of combination, they are cheapened in the hands of the producer, tossed hither and thither with loss in the fictitious sales of grain exchanges, falsely rated or weighed in the markets, in a thousand ways the prey of evil thrift that gains by touch.

But greater than all these in its depressing influence is the loss of self respect, the decay of true manhood, that surely attends the degradation of labor, and such is the inevitable consequence of long-continued submission to organized wrongs sustained by a people meekly enduring, or feebly protesting, without the

spirit to inaugurate right while they have yet power, intelligence, and will. In a government constituted and conducted by the people, intelligence must be the ruling force. The people must be wise, and as nearly one-half the population of this country is identified with a single pursuit—agriculture—these people thus numerically strong, casting a preponderance of votes, because fixed and stable, while other classes are more shifting, and, therefore, have always an appreciable proportion disqualified for the elective franchise, it follows, that the cast of representation must be made by the votaries of agriculture. They may make the government what they will. If they are true to themselves and to the country whose greatness they have aided so much to create, they will put their impress upon the affairs of the nation and the government will reflect their intelligence and virtue. Lacking this essential requisite of manhood, the mess of potage in exchange for the birthright of freedom is the price of dishonor, and a people fallen so low that the dear privilege of self-government has no charm in the possession, must receive the brand of shame and go to the grovelling that fits untrained muscle, stupid thought, and the dulled intellect kindly tempered by nature, that her meanest creatures may not feel too keenly the sufferings they invite.

In the economy of a representative government it is of the highest importance that the burdens of taxation of all kinds should be equitably distributed, and especially that its industries should be untrammelled. Agriculture should even have such encouragement as may be offered without disturbing the equilibrium necessary to the healthful growth of all industry. Let us ask nothing for it that is not its just right.

It requires no largesses from the public treasury; it has too much independence to solicit favors of doubtful propriety, and it will never sacrifice its dignity to become a medicant. There is, however, a plain duty it owes to itself in seeking such recognition from government as may be commensurate with its high achievements and the great service it willingly yields to the public welfare. It should have a full voice in the counselling board the Chief Executive summons to his aid; a full department, through which it may have free expression of its most advanced thought. We have great admiration for the present management of the pinched and diminished department, and its efficient chief, who has striven against obloquy, ridicule, and the more venomous weapons of political hate to give useful service to the grand interest of which he is the official representative. He has merited our commendation, and we gladly bestow it upon him and his work as the tribute due to the faithful steward, to whom we would commit greater trust. And to that other servant, who has stood almost alone as the guardian of our interests against

the despoilers in the House of Representatives, we offer the outpourings of thankful hearts, wherein he will be forever enshrined as the gallant knight whose lance has more than once punctured the vain conceit of the body too poor in farmers to furnish members enough for a committee on agriculture, wherein our profession is crucified between its despoilers, defamed and reviled. Let us hope that our representative, born and reared in the profession he honors, although rejected by the builders, will soon become the head of the corner.

We cannot urge with too much force the supreme importance of suitable representation for agriculture in the law-making bodies wherein its interests are necessarily involved. Such representation can not be had through the selection of men ignorant of its necessities. They must be in fair proportion, at least, selected from the body whose interests are committed to their keeping. If not farmers, it is the part of wise prudence to see that they are closely allied to the profession. It is folly to expect intelligent regard for the material interests of productive industry from men who know nothing of them and care nothing for them. We can care for ourselves, and we must, or we shall be degraded too low to permit recovery, and the forms of our present civil structure will have crumbled to decay because its supporters had not the true manhood to accept and discharge their duties as citizens.

As a potent means of advancing the best interests of agriculture, we desire to call attention to the agricultural press. It is the vehicle of thought provided for our especial use and adapted more or less to our requirements as we make them appear. With proper support we may give the papers conducted in our behalf much higher usefulness and secure through them just consideration for our industry, more surely and quickly than in any other way. If such papers are true in purpose, earnest in thought, faithful and alert, they place us under obligations that will be but imperfectly discharged by payment of their cost. We commend them as worthy of fuller recognition, and we would enjoin upon all farmers the duty they owe to themselves to receive the aid thus offered at such small cost.

As the final injunction, we urge that each member of our number, the great family of American farmers, cultivate thought. It opens to the vision the sources of pleasure, happiness, and the material blessings that attend well-ordered life. It is the germ of knowledge, quick in its growth and comforting in its fruit. By it we may develop higher orders of manhood, ennoble and dignify our profession, and leave as the dearest legacy to those who follow us an extended field of knowledge in which the benign influence of our duty performed, under the guidance of

the highest wisdom at our back we can attain, shall remain to distribute benisons on our race.

PUT. DARDEN, Miss.,
W. A. ARMSTRONG, N. Y.,
V. E. PIOLLET, Pa.,
A. B. SMITH, Ky.,
J. M. BLANTON, Va.,
Committee.

The report was received, and, on motion, adopted.

Bro. Piollet, Pa., offered the following :

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to have printed in advance of the Journal, 1000 copies of this report, to be distributed to the Masters of State Granges, and a sufficient number to lay one on the desk of each member of Congress.

Which, on motion of Bro. Brigham, O., was amended so as to include the reports of the Committees on Dormant Granges, Cooperation, and Good of the Order.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

Bro. Draper, Mass., presented the following from the Finance Committee :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the matter of recommending the salaries of the officers of the National Grange for the ensuing year, have attended to that duty, and submit the following report :

We recommend that the salary of the Worthy Master be five hundred dollars, and the necessary traveling expenses while engaged in Grange work.

That the Worthy Secretary shall receive the sum of eight hundred dollars, and necessary traveling expenses while attending the Sessions of the National Grange.

That the Worthy Treasurer receive the sum of three hundred dollars, and necessary traveling expenses.

That the Worthy Lecturer receive the sum of four dollars per day while engaged in Grange work, and necessary traveling expenses.

That the compensation of the Executive Committee shall be three dollars per day while on Grange duty, and necessary traveling expenses.

We further recommend that the members attending this Session of the National Grange receive a per diem of three dollars, to include the time necessarily consumed in traveling to and from this meeting by the shortest practicable route ; and furthermore, that they shall receive the sum of five cents per mile for the distance traveled in coming to and returning from this session.

A division of the recommendations was called for and ordered.

Each was read separately and acted on, and all concurred in.

Bro. Baylor, W. Va., presented the following :

The Committee on Good of the Order have considered the paper introduced by Bro. Draper, Mass., in relation to the compilation and publication of our early proceedings, and report by resolution, as follows :

Resolved, That the Worthy Master appoint a committee of of three to compile for publication the proceedings of the several Sessions of the National Grange prior to the Seventh, and that the Executive Committee be and are hereby instructed to have five hundred copies of the same printed for distribution among the several Granges.

The report was received, and, on motion, the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, Brother and Sister Darden were excused from further attendance on this day's session, they having arranged to visit the District Pomona Grange of Northern Virginia this afternoon.

On motion of Bro. Smith, Ky., the Grange took a recess until 3 P. M.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master, a quorum of members being present.

Sister A. E. Devries, Md., appeared, and took her seat as a member of the Grange.

On motion of Bro. Devries, Md., it was

Resolved, That hereafter debate be limited to ten minutes to each speaker, except a chairman of a committee.

Bro. Franklin, Vt., offered the following :

Resolved, That when the Grange closes to-day, it be until five o'clock P. M. to-morrow, Thursday.

Pending discussion of this resolution, it was announced that General LeDuc, Commissioner of Agriculture, was in waiting and ready to address the Grange.

Brothers Cheek, N. C., Draper, Mass., and Parker, Wis., were appointed to conduct the Commissioner to the hall.

General LeDuc was introduced to the Patrons assembled, and addressed the Grange.

At the conclusion of the remarks the Grange took a recess of ten minutes for general conversation.

On being called to order, the resolution as to adjournment, pending at the time of the introduction of the Commissioner, was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Bro. Smith, Ky., the Grange took a recess, to meet at Alexandria, Va., this evening, at the call of the Worthy Master.

Alexandria, Va., }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, 1880. }

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order at New Armory Hall, Alexandria, Va., at 7.30 o'clock, by the Worthy Master, a quorum being present.

The Grange was closed in the Fourth Degree and opened in the Fifth Degree, when Bro. J. G. Shall, a member of Grange No. 14, of New Jersey, was invested with the Fifth Degree.

The Grange was then closed in the Fifth Degree and opened in the Sixth Degree, when the following Brothers and Sisters were introduced, and invested with the Sixth Degree, viz:

Brother	T. J. Stadden,	of No. 32 of Va.
"	D. T. Myers,	" 32 "
"	W. S. Lovett,	" 576 "
"	N. M. Hoffman,	" 35 "
"	D. W. Prescott,	" 35 "
"	H. H. Garrett,	" 542 "
Sister	A. J. Wedderburn,	" 542 "
Brother	W. W. Webb,	
Sister	Jennie O'Brien,	" 376 "
"	Belle O'Brien,	" 376 "
Brother	B. Thomas Yager,	" 228 "
"	B. F. Graves,	" 228 "
"	J. M. Benton,	" 376 "
"	Jonathan Klem,	" 376 "
"	Wm. H. Benton,	" 376 "
"	D. H. Plasta,	" 376 "

Sister	Bettie Benton,	of No. 376 of Va.
"	Alice Benton,	" 376 "
"	Maggie Benton,	" 376 "
"	D. H. Plasta,	" 373 "
"	M. W. Hazelwood,	" 376 "
Brother	R. H. Thomas,	" 16 of Pa.
Sister	R. H. Thomas,	" 16 "
Brother	Seth T. Walton,	"
"	John Cood,	of Ohio.
"	L. Moler,	"
Sister	E. Moler,	"
Brother	J. G. Shall,	" 14 of N. J.
Sister	J. G. Shall,	" 14 "

The Grange was then closed in the Sixth Degree and opened in the Fourth Degree.

The Grange then took a recess until 7.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, to meet at the National Hotel, in Washington, D. C.

EIGHTH DAY.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THURSDAY, November 25th, 1880.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of Wednesday, and was opened at 5 o'clock P. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Overseer, acting as Worthy Master.

Present, the officers and members as on other days, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The roll was called, and a quorum of members responded.

The journal of Wednesday's session was read and approved.

The following new business was introduced :

By Bro. Jones, Iowa :

Communication from W. L. Carpenter, Secretary State Grange of Iowa, asking that some arrangement for National Lecturers be made.

Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

A series of resolutions, requiring Masters of Subordinate Granges to report to the State Grange, and the Master of the State Grange to report to the Master of the National Grange, and he to the Grange, as to the condition of the Order, and his opinion as to its future prospects, and to furnish such report to the Grange papers, as the official report of the condition of the Order.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Under a call of the committees, the following was presented :

By Bro. Aiken, S. C.:

Your Executive Committee, to whom was referred the communication of Bro. L. G. Kniffin, Purchasing Agent of the State Grange of Wisconsin, asking a contribution from our National Treasury as a fee to procure counsel to defend the Patrons of Wisconsin against suits instituted by the Singer Sewing Machine Company against the Patrons of that State, for infringement of their patents, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report *adversely*.

The report was received, and, on motion, concurred in.

Also,

Your Executive Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's address relating to reorganization of State Granges, and which reads as follows :

"There seems to be no well-defined provisions of law for suspending or revoking the charter of a State Grange, where (from any cause) it fails to meet the requirements of a State organization; and reorganizing the same when the welfare of the Subordinate Granges within its jurisdiction demands it. The jurisdiction and laws of the National Grange should be extended over Subordinate Granges which are left without the protecting arm of a State Grange, until it can be reorganized or the Granges and territory placed under the jurisdiction of some other State Grange. Special attention should be given to this subject;"

beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and respectfully submit the following :

Resolved, That wherever working Subordinate Granges exist in a State whose State Grange has become dormant, it is within the province of the Master's duty to instruct such Subordinate Granges to report directly to the Secretary of the National Grange.

Resolved, 2d, That wherever, "from any cause, a State Grange fails to meet the requirements of a State organization," it is the duty of the Worthy Master to reorganize said State Grange, should a Constitutional number of Subordinate Granges apply for such reorganization.

Resolved, 3d, That it is not in accordance with the spirit of our Constitution that fifteen Subordinate Granges should work in a

State for a longer period than two quarters, without applying for authority to organize a State Grange.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The report was received, and on motion was concurred in.

Also,

Worthy Master and Patrons :

Your Executive Committee, to whom was referred the Secretary's Annual Report, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and find three suggestions contained in said report, which they would submit to this Grange, accompanied by recommendations from the committee.

First. The Worthy Secretary "recommends that the Executive or some other committee be charged with the duty of perfecting some plan by which the actual membership of the Order may be reliably ascertained."

Your committee are of the opinion, that if the letter and spirit of our Constitutional requirements were complied with, our actual membership would be known at each returning quarter; but that such is not the case is evident from the files in the Secretary's office. It is known that no compulsory method can be resorted to which would secure more prompt and accurate reports from the Secretaries of the State Granges; but your committee believe it would tend to improve these reports if the members of this body, the Masters of State Granges, were required to endorse and approve every report that came from their respective Secretaries to the Secretary of the National Grange.

Secondly. Your committee recommend, as a more effectual method of attaining this end, the adoption of a Constitutional amendment, requiring Secretaries of Subordinate as well as Secretaries of State Granges, to report semi-annually instead of quarterly, and that Secretaries of Subordinate Granges send duplicates of their semi-annual reports directly to the Secretary of the National Grange.

* * * * *

Thirdly. The Worthy Secretary reports the supply of Song Books as nearly exhausted, and asks for a new supply of the old or a revised edition. It is the duty of the Executive Committee to supply the Secretary's office with all necessary material, and they will continue to furnish the office with copies of the existing Song Book until a new and approved edition can be issued. From many portions of the Union comes the demand for a revised Song Book, and this body has, at its present Session, authorized the Executive Committee to compile, publish and disseminate such revised work. To do this satisfactorily, your Executive Committee will require aid from every attainable source, and time to collate, arrange and print such edition. To expedite their effort, your committee fraternally requests mem-

bers of this body, and Patrons elsewhere, to send to them, in this city, to the care of the Secretary of the National Grange, any selected stanzas of verse, any approved airs or sheets of music, or any song book that may have been approved by any State Grange, that they may have compiled an enlarged Song Book, adapted to the wants of our Order all over the Union.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. WYATT AIKEN, *for the Committee.*

The report was received, and the recommendations considered seriatim.

The recommendation as to Masters of State Granges endorsing reports to Secretary of National Grange, was read, and, on motion, concurred in.

The recommendation requiring semi-annual reports in duplicate from Subordinate Granges to the State and National Grange Secretaries, was read, but not concurred in.

* * * * *

On motion, the request of the committee, that State Masters and others assist them in their work of preparing a new Song Book, was concurred in.

By Bro. Devries, Md., from Committee on Resolutions:

WHEREAS, Among the several important wants of our Order at the present, stands that of practical business information as to the best mode of co-operation, and the education of our people upon the real purposes of the organization; and

WHEREAS, Much good has been accomplished by our Grange literature, under State auspices; and while we commend these laudable enterprises, there remains still an unmet want, viz: a closer and more direct connection between the parent body and the Subordinate Granges, as shown in part by the reports of representatives of State Granges on this floor. Is it not sad to contemplate how little we learn of each other as a Fraternity, during the interim of our Annual Session? and how much of the inspiration here given never reaches Subordinate Granges in remote sections of our broad land? Therefore,

Resolved, That in order to restore the lost connection between the National Grange and Subordinate Granges, the Masters of Subordinate Granges shall be and are hereby required to submit to State Masters quarterly reports, as to their general condition, also as to the progress made in co-operation, transportation, legislation and business agencies, together with the success or non-success and the causes leading thereunto.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of State Masters, upon the receipt of such quarterly reports from Masters of Subordinate Granges, to summarize the same, and forward them to the Master

of the National Grange, together with the progress or decline of the Order in their States, with such suggestions as they may deem advisable for the general welfare of the Order.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Master of the National Grange, in such manner as he may deem most advantageous, to publish or have published, quarterly, in succinct form, the condition of the Order throughout the Union, bearing upon the information sought to be obtained in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, with such other information as may contribute to the welfare of the organization.

Resolved, That it is hereby declared to be the duty of State Masters and Masters of Subordinate Granges to urge the candid consideration of the measures projected by the National Grange, together with such other questions as relate to local or general interest, to the end that we, as a fraternity, may each contribute to the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of all.

The report was received, and, on motion, the resolutions were concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Cheek, N. C., it was

Resolved, That a special committee, consisting of the Worthy Master, the Executive Committee and six members, be appointed, to await upon the President of the United States, and request him to recommend to Congress, in his forthcoming message to that body, that the Department of Agriculture be made an executive department.

Worthy Master Woodman appointed as the Committee:

Bro. Cheek, N. C.

Bro. Brigham, Ohio.

" Forsyth, Ill.

" Rose, Texas.

" Boise, Oregon.

" Wason, N. H.

Bro. Brigham, O., presented the following:

WHEREAS, Several reports have been adopted by this body, requiring important work from Subordinate Granges; and

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance that this work be performed in a systematic and thorough manner; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this body, be appointed to prepare plans and suggestions for the accomplishment of this purpose, to be sent out with the petitions.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ill., the resolution was amended by substituting the Executive Committee, in place of the special committee, and the resolution as amended adopted.

The Worthy Master appointed as the committee to compile the proceedings of the earlier sessions of the National Grange:

Bro. Wm. Saunders.

Bro. Jno. R. Thompson.

Bro. Wm. M. Ireland.

On motion of Bro. Nicholson, the Grange was closed until 9.30 A. M., Friday.

NINTH DAY.

FRIDAY, November 26th, 1880.

The Grange assembled in pursuance of the order of Thursday, and was opened at 9.30 o'clock A. M. in the Fourth Degree by the Worthy Master.

Present, the officers and members as on other days, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The roll was called, and a quorum of members responded.

The journal of Thursday's proceedings was read and approved.

The following new business was presented :

By Bro. Harwell, Tenn.:

Resolution that the next Session of the National Grange be held at Nashville, Tenn.

Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Woodman, Mich.:

A petition from the citizens and Common Council of Grand Rapids to the National Grange to hold its next Session at Grand Rapids, Mich.

- Referred to same committee.

By Bro. Smith, Geo.:

Resolution that the next Session of the National Grange be held in Atlanta, Ga.

Referred to same committee.

On motion of Bre. Boise, Oregon, the vote by which the resolution by which the Executive Committee were directed to prepare plans of work by Subordinate Granges, and send them out with the petitions, was reconsidered.

Question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, on motion of Bro. Devries, Md., the following was adopted as an amendment :

That a committee, to consist of the Executive Committee and Brothers Brigham, O., and Lipscomb, S. C., be appointed to

prepare plans of work for Subordinate Granges, to be sent out with the petitions.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, through Bro. Jones, Ind., presented the following :

Your committee, to whom was referred the recommendation of the Executive Committee on the matter of amending Article VIII., recommend that said Article be amended as follows :

Sect. 1. Add the words "payable quarterly," after the word, "members" where it occurs in the second line of the section.

Sect. 2. Strike out the word, "quarterly," where it occurs in the second line, and insert the word, "semi annually," in place thereof, and add the words, "and shall send duplicate report to the Secretary of the National Grange," after the word, "twice," where it occurs in the fifth line ; and in the seventh line, before the word, "quarter," insert the word, "two," and add the letter "s" to the word, "quarter."

Sect. 3. Strike out the word, "quarterly," where it occurs in the fourth line, and insert the word, "semi-annually," in lieu thereof.

Sect. 4. Strike out the word, "quarterly," where it occurs in the fourth line, and insert the word, "semi-annually," in place thereof.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the adoption of the proposed amendment ; the demand being sustained, the roll was called;

And the question was decided in the negative..... { Yeas, 9
Nays, 37

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bro. Rosa, Del.	Bro. Thing, Me.
Bro. Smith. Ga.	Bro. Darden, Miss.
Sister Smith, Ga.	Sister Darden, Miss.
Bro. Jones, Ind.	Bro. Harwell, Tenn.
	Bro. Franklin, Vt.

Nine (9).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bro. Spilman, Cal.	Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.
Sister Spilman, Cal.	Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.
Bro. Booth, Col.	Bro. Wason, N. H.
Sister Booth, Col.	Sister Wason, N. H.
Bro. Wilson, Fla.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
Sister Wilson, Fla.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Forsyth, Ill.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.

Bro. Sims, Kan.	Sister Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Smith, Ky.	Bro. Brigham, Ohio.
Sister Smith, Ky.	Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.
Sister Thing, Me.	Bro. Rose, Texas.
Bro. Devries, Md.	Sister Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Draper, Mass.	Bro. Blanton, Va.
Sister Draper, Mass.	Sister Blanton, Va.
Bro. Woodman, Mich.	Bro. Baylor, W. Va.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	Sister Baylor, W. Va.
Bro. Adams, Minn.	Bro. Parker, Wis.
Sister Adams, Minn.	Sister Parker, Wis.
	Bro. Boise, Oregon.

Thirty-seven (37).

So the amendment was not adopted.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the proposition offered by Bro. Forsyth, to amend Article III. Section 3 of the Constitution, so as to have the meetings biennially, on the third Wednesday in September, have had the same under consideration, and report adversely thereto.

Bro. Forsyth offered as a substitute the following :

"Amend Article III. Section 3, by striking out the word, 'November,' and insert in place thereof, the word, 'October;'" which was decided in the negative, and the report of the committee as presented was concurred in.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to which was referred the recommendation of the Executive Committee, to so amend the Constitution as to provide for Biennial Sessions of the National Grange, have had the same under consideration, and report adversely thereto.

The report was received, and, on motion, was concurred in.

The undersigned members of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws respectfully submit the following :

We believe the interest of the Order would be promoted by making all Fourth Degree members who are in good standing eligible as delegates to the State Granges. And we therefore recommend that Article I. Section 1 be amended, by inserting the words, "and such Fourth Degree members, who are in good standing, as may be duly elected thereto," after the word, "Masters," where it occurs in the second line.

AARON JONES, Ind.,
T. J. SMITH, Ga.,
Minority of Com.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, the majority report of the committee on the same subject was taken from the order of unfinished business.

Bro. Brigham, O., moved to substitute the report of the minority for that offered by the majority; on which motion the yeas and nays were demanded; the demand being sustained, the roll was called,

And the question was decided in the negative..... { Yeas, 17
Nays, 29

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bro. Smith, Ga.	Sister Darden, Miss.
Sister Smith, Ga.	Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.
Bro. Forsyth, Ills.	Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.
Sister Forsyth, Ills.	Bro. Brigham, Ohio.
Bro. Jones, Ind.	Sister Brigham, Ohio.
Bro. Sims, Kan.	Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.
Bro. Devries, Md.	Bro. Harwell, Tenn.
Bro. Darden, Miss.	Bro. Rose, Texas.

Bro. Boise, Oregon.

Seventeen (17).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bro. Spilman, Cal.	Sister Adams, Minn.
Sister Spilman, Cal.	Bro. Wason, N. H.
Bro. Booth, Col.	Sister Wason, N. H.
Sister Booth, Col.	Bro. Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Rosa, Del.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Sister Rosa, Del.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Wilson, Fla.	Sister Cheek, N. C.
Sister Wilson, Fla.	Bro. Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Smith, Ky.	Sister Franklin, Vt.
Sister Smith, Ky.	Bro. Blanton, Va.
Bro. Draper, Mass.	Sister Blanton, Va.
Sister Draper, Mass.	Bro. Baylor, W. Va.
Bro. Woodman, Mich.	Sister Baylor, W. Va.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	Bro. Parker, Wis.

Sister Parker, Wis.

Twenty-nine (29).

So the minority report was not substituted for that of the majority.

the Order throughout the country, that this State, which has done so much for the Order in the past, has again taken its place upon this floor; and that it is recommended that the Worthy Master of the National Grange extend to the Patrons of Iowa such encouragement as, in his opinion, shall be consistent with the duties of his position and the general welfare of the Order.

The report was received, and, on motion, concurred in.

Also,

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee on Good of the Order has had under consideration that portion of the Worthy Master's address relating to Subordinate and County Granges, and ask leave to submit the following report :

The Worthy Master has well said that our aim should be to encourage and strengthen the Subordinate Grange. How best to do this is the important question. Your committee, first, recommend that the proceedings of the National Grange and accompanying papers be carefully read and discussed, and that the resolutions and recommendations of the same be adopted, so far as they apply to the circumstances of the several Granges. Especially would we urge upon Subordinate Granges the importance of promptly signing (not as Granges, but let each petition bear the several names of the petitioners) and forwarding petitions for the Congressional legislation demanded by the agriculturists of our country. Do not put it off, but fill these petitions at once, and send them, not to Congress, but to the Representative of your district. Let these petitions go from every Grange in our country, and go at once. Also let County and State Granges instruct their Secretaries to petition in behalf and under the seal of their respective Granges. Also, that the Secretaries of the several State Granges forward to each Senator and Representative in Congress from their State a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the National Grange on the 23d of November, 1880, touching legislation. As another means of strengthening the Subordinate Granges, we recommend the organization of County or District Granges, where they do not now exist, as these Granges attract to their meetings representative Patrons from the entire county or district, and the enthusiasm thus created will be carried home and infused into the several Subordinate Granges; and thus a feeling of emulation is generated, inasmuch as no one likes to be outdone by his neighbor. Your committee also recommend that County Granges arrange for a system of visiting between the Subordinate Granges on the principle of a "change of work," which will be beneficial not only to the Grange but to the visitor. This course, if persisted in, will soon result in a regular system of lectures and addresses among ourselves, and we shall find that such a course will de-

velop latent talent, the existence of which we never even imagined. What Patrons and farmers are looking for is practical results. To secure this, practical questions should be discussed. The Master and Lecturer will have a pretty good knowledge of the abilities, tastes, habits and interests of the several members. Let the question box be kept full, let the questions cover the whole range of preparation of land, cultivation, harvesting, marketing, breeds of cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and fowls, modes of feeding and fattening, dairy farming, associated dairying, fruit culture, bee keeping, clothing, feeding, and general care of the health of children, their moral and intellectual development and educational privileges.

Then invade with questions the whole domain of house-keeping, including cooking, washing, mending, darning, house-cleaning, ornamenting and arranging. Then do not let the Master forget to impress upon the Brothers and Sisters, while discussing these questions, that politeness and good manners, while they cost very little, go a great ways, and to counsel that mutual forbearance and fraternal regard for the feelings of others, which make the present so sweet, and the memories which cluster around the past so pleasant. But practical questions will become tiresome, after a while, to all of us, and all the members are not practical men and women.

Do not forget the songs, music, select readings, declamations and stump speeches ; work in a little fun ; get up a good laugh, and thus cheat the doctors.

The committee desire particularly and especially to call the attention of every Subordinate Grange, and every Master and Executive Committee, to the recommendations of the Worthy Master in relation to Grange papers. The members of your committee wish to be distinctly understood as advertising, to the extent of their influence, the several Grange papers now published. These valuable auxiliaries, and, we may say, indispensable necessities to the progress and development of our principles, are entitled to all the encouragement and endorsement the National Grange can bestow, and it is recommended that Patrons everywhere see to it that their several Grange papers do not suffer from want of support. Now, before the commencement of the new year, when so many will change their family papers, let every Patron make a special effort to introduce those papers which are published exclusively in the interests of agriculture and agriculturists, and which are the fearless exponents of the great and glorious principles of our Order. Stand by him who stands by you. This is true Co operation. Not organize to harm others, but as all other interests are already organized for their own protection, we are simply compelled to do the same, in sheer self-defence, which Patrons and farmers have hardly yet learned is the first law of Nature.

A word more to Subordinate Granges. Do all in your power to get the young inside our gates. If we but listen we can almost hear the steady tramp of the host which is pressing us on, and but a hand's breadth in the future we shall be gone, and these boys and girls whose faces are now so radiant with the smiles of innocence and happiness will have taken our places, their shoulders will bear the burdens, and their brows be furrowed with the cares which now press us. Then let us remember the great duties for which we would prepare them. In our administration of the affairs of the Grange, we should not forget to accord to the young their proportion of the time. Let us not forget that we were once young, that we then enjoyed recreations and pastimes, which in our mature years we have laid aside (more, perhaps, from necessity than inclination).

Make the meeting of the Grange an occasion eagerly looked forward to, and a place where the young will love to be. First interest them, then we may influence and educate them.

We do not live to be very old before we begin to live for others. The Grange does not, perhaps, offer so very great inducements to us who are older beyond the reward we receive in the consciousness that we are, by our labors and sacrifices, contributing to the prosperity and usefulness of others. We need not be anxious as to what is or shall be said of us while we live if, when we shall have been laid to rest, and the soft breezes of the sunny south or the snow laden blasts of the frozen north, pass all unheeded over our silent bed, those who shall succeed us can truthfully say, as they stand above us, "Here lies one who made the world better for having lived in it."

All of which is very respectfully and hopefully submitted,

D. H. THING, Me.,
W. H. CHEEK, N. C.,
R. W. BAYLOR, W. Va.,
MRS. LEVI BOOTH, Col.,
MRS. I. W. NICHOLSON, N. J.,
MRS. A. P. FORSYTH, Ills.,

Committee on Good of the Order.

The report was received, and on motion adopted.

On motion of Bro. Baylor, W. Va., the Secretary was directed to record, in the proper place in the Bible, the deaths of the members who have been called away from earth.

By Bro. Smith, Ga.:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, more properly a committee on auditing, have examined the accounts of officers and members in attendance at this, the Fourteenth Annual Session of the National Grange, and have directed me to make the following report:

We find the distances travelled and the number of days required in coming to and returning from this Session to be as follows:

	MILES.	DAYS.
Bro. Spilman, Cal.....	6876	14
Sister Spilman, Cal.....	6876	14
Bro. Booth, Col.....	8648	10
Sister Booth, Col.....	8648	10
Bro. Rosa, Del.....	866	2
Sister Rosa, Del.....	866	2
Bro. Wilson, Fla.....	1798	5
Sister Wilson, Fla.....	1798	5
Bro. Smith, Ga.....	1464	4
Sister Smith, Ga.....	1464	4
Bro. Forsyth, Ills.....	1800	4
Sister Forsyth, Ills.....	1800	4
Bro. Sims, Kan.....	2500	6
Sister Sims, Kan.....	2500	6
Bro. Jones, Ind.....	1506	4
Sister Jones, Ind.....	1506	4
Bro. Jones, Iowa.....	2132	6
Bro. Thing, Maine.....	1309	7
Sister Thing, Maine.....	1309	7
Bro. Devries, Md.....	104	2
Sister Devries, Md.....	104	2
Bro. Draper, Mass.....	836	4
Sister Draper, Mass.....	836	4
Bro. Woodman, Mich.....	1576	4
Sister Woodman, Mich.....	1576	4
Bro. Adams, Minn.....	2506	8
Sister Adams, Minn.....	2506	8
Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.....	1990	5
Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.....	1990	5
Bro. Wason, N. H.....	984	4
Sister Wason, N. H.....	984	4
Bro. Nicholson, N. J.....	292	2
Sister Nicholson, N. J.....	292	2
Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.....	576	2
Bro. Darden, Miss.....	2566	8
Sister Darden, Miss.....	2566	8
Bro. Cheek, N. C.....	520	2
Sister Cheek, N. C.....	520	2
Bro. Brigham, O.....	1230	3
Sister Brigham, O.....	1230	3
Bro. Boise, Oregon.....	7344	23
Bro. Piollet, Pa.....	720	3
Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.....	1330	4
Bro. Harwell, Tenn.....	1910	6

	MILES.	DAYS.
Bro. Rose, Texas.....	3703	10
Bro. Franklin, Vt.....	1004	4
Sister Franklin, Vt.....	1004	4
Bro. Blanton, Va.....	390	2
Sister Blanton, Va.....	390	2
Bro. Baylor, W. Va.....	180	1
Sister Baylor, W. Va.....	180	1
Bro. Parker, Wis.....	2330	5
Sister Parker, Wis.....	2330	5
Bro. Smith, Ky.....	1300	4
Sister Smith, Ky.....	1300	4
Bro. Vaughn, Miss.....	2128	5
Bro. Dinwiddie, Ind.....	1662	5
Total.....	98,654	291
Increase of miles traveled over Session of 1879.....	13,563	31

This excess is caused to some extent by an increased membership in attendance at this session.

All of which is respectfully submitted, T. J. SMITH, Ga.,
Chairman.

By Bro. Harwell, Tenn.:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Education, to which was referred the resolutions of Bro. Eshbaugh, in reference to the education of farmers' children in the elementary principles of agricultural science, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to make the following report:

In the prosecution of its educational plan, it has been the aim of the Grange to devise a system for the education of farmers' children that will enable them to attain the highest possible condition in the future; one, indeed, that not only embraces early instruction in the elements of scientific agriculture, but which will so educate the intelligence as to facilitate the application of practical knowledge as it is acquired from the various sources that are open to the farmer.

In the judgment of this body, this may be attained by the study of the elements of scientific agriculture in the common schools, and in pursuance of this idea, the National Grange, at its last Session, passed a resolution advising the Patrons of the several States to secure in their respective States, such legislation as may be necessary to procure the introduction of this study into the public schools. From the reports of the Masters of the several States, made to this body during the present Session, we find that a very gratifying progress has been made, and it is probable that by the next session of the National Grange, the

legislation that will add this study to the curriculum of the common schools will have been obtained, and the education of farmers' children, as contemplated by the resolutions, will be secured.

The philosophy upon which this new departure in elementary education is based is, that the teaching of natural science thus early lays the foundation for that higher intelligence the farmer needs as a citizen and industrial factor, by awakening, as the ordinary course cannot do, the higher faculties of the mind.

Thus the intellection of the young mind is aroused, while it is sown with the seeds of practical knowledge that will one day bring forth the best fruits.

This early indoctrination of the mind of the young farmer with the principles of this important science will not only awaken a deeper interest in his pursuit, but also a spirit of inquiry that will lead to the adoption of Grange methods in the prosecution of his interests. We shall thus prepare the way for the perfection in a coming day of the Grange structure, the foundation of which we are now laboring to lay solidly and permanently.

Patrons throughout the Union should be exhorted to push forward this work with the utmost vigor.

We should carry our aggressiveness into the school-room as well as into the legislative halls, for the best interests of the young and the future welfare of our Order on the issues. As germane to this part of our report, we would advert to the fact, that the educators of the young present themselves often an obstacle in the shape of high priced school books, caused by combination with publishers, which compels farmers to pay exorbitant prices for them. We certainly think that some effort should be made to secure for farmers these books at wholesale prices, if practicable.

We should scarcely have discharged our whole duty if we closed this report without some reference to the plans of the Grange for the practical education of its members. These plans simply contemplate the diffusion of such knowledge as is essential to successful agriculture, and intelligent co-operation in all matters which affect the Patron's interest. There is no more potent cause of Grange decline in any section than is to be found in the failure to employ these methods, as is abundantly proved by the reports which have been made on this floor. These methods consist in the reading of essays, the discussion of subjects of agricultural, social, industrial, and political interest, and in the reading of agricultural and Grange papers, which exercises are well calculated to promote such practical education as is absolutely essential to Grange success, without which intelligent organization and co-operation are impossible, and without these our movement is a failure.

Universal Grange experience and observation goes to show

that wherever these methods have been pursued, vitality may be found in the Grange, and the work has prospered. It is then of paramount importance that these methods of practical instruction in the Grange shall be more fully and generally employed, and this body cannot too forcibly impress this truth upon the minds of those to whom the great educational interests of the Order are intrusted.

In this connection it may be gratifying to note the rapid progress which is being made in the general educational interests of the country, and particularly in the agricultural branch. The better qualification of teachers, through normal schools, is now a distinctive feature, and a growing professional pride give assurance of a higher standard for our educators, particularly in the rural districts, than has heretofore existed. The most enlightened thought is now directed to the adoption of a code for the common schools that shall meet the demand for a higher industrial education for the masses.

Indeed we realize with profound gratification the growing sentiment, that all education should have a practical aim, the primary should embrace the rudiments of natural science, and the collegiate should contemplate a more thorough preparation for practical life in agriculture, in commerce, the arts, mechanics, or the professions.

In conclusion, education is the sheet anchor of our hopes. Through its process alone can the farmers be brought to co-operate in carrying forward the grand objects of our Order, and in its triumph alone can we hope for that higher civilization, that social and intellectual elevation, to which we now aspire. Through its instrumentality American farmers may become the proudest yeomanry on the face of the earth, and we may attain to that higher and nobler manhood and womanhood, which is only possible under a government which recognizes the freedom and equality of all men under the law.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. B. HARWELL,
J. J. ROSA,
C. D. PARKER,
W. H. CHEEK,
H. ESHBAUGH,
Committee.

The report was received, and on motion adopted.

Bro. Sims, Kan., presented the report of the Committee on Digest, which was read by sections by the Chairman, that it might be perfected by the Grange.

The section quoting the decision of Worthy Master Adams on the question of representation was read, when Bro. Forsyth, Ills., offered the following as a substitute.

The question recurred on the adoption of the report of the Committee, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The recommendation of the Committee that Section 4, paragraph 2, page 100 of the Digest be stricken out, was not concurred in.

The recommendation of the Committee reporting a substitute for paragraph 59, page 107, Digest, was amended by striking out the words "two-thirds" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "majority."

The report as perfected was then read as follows:

Your Committee on Digest direct me to report the following compilation of laws, rulings and decisions of the National Grange, made since the publication of our Digest, to wit: at the Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Sessions thereof—1878 and 1879.

1. County and District Granges may be represented in the State Grange by delegates entitled to membership therein, under such regulations as the State Grange may provide.

Proceedings Twelfth Session, Page 74.

2. Ruling No. 11, on page 128 of the Digest, "To buy through the Grange and sell to non-members at a profit, is using the Order in a speculative way wholly unwarrantable," has been expunged.

Proceedings Twelfth Session, Page 50.

3. On page 90 of the Digest, under "form of report," change Fourth Section as to Dormant Granges by striking out all after the word "however," and insert the following: "that such dormant Granges may be revived if in the opinion of the Master of the State Grange the good of the Order requires it, and dues shall only be required from the date of their revival."

Proceedings Twelfth Session, Page 53.

4. All officers of the Order, especially those of the National and State Granges, are required to be members in full standing in some Subordinate Grange, and clear upon its books. "Provided, that this resolution shall not take effect until three months from this date."

Proceedings Thirteenth Session, Page 82.

5. Whenever Thirteen or more members of a Dormant Grange meet, organize, elect a full set of officers, and report the same to the Worthy Secretary and Master of the State Grange, it has fully regained its full status, and all members who apply to affiliate subsequently to said reorganization and report, may be received by a majority vote of said Grange.

15. The Secretary must report quarterly, to the Secretary of the National Grange, the membership in the State.—*Cons., Art. VIII., Sec. 3.*

16. The Secretaries of State Granges are instructed, in making their quarterly reports, to return their Granges as follows:

First—Actual working organizations not delinquent to the State Grange in dues. On these the Treasurer of the State Grange shall pay dues as required by the Constitution.

Second—Granges which have failed to report to the State Grange for the time covered by the report. These shall be marked opposite their number on the return "Delinquent."

Third—Granges which have been wound up by consolidation with other Granges. These shall be marked opposite their number, on the return, with the letter C.

Fourth—Granges whose charters have been suspended or revoked by competent authority. These shall be marked S or R.

Fifth—Granges which have failed to report to the State Grange for two or more quarters, or have disbanded voluntarily, or passed out of existence in other ways than that provided by the Constitution. This class of Granges shall be classed as dormant Granges, and marked opposite their number with the letter D.

On the four last-named classes no dues shall be paid the National Grange. Provided, however, that when any Grange included in either of said four last-named classes shall report and pay dues to the State Grange, the Secretary shall report them in his next quarterly report with Granges included in the first class, and dues shall be paid thereon to the National Grange for the time covered by such reports, and for which dues have been paid the State Grange.

Also that Sec. 17, on page 91 of Digest, be stricken out.

Amend Sec. 10, Decision 81, on page 91, so as to read as follows, to wit.: Deputies may communicate the A. W. to Masters of Granges under direction of Master of State Grange, and try cases of impeachment when authorized so to do by Master of State Grange.

Also, that Decision 59, on page 107, be stricken out, and following inserted in lieu thereof, to wit.:

Members who have become unaffiliated by reason of the surrender, suspension or revocation of the charter of their Grange, or by neglect to pay dues, after their removal from the jurisdiction of their Grange, may be admitted to membership in any Grange in whose jurisdiction they may reside, upon application, accompanied by proof of good standing, at the date of such surrender, suspension, revocation or removal, by a majority vote of the Grange to which they may apply for membership, and the payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Grange.

Your Committee also recommend that Sec. 1 of Art. XVII., By-Laws National Grange, be amended by striking out the

words "or revoke," where they occur in the fifth line of said Section. Also that the word revoke, where it occurs in the first line of Sec. 2 of said Art. XVII., be stricken out, and the word suspended inserted in lieu thereof.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. SIMS,
Chairman.

and on motion was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ills., the Grange took a recess until 6 o'clock P. M.

6 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master, a quorum of members being present.

Bro. Darden, Miss., presented the following :

Your Committee on Agriculture having submitted its formal report, now desires to present a matter not therein embraced, because it was deemed better to frame that document as an argument with a specific purpose not obscured even by cognate and relevant references. That report having been approved, your Committee begs leave to submit farther: That service to agriculture in the Congress of the United States in the past few years has been sparingly rendered, and only at the urgent solicitation of the few members of that body who have been known as farmers; that these members who have struggled against predominating interests, now numerously represented and compactly organized, have been assigned great tasks, and have been compelled to face great odds. Their earnest, persistent work has brought some measure of success which we recognize with pleasure as the earnest of greater accomplishment. We desire to give expression to our thankful appreciation of the service rendered, and therefore submit the following :

Resolved, That our brothers, representatives in Congress, who have been true to our interests in their official acts, wise in planning, discreet in action, and loyal to the Order in its highest purposes, have earned our gratitude and the commendation due to faithful service, and that special recognition be given to our brothers, Aiken, of South Carolina, and Forsyth, of Illinois, for good work in the interest of agriculture, entitling them to high distinction as the representatives of a profession seldom honored in public places, but highly honored by those associated with it.

PUT. DARDEN, *Chairman*,
W. A. ARMSTRONG,
A. B. SMITH,
V. E. PIOLLET,
J. M. BLANTON.

The report was received, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Bro. Franklin, Vt., from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, offered an adverse report on the proposition presented by Bro. Harwell, Tenn., to so amend the Constitution as to allow each State Grange to regulate its own financial affairs, except dues to the National Grange.

On the question of concurrence in the recommendation of the Committee, the yeas and nays were demanded. The demand was sustained, and the roll called,

And the question was decided in the negative..... } Yeas, 15
 } Nays, 27

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Sister Spilman,	Sister Adams,
Bro. Rosa,	" Wason,
" Devries,	Bro. Nicholson,
Sister Draper,	Sister Nicholson,
Bro. Woodman,	Bro. Lipscomb,
Sister Woodman,	" Franklin,
" Parker,	Sister Franklin,
Bro. Blanton.	

Fifteen (15).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bro. Spilman.	Bro. Adams.
" Booth.	Bro. Darden.
Sister Booth.	Bro. Eshbaugh.
" Rosa.	Bro. Cheek.
Bro. Wilson.	Sister Cheek.
Sister Wilson.	Bro. Brigham.
Bro. Smith, Ga.	" Harwell.
Sister Smith, Ga.	" Rose.
Bro. Sims.	" Baylor.
Bro. Smith, Ky.	" Parker.
Sister Smith, Ky.	" Boise.
Bro. Thing.	" Jones, Iowa.
Sister Thing.	Sister Baylor.

Sister Boise.

Twenty-seven (27).

So the report was not concurred in.

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., moved that the resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, with instructions to report an amendment to the Constitution in accordance with the resolution.

Bro. Harwell, Tenn., moved to amend by adding that the Committee report forthwith, which was decided in the negative.

Bro. Smith, Ky., moved to amend by referring to the Committee on Good of the Order, which was lost.

Question recurring on the recommitment to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, it was decided in the negative.

Question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution.

On which the yeas and nays were demanded.

The demand being sustained, the roll was called,

And the question was decided in the negative. { Yeas, 20
Nays, 26

Those who voted in the affirmative were :

Bro. Wilson.	Bro. Darden.
" Smith, Ga.	Bro. Eshbaugh.
Sister Smith.	" Cheek.
Bro. Jones, Iowa.	Sister Cheek.
" Sims.	Bro. Brigham,
Sister Sims.	" Harwell.
Bro. Smith, Ky.	" Rose.
Sister Smith, Ky.	" Baylor.
Bro. Thing.	Sister Baylor.
Sister Thing.	Bro. Parker.

Twenty (20).

Those who voted in the negative were :

Bro. Spilman.	Sister Adams.
Sister Spilman.	" Eshbaugh.
Bro. Booth.	Bro. Wason.
Sister Booth.	Sister Wason.
Bro. Rosa.	Bro. Nicholson.
Sister Rosa.	Sister Nicholson.
Sister Wilson.	Bro. Piollet.
Bro. Devries.	" Franklin.
" Draper.	Sister Franklin.
Sister Draper.	Bro. Blanton.

Bro. Woodman.

Sister Blanton.

Sister Woodman.

Sister Parker.

Bro. Adams.

Bro. Boise.

Twenty-six (26).

So the resolution was not adopted.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, by Bro. Franklin, presented an adverse report on the resolutions offered by Bro. Jones, Iowa, directing Masters of Subordinate, State and National Granges, to make certain reports.

The report was received, and on motion concurred in.

Bro. Thing, Me., presented the following :

The Committee on Good of the Order, to which was referred the resolution and invitation as to the location of the place of the next meeting of the National Grange, beg leave to return the same and submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That the next Session of the National Grange be held in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The report was received.

Bro. Lang moved to amend the resolution by substituting Galveston, Texas, for Grand Rapids, Michigan.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., the resolution and amendment were placed on the order of unfinished business.

The Special Committee on Pleuro Pneumonia presented the following report :

WHEREAS, There exists at this time in certain sections of the country a contagious disease among cattle known as *Pleuro Pneumonia*, which thus far has baffled every effort to prevent its spread, and which is advancing toward our great cattle raising sections, creating unrest and giving cause of alarm. And,

WHEREAS, The losses already sustained amount to several millions of dollars, and restrictions damaging to one of the great interests of America are laid at the ports of entry on our shipments to foreign countries. And,

WHEREAS, It is known that Congress not only desires to prevent the spread, but to effectually crush out this direful plague, Therefore

In order to give expression from a national standpoint to the views of the farmers of the land on this question of national interest,

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States, in session in the city of Washington, D. C., Nov. 17th to 27th, 1880, inclusive, and representing thirty-one States of the Union, do most respectfully memorialize your honorable

And as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

H. O. DEVRIES, Md.,
J. M. BLANTON, Va.,
D. W. JONES, Iowa,
JAS. DRAPER, Mass.,
W. A. ARMSTRONG, N. Y.,

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Bro. Brigham, O., offered the following:

On motion of Bro. Darden, Miss., the resolution was amended by requiring the information to be given from the commencement of the Order.

Question recurring on the adoption of the amendment, Bro. Franklin moved to lay on the table, on which the yeas and nays were demanded. The roll was called.

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Sister Smith, Ky.
Bro. Smith, Ky.
" Draper, Mass.
Sister Draper, Mass.
Sister Adams, Minn.
" Wason, N. H.
" Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Franklin, Vt.
Sister Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Boise, Oregon.

Twenty-two (22).

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Bro. Darden, Miss.

Sister Parker, Wis.

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Bro. Thing, Me.

“ Blanton, Va.

Sister Thing, Me.	Sister Blanton, Va.
Bro. Devries, Md.	Bro. Baylor, W. Va.
Bro. Woodman, Mich.	Sister Baylor, W. Va.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	Bro. Wason, N. H.

Twenty-six (26).

Those who voted in the negative were :

Bro. Booth, Col.	Sister Draper, Mass.
Sister Booth, Col.	Bro. Darden, Miss.
Bro. Rosa, Del.	Sister Darden, Miss.
Sister Rosa, Del.	Sister Wason, N. H.
Bro. Smith, Ga.	" Cheek, N. C.
Sister Smith, Ga.	Bro. Cheek, N. C.
Bro. Sims, Kan.	" Harwell, Tenn.
Sister Sims, Kan.	" Franklin, Vt.
Bro. Smith, Ky.	Sister Franklin, Vt.
Sister Smith, Ky.	Bro. Parker, Wis.
Bro. Draper, Mass.	Sister Parker, Wis.

Sister Adams, Minn.

Twenty-three (23).

So the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, the vote by which the resolution requiring the appointment of a special committee to wait on the President was adopted, was reconsidered.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, Ills., the resolution was laid on the table. Yeas, 27 ; nays, 19.

On motion of Bro. Nicholson, N. J., it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Digest, as amended and adopted by this Grange, together with such other matter as properly belongs to said Digest, as has been adopted at this Session, be prepared by the Worthy Secretary and printed upon slips of corresponding size with the Digest now in use.

Resolved, That a sufficient number of copies be printed to supply each Subordinate Grange, to be distributed with the Proceedings of this Session.

On motion of Bro. Aiken, S. C., it was

Resolved, That R. G. Ralston, of the city, county, and State of New York, be, and he is hereby authorized, to sell, assign and transfer the following United States registered stock, viz.:

Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad	
Company, April 20th, 1874, No. 182	\$1,000
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company,	
April 20th, 1874, No. 338.....	1,000

now standing in the name of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with power to appoint one or more attorneys for this purpose.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, it was

Resolved, That while the bill now pending before Congress to regulate inter-State commerce, commonly known as the Reagan Bill, does not, in the judgment of the National Grange, correct all the evils of railroad transportation, yet we accept it as a beginning of railroad legislation, and urge upon Subordinate Granges and farmers to petition their representatives in Congress to support and vote for it.

Upon motion of Bro. Thing, the Grange was closed until 9 30 A. M. on Saturday.

TENTH DAY.

SATURDAY, November 27th, 1880.

The Grange assembled, in accordance with the order of Friday, and was opened at 9.30 o'clock A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Master.

Present, the officers and members as on other days, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The roll was called, and a quorum of members responded.

The Journal of Friday's Session was read and approved.

The following communication was presented by the Worthy Master:

NEW YORK, November 16th, 1880.

J. J. WOODMAN, *W. M. N. G. P of H., Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of Nov. 12th is just at hand. I comply with your request as fully as I can within the limits of a letter. Preparations for the International Exhibition in 1883, in this city, are progressing as rapidly as possible under the operations of the Act incorporating the Commission. A committee is busily engaged, from day to day, in determining the question of a proper site for the Exhibition, and hope to be able to make a definite report upon the subject to the Executive Committee within a few days. The books of subscription were opened on the 10th day of the month, and will remain open during sixty days. It is confidently expected that when the question of a site

is determined, the subscriptions for the first million dollars of stock will be readily subscribed.

I cannot give you definite information with reference to space for exhibits, by the State Granges, as distinct from the exhibits under the auspices of the States themselves. It is the desire that each State should be prepared, by proper legislation and appropriations, to be represented at the exhibition with distinctively State exhibits; that is, exhibits of the natural and cultivated products of the soil, and products of the mines. In this work there is no doubt the different State Granges might most effectively co-operate. Should it be deemed advisable by the management of the Exhibition, to permit exhibits under the auspices of separate organizations and associations, as a whole, without reference to State limitations, you will be promptly informed. In the meantime, permit me, in the name of the Commissioners, to thank you and the "National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," for the deep interest manifested in the success of the Exhibition, and to assure you, your cordial co-operation to that end will be most gratefully appreciated.

With very much respect, I am yours, etc.,

W. H. C. PRICE, *Secretary.*

The communication was ordered filed.

On motion of Bro. Devries, Md., it was

Resolved, That the unwritten work of the Order be exemplified this day, at 12 o'clock noon.

Bro. Draper, Mass., offered the following:

Resolved, That the Lecturer of the National Grange be requested to prepare a programme of literary exercises and social recreation, with a comprehensive list of topics suitable for discussion, relating to the farm and household, education, social culture, business co-operation, and political economy; avoiding only those questions of a sectarian or partisan nature, which are forbidden by our laws; and furnish the same to the Grange press for publication, that the Subordinate Granges in the land may obtain copies of the same.

Bro. Lang, Texas, moved to amend by striking out the words, "Grange press for publication, that the Subordinate Granges in the land may obtain copies of the same," and insert, in place thereof, these words, "quarterly to the Lecturer of each Subordinate Grange in the United States."

Bro. Thing, Me., moved to refer the whole subject to a special committee of five, to prepare some definite plan for carrying out the purpose of this resolution, which committee shall report at this day's session,

Which was adopted.

Question being taken on the substitute, it was adopted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The following cities were placed in nomination :

By Bro. Smith, Ga Atlanta, Ga.
 " Harwell, Tenn. Nashville, Tenn.
 " Lang, Tex. Galveston, Texas.
 " Jones, Ind. Indianapolis, Ind.
 " Darden, Miss. Washington, D. C.

The Assistant and Lady Assistant Stewards were directed to collect the ballots.

On the fifth ballot, the city of Washington, D. C., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was designated as the place of holding the next Annual Session of the National Grange.

On motion of Bro. Armstrong, N. Y , it was

Resolved, That the Worthy Master of the National Grange be requested to visit such States as his time will permit, and the good of the Order requires; and that the Executive Committee be directed to pay him at the rate of five dollars a day, for expenses, for the time so employed.

The Worthy Treasurer presented the following report :

**Account of Dues Received, and Mileage and Per Diem
paid to Representatives,**

For the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1878.

DUES.	11TH SESSION, HELD AT CINCINNATI.	M. & PER D.
\$720 91	Alabama.....	
427 78	California	\$695 00
94 80	Colorado	388 00
12 47	Connecticut.	234 00
18 24	Dakota.....	299 40
30 00	Delaware.....	225 00
	Florida.....	
	Georgia.....	
776 98	Illinois.....	123 40
	* Indiana	52 75
	Iowa.....	
1,054 15	Kansas	223 50
2,049 96	Kentucky	72 50
392 29	Maine.....	312 00
247 22	Maryland	207 40
117 10	Massachusetts.....	133 50
798 41	Michigan	135 00
141 83	Minnesota	256 00
434 91	Mississippi.....	301 50

1,465 43	Missouri	159 00
	Montana	
37 40	New Hampshire	281 00
113 76	New Jersey	110 00
600 00	New York	66 10
471 54	North Carolina	138 90
4,232 56	Ohio	81 20
229 65	Oregon	905 40
251 96	Pennsylvania	99 00
198 78	South Carolina	
	Tennessee	
604 68	Texas	328 00
165 82	Vermont	296 00
543 86	Virginia	221 20
272 76	West Virginia	91 00
174 41	Wisconsin	186 00
<hr/>		
\$16,739 11		\$6,621 95
Paid Mileage and Per Diem to Officers...		639 70
		<hr/>
		\$7,261 65

For the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1879.

DUES.	12TH SESSION, HELD AT RICHMOND.	M. & PER D.
	Alabama	
	Arkansas	
\$260 00	California	
78 50	Colorado	\$527 80
17 00	Connecticut	
32 97	Delaware	188 00
93 89	Florida	128 00
	* Georgia	88 50
722 70	Illinois	185 60
1,226 42	Indiana	136 90
	Iowa	
197 86	Kansas	380 80
722 29	Kentucky	
833 84	Maine	262 20
201 44	Maryland	108 60
14 44	Massachusetts	208 60
1,050 05	Michigan	282 60
213 46	Minnesota	192 20
	* Mississippi	182 00
2,343 54	Missouri	156 50
16 59	Montana	
288 91	New Hampshire	206 80
114 96	New Jersey	118 40
715 32	New York	205 20

66 14	North Carolina	68 50
	* Ohio	120 50
58 00	Oregon	1,029 60
790 50	Pennsylvania	191 60
78 02	South Carolina	68 70
1,285 03	Tennessee	134 90
407 16	Texas	214 30
452 87	Vermont	224 80
	* Virginia	98 00
152 01	West Virginia	128 00
895 76	Wisconsin	306 80
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\$12,319 17		\$6,044 50
	Paid Mileage and Per Diem to Officers...	310 10
		<hr/>
		\$6,354 60

For the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.

DURS.	13TH SESSION, HELD AT CANANDAIGUA.	M. & PER D.
\$125 00	Alabama	
	Arkansas	
195 00	California	\$358 70
160 25	Colorado	471 80
	Connecticut	
31 95	Delaware	148 40
18 10	Florida	172 80
	* Georgia	150 80
75 00	Illinois	224 00
471 00	Indiana	91 30
	Iowa	
78 50	Kansas	840 20
34 90	Kentucky	124 20
298 05	Maine	206 60
133 67	Maryland	156 40
59 63	Massachusetts	165 60
756 16	Michigan	181 00
90 09	Minnesota	163 00
82 04	Mississippi	162 00
	* Missouri	265 20
14 58	Montana	
72 85	New Hampshire	156 00
97 17	New Jersey	140 30
295 46	New York	73 00
74 05	North Carolina	227 20
1,170 10	Ohio	153 40
100 00	Oregon	485 70
566 53	Pennsylvania	48 30
121 19	South Carolina	149 00

.....	* Tennessee.....	187 40
273 39.....	Texas.....	409 60
184 79.....	Vermont.....	150 00
312 13.....	Virginia.....	
124 77.....	West Virginia.....	88 10
260 18.....	Wisconsin.....	240 40
<hr/>		
\$6,221 02		\$6,140 10
Paid Milceage and Per Diem to Officers...		411 60
		<hr/>

\$6,551 70

* Where it appears that a State Grange has paid no dues, and drew mileage and per diem for representatives, they either had a balance to their credit, sufficient to pay their dues, or they paid them the next fiscal year, before the Annual Meeting.

The report was received, and placed on file.

Brother and Sister Blanton, Va., asked for and were allowed leave of absence for the remainder of the Session.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee have published 6000 copies of the Proceedings of the Fourteenth Session of the National Grange, and that the Worthy Secretary distribute the same as speedily as possible, through the Secretaries of the State Granges, in proportion to the number of active working Granges reported by the respective State Grange Secretaries.

Bro. Brigham, O., presented the following:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

Your committee, to whom was assigned the duty of preparing suggestions and plans for carrying into effect some of the recommendations of this body, beg leave to submit the following report: We have prepared a circular letter to Patrons of Husbandry and farmers of the United States, calling attention to these questions, and would recommend that 5000 copies of this letter, and the same number of petitions on the following subjects, viz: Transportation Corporations, Patent Law abuses, wants of the Agricultural Department, and Taxation of Income—be sent by the Executive Committee to the Subordinate Granges of the country. We would also advise that State Granges and farmers be urged to memorialize their State Legislatures to pass joint resolutions upon these subjects, and forward them to Congress. The accompanying copy of circular letter is respectfully submitted.

Signed by committee.

J. H. BRIGHAM,
J. N. LIPSCOMB,

HENLEY JAMES,
D. WYATT AIKEN,
W. G. WAYNE,

Executive Com.

*Joint
Committee.*

To the Patrons of Husbandry and Farmers of the United States:

The National Grange, at its recent Session held in Washington, D. C., from the 17th to the 27th of November, inclusive, determined to make further persistent efforts to relieve the productive industries of this country from the unjust burthens which oppress them.

Agriculturists, more than all other classes of our citizens, suffer from the discriminations made by Railroads in their freight rates of transportation; nor are they less imposed upon by fraudulent vendors of Patents. And while those, who fare sumptuously every day off the net income from their surplus investments, control our National finances, and contribute but little to our country's revenue, the farmers of the land are subjected to the brunt of taxation, while they are denied representation around the Executive Council Board of the Republic.

The National Grange, therefore, calls your earnest attention to reports upon these subjects, which were discussed at their recent Session, and ordered to be printed in their Proceedings. And they urgently request your co-operation as follows:

1st. Have these reports, when printed, published in your county papers, and discussed before public assemblies in your county, called for this purpose.

2d. Urge members of your Grange, and farmers of your neighborhood, to sign the petitions accompanying this letter.

3d. When all the signatures possible have been obtained to the petitions, forward them without delay to your Representative in Congress, and ask his active co-operation.

The report was received, and, on motion, adopted.

On motion of Bro. Jones, Ind., the Grange took a recess until 8 o'clock.

8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

The following was presented by Bro. Adams, Minn.:

Worthy Master:

The Special Committee to whom the resolution introduced by Bro. Draper, and pending amendment proposed by Bro. Lang, were referred, have had the same under careful consideration, and instruct me to report the following resolutions as a substitute for both, viz.:

Resolved, That the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange be directed to prepare quarterly "a programme of literary exercises and social recreation, with a comprehensive list of topics suitable for discussion relating to the farm and household, education,

social culture, business co-operation and political economy, avoiding only those questions of a sectarian or partisan nature which are forbidden by our laws," and send the same to the Grange press, to the Masters of State Granges, and to the Masters of the various Subordinate Granges throughout the country in such manner as the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange shall deem expedient.

Resolved, That the Lecturer of the National Grange be authorized to print the above described programme on slips of paper sufficient for the number of living, reporting Granges in each State, and present a bill for the expense of printing as above mentioned to the Executive Committee, to be by them audited and allowed, when the same shall appear to the said Executive Committee to be just and reasonable.

SAMUEL E. ADAMS, Minn.,
WM. SAUNDERS, D. C.,
JAMES DRAPER, Mass.,
J. N. LIPSCOMB, S. C.,
J. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio.

Committee.

The report was received, and on motion the resolutions were adopted.

Bro. Aiken, of Executive Committee, presented the following :

National Grange, P. of H., Fourteenth Session,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27th, 1880.

To the National Grange, P. of H.:

The Executive Committee, sitting as a Court of Appeal, beg leave to report the following case referred to them on appeal, and adjudicated by them at the present Session :

HENRY F. GEYER, Appellant,

vs.

THE STATE GRANGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It appears, from the papers submitted in this case, that in 1877 Bro. Henry F. Geyer, a member of Cumberland Grange, No. 16, Pa., was appointed by the Worthy Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange as the Grange Agent for the State, resident in the city of Philadelphia, and as such Agent he continued to act until September, 1878, when for conduct alleged as prejudicial to the Order, he was suspended from his position by the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Pennsylvania. Thereupon H. F. Geyer opened a private business in the city of Philadelphia, advertised as an independent Grange Agent, issued circulars soliciting patronage from Patrons, and, as is alleged, thereby diverted trade from the houses with which the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Pennsylvania had made special terms for the benefit of the Order.

At the Session of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, held in December, 1878, Bro. H. F. Geyer was, by resolution, expelled from the Order, and the Subordinate Grange of which he was a member, was directed to drop him from the roll of membership, as appears from the following transcript from the proceedings of said State Grange, viz.: "At the annual meeting of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, held in Bellefonte, Pa., on the 10th, 11th and 12th of Dec., 1878, the following, among other items of business, was transacted, to wit.: The case of H. F. Geyer, formerly Agent of the Pennsylvania State Grange at Philadelphia, was brought up for consideration, and his action in setting up an independent agency in that city, and sending out circulars to the Granges throughout the State, and attempting thereby to divert the trade of the Order from its legitimate channels, was fully discussed, and on motion it was resolved, that H. F. Geyer be and hereby is expelled from the Order, and that Grange No. 16, of which he is a member, be directed to drop him from their roll of membership; and resolved, that where the name of H. F. Geyer occurs in the proceedings of the State Grange the word 'brother' be stricken therefrom. These resolutions were adopted with but two dissenting votes."

Extract from the minutes of the State Grange Session above mentioned.

Signed, R. H. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*

[SEAL.]

In obedience to this mandatory direction of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, Cumberland Grange, No. 16, dropped Bro. Geyer from the roll of its membership at its next meeting, as appears from the following certificate filed with the papers in the case:

MECHANICSBURG, PA., July 4th, 1879.

"At a meeting of Cumberland Grange, No. 16, held this evening, the attention of the Grange was called to the action of the State Grange at its recent Session in Bellefonte, in the case of Bro. Henry F. Geyer, a member of this Grange, and after considerable discussion as to the lawful powers of the State Grange in the premises, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania State Grange, at its recent meeting at Bellefonte, passed a resolution expelling Henry F. Geyer, late business Agent, from the Order, and directing this Grange to strike the name of the said Henry F. Geyer from the roll of its membership; and

"WHEREAS, A letter has been addressed to this Grange by Henry F. Geyer, setting forth that he has been unlawfully dealt with by the State Grange in being thus summarily expelled from the Order, without having had a trial, by his peers, and while this Grange is ignorant of the acts of Henry F. Geyer, which caused such severe and extreme measures to be adopted by the State Grange, yet as members of the Order of Patrons of Hus-

bandry, we have each taken an obligation in which we have promised to abide by and conform to the rules and regulations of the State Grange, under whose jurisdiction we might at the time be; Therefore

"*Resolved*, That while we, as a Grange, do not enter into the question of the right of the State Grange in its action in this case, and while we *protest* that a Grange, National, State or Subordinate, has not the power constitutionally to expel a member from the Order without due process of trial and condemnation, yet in order to conform to our obligations as Patrons, we feel it to be our duty to obey the edict issued to us by the Pennsylvania State Grange, and we therefore direct the Secretary to drop the name of Henry F. Geyer from our roll of membership, with the understanding that should the State Grange rescind or change its action in the future, and restore Henry F. Geyer to membership in the Order, we will cheerfully replace his name on our roll.

Signed, J. M. MYERS, Sec'y."

[SEAL.]

From this action of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, and the consequent action of Cumberland Grange, No. 16, Bro. Geyer appealed to the National Grange.

In reviewing the case the Court has nothing to do with the questions of fact relating to the guilt or innocence of the appellant, whether he should or should not have been expelled. It is their duty solely to consider whether he was *legally* expelled.

While our laws relating to trials are not full and clearly expressed on all points, they are well defined upon certain principles, among which is that fundamental principle that every member of our Order is entitled to a trial by his peers. A member of a Subordinate Grange must be tried by a Subordinate Grange; a member of a State Grange by a State Grange, etc.

Our Digest, on page 117, prescribes that every member of a Subordinate Grange, except the Master and his wife, must be tried by his Subordinate Grange. And it may be considered as a settled principle, that a State Grange has original jurisdiction in the trials of such members only as are constitutionally exempt from trial in the Subordinate Grange. While the papers presented in this case do not show that Bro. Geyer was other than a Fourth Degree member, it was stated before the Court that he had received the Fifth Degree in the State Grange of Pennsylvania, and it was agreed that the State Grange had thus acquired jurisdiction over him.

The Court dissents from the opinion that receiving the Fifth Degree made a member of our Order a member of the State Grange. The membership of the State Grange is expressly defined by the Constitution in Art. I, Sec. 1; and it is not within the power of any State Grange to increase its membership by adding thereto those not constitutionally eligible.

Henry F. Geyer was never a Master of a Subordinate Grange, and was therefore not a member of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, and consequently was not subject to trial by and in that body. The action, therefore, of said State Grange in expelling him from the Order, and directing Cumberland Grange, No. 16, to drop him from their roll of membership, was illegal, and consequently null and void.

The Court are of the opinion, that any State Grange can expel, after trial and conviction by due process of law, from its own body any Patron who has received the Fifth Degree. But it is not within the power of a State Grange to order a Subordinate Grange to drop from its membership a Patron who has been expelled by that State Grange from the Fifth Degree. In the case now before the Court, the Pennsylvania State Grange had the power, which, from the testimony, should have been exercised, to expel Henry F. Geyer from the Fifth Degree, but beyond this the State Grange had no original jurisdiction.

The appellant further bases his appeal upon the ground that he was not legally expelled, because he was not served with a copy of the charges and specification preferred against him, if any such ever existed, and that no formal trial was ever held previous to his summary expulsion by the State Grange. This appears to the Court to be a valid ground of appeal, as no evidence has been submitted, that the State Grange of Pennsylvania ever proceeded in the case otherwise than by the passage of a simple resolution of expulsion.

The Court therefore find that the action of the State Grange of Pennsylvania could extend no further than to expel the said Henry F. Geyer from the Fifth Degree, and that charges and specifications should have been preferred against him in Cumberland Grange, No. 16, in accordance with the rules and regulations of our Order, which process was within the jurisdiction of the State Grange of Pennsylvania.

J. J. WOODMAN, *Master Nat. Grange.*
HENLEY JAMES,
WM. G. WAYNE,
D. WYATT AIKEN,

Court of Appeals.

which was ordered to be printed in the journal.

On motion of Bro. Smith, Ga., it was

Resolved, That the earnest thanks of this National Grange are due and are hereby tendered to such members of Congress as favored the bill before that body known as the Reagan Bill, and that the Secretary be directed to furnish such friends of the agricultural interest with a copy of this resolution.

On motion of Bro. Forsyth, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to pre

pare a form of charter for State Granges, and that the Worthy Secretary be directed to issue one to each State Grange.

No further business appearing, the Journal of the day's session was read and approved.

The Grange was closed in due form, thus ending the Fourteenth
the National Grange.

WM. M. IRELAND,
Sec. Nat. Grange.



In Memoriam.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

MASTER STATE GRANGE

OF

ARKANSAS,

Died November 18th, 1880.



1881.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

ALABAMA.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Second Monday in December.

Master.....B. C. Harrison, Selma, Dallas co.

Treasurer.....M. A. Chisholm, Montgomery.

SecretaryW. Jos. Johnson, Choctaw Corner, Clarke co.

ARKANSAS.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Fourth Monday in January.

Master (acting).E. P. Chandler, *Overseer*.

Treasurer.....R. C. Walls, Little Rock, Pulaski co.

SecretaryJ. V. Scott, Texarkana, Miller co.

CALIFORNIA—including ARIZONA and NEVADA.

State Grange meets first Tuesday in October.

Master.....B. R. Spilman, Live Oak, Sutter co.

Treasurer.....I. V. Webster, 106 Davis st., San Francisco.

SecretaryAmos Adams, 106 Davis st., San Francisco.

COLORADO.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in December.

Master.....Levi Booth, Box 2251, Denver, Arapahoe co.

Treasurer.....J. B. Dudley, Arvada, Jefferson co.

SecretaryB. F. Wadsworth, Arvada, Jefferson co.

CONNECTICUT.

State Grange meets Last Thursday in December.

Master.....Sherman Kimberly, Goshen, Litchfield co.

TreasurerHugh Mitchelson, Tariffville, Hartford co.

SecretaryMrs. H. Godard, North Granby, Hartford co.

DAKOTA.

State Grange meets ———.

Master.....Philip Chandler, Riverside, Clay co.
 Treasurer.....Runyon Compton, Elk Point, Union co.
 SecretaryClark Northrup, Elk Point, Union co.

DELAWARE.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....John J. Rosa, Milford, Kent co.
 Treasurer.....James M. Bracken, Wilmington, New Castle co.
 SecretaryW. B. Records, Laurel, Sussex co.

FLORIDA.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....Wm. H. Wilson, Wilson, Suwanee co.
 Treasurer.....J. H. Lee, White Springs, Hamilton co.
 SecretaryR. F. Rogers, Wellborn, Suwanee co.

GEORGIA.

State Grange meets First Wednesday in December.

Master.....T. J. Smith, Oconee, Washington co.
 TreasurerJ. S. Lawton, Atlanta, Fulton co.
 SecretaryE. Taylor, Bolingbroke, Monroe co.

ILLINOIS

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in January.

Master.....A. P. Forsyth, Isabel, Edgar co.
 TreasurerGeorge Ball, Girard, Macoupin co.
 SecretaryJ. M. Chambers, Chicago, Cook co

INDIANA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Aaron Jones, South Bend, St. Joseph co.
 TreasurerJ. T. Oliphant, Harrodsburg, Monroe co.
 SecretaryJ. Henry Walker, Adams, Decatur co.

IOWA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....D. W. Jones, Manchester, Delaware co.
 Treasurer.....M. L. Devin, Des Moines, Polk co.
 SecretaryW. L. Carpenter, Des Moines, Polk co.

KANSAS.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master..... William Sims, Topeka, Shawnee co.
 Treasurer..... Thomas White, Topeka, Shawnee co.
 Secretary George Black, Olathe, Johnson co.

KENTUCKY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master..... A. B. Smith, New Castle, Henry co.
 Treasurer..... J. M. Clark, Hopkinsville, Christian co.
 Secretary James G. Carter, Brodhead, Rock Castle co.

LOUISIANA.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Second Monday in January.

Master..... E. K. Branch, Bordelonville, Avoyelles co.
 Treasurer..... W. A. Brainerd, New Orleans.
 Secretary J. McGrath, Baton Rouge, E. Baton Rouge co.

MAINE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master..... D. H. Thing, West Mt. Vernon, Kennebec co.
 Treasurer..... C. H. Cobb, East Poland, Androscoggin co.
 Secretary J. M. Jackson, Lewiston, Androscoggin co.

MARYLAND.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master..... H. O. Devries, Marriottsville, Howard co.
 Treasurer..... J. N. Chiswell, Buckeystown, Frederick co.
 Secretary E. Hall of B., Millersville, Anne Arundel co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master..... James Draper, Worcester, Worcester co.
 Treasurer..... Charles Jones, Deerfield, Franklin co.
 Secretary W. B. Kimball, Enfield, Hampshire co.

MICHIGAN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master..... Cyrus G. Luce, Gilead, Branch co.
 Treasurer..... S. F. Brown, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.
 Secretary J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.

MINNESOTA.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in December.

Master.....Thomas Tunis Smith, St. Paul, Ramsey co.
 Treasurer.....Lorenzo Hoyt, St. Paul, Ramsey co.
 Secretary W. H. H. Taylor, St. Paul, Ramsey co.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Put Darden, Fayette, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer..... H. O. Dixon, Jackson, Hinds co.
 SecretaryHelen A. Aby, Hermanville, Claiborne co.

MISSOURI.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in October.

Master.....H. Eshbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer.....J. M. Sneed, Sedalia, Pettis co.
 SecretaryA. M. Coffey, Knob Noster, Johnson co.

MONTANA.

State Grange meets ———.

Master..... M. H. Lott, Twin Bridges, Madison co.
 Treasurer A. W. Switzer, Virginia City, Madison co.
 SecretaryP. B. Mills, Boulder Valley, Jefferson co.

NEBRASKA.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....Church Howe, Brownville, Nemaha co.
 Treasurer.....J. P. Loder, Waverly, Lancaster co.
 SecretaryGeo. H. Simmons, Lincoln, Lancaster co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....Geo. A. Wason, New Boston, Hillsborough co.
 Treasurer.....Edward Osgood, Canterbury, Merrimack co.
 SecretaryWilliam H. Stinson, Dunbarton, Merrimack co.

NEW JERSEY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Isaac W. Nicholson, Camden, Camden co.
 Treasurer.....C. A. Rulon, Sweedesborough, Gloucester co.
 SecretaryJohn W. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem co.

NEW YORK.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in January.

Master..... W. A. Armstrong, Elmira, Chemung co.
 Treasurer..... Geo. Abbott, Hamburg, Erie co.
 Secretary H. H. Goff, Spencerport, Monroe co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets First Wednesday in February.

Master..... W. H. Cheek, Warrenton, Warren co.
 Treasurer..... D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro', Guilford co.
 Secretary Joseph E. Porter, Tarboro', Edgecomb co.

OHIO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master..... J. H. Brigham, Delta, Fulton co.
 Treasurer..... R. Stevenson, Xenia, Greene co.
 Secretary T. R. Smith, Owen's Station, Marion co.

OREGON—including WASHINGTON and IDAHO TERRITORIES.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in May.

Master..... R. P. Boise, Salem, Marion co.
 Treasurer..... David Smith, Lebanon, Linn co.
 Secretary N. W. Randall, Oregon City, Clackamas co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master..... Leonard Rhone, Centre Hall, Centre co.
 Treasurer..... Wm. Yocum, Douglassville, Berks co.
 Secretary R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in February.

Master..... James N. Lipscomb, Chappells, Newberry co.
 Treasurer..... A. M. Aiken, Greenwood, Abbeville co.
 Secretary T. W. Holloway, Pomaria, Newberry co.

TENNESSEE.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in February.

Master..... T. B. Harwell, Aspen Hill, Giles co.
 Treasurer..... A. H. Sharpe, Nashville, Davidson co.
 Secretary J. H. Currey, Nashville, Davidson co.

TEXAS—including INDIAN TERRITORY.

*State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.***Master (acting).**A. J. Rose, *Overseer*, Salado, Bell co.**Treasurer**..... J. R. Henry, Mexia, Limestone co.**Secretary**R. T. Kennedy, Mexia, Limestone co.

VERMONT.

*State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.***Master**.....A. B. Franklin, Townshend, Windham co.**Treasurer**.....C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Caledonia co.**Secretary**James K. Tobey, Calais, Washington co.

VIRGINIA.

*State Grange meets Tuesday following 2d Monday in December.***Master**.....J. M. Blanton, Farmville, Prince Edward co.**Treasurer**.....P. F. Cogbill, Petersburg, Dinwiddie co.**Secretary**M. W. Hazlewood, Richmond, Henrico co.

WEST VIRGINIA

*State Grange meets First Wednesday in November.***Master**.....R. W. Baylor, Summit Point, Jefferson co.**Treasurer**.....John C. Faris, Clinton, Ohio co**Secretary**James E. Hall, Philippi, Barbour co.

WISCONSIN.

*State Grange meets Third Tuesday in January.***Master**.....C. D. Parker, Pleasant Valley, St. Croix co.**Treasurer**.....John Cochran, Waupun, Fond du Lac co.**Secretary** H. E. Huxley, Neenah, Winnebago co.

Changes in Officers of State Granges whose meetings and elections have not yet been held will be published in a BULLETIN, to be issued hereafter by the Secretary of the National Grange.

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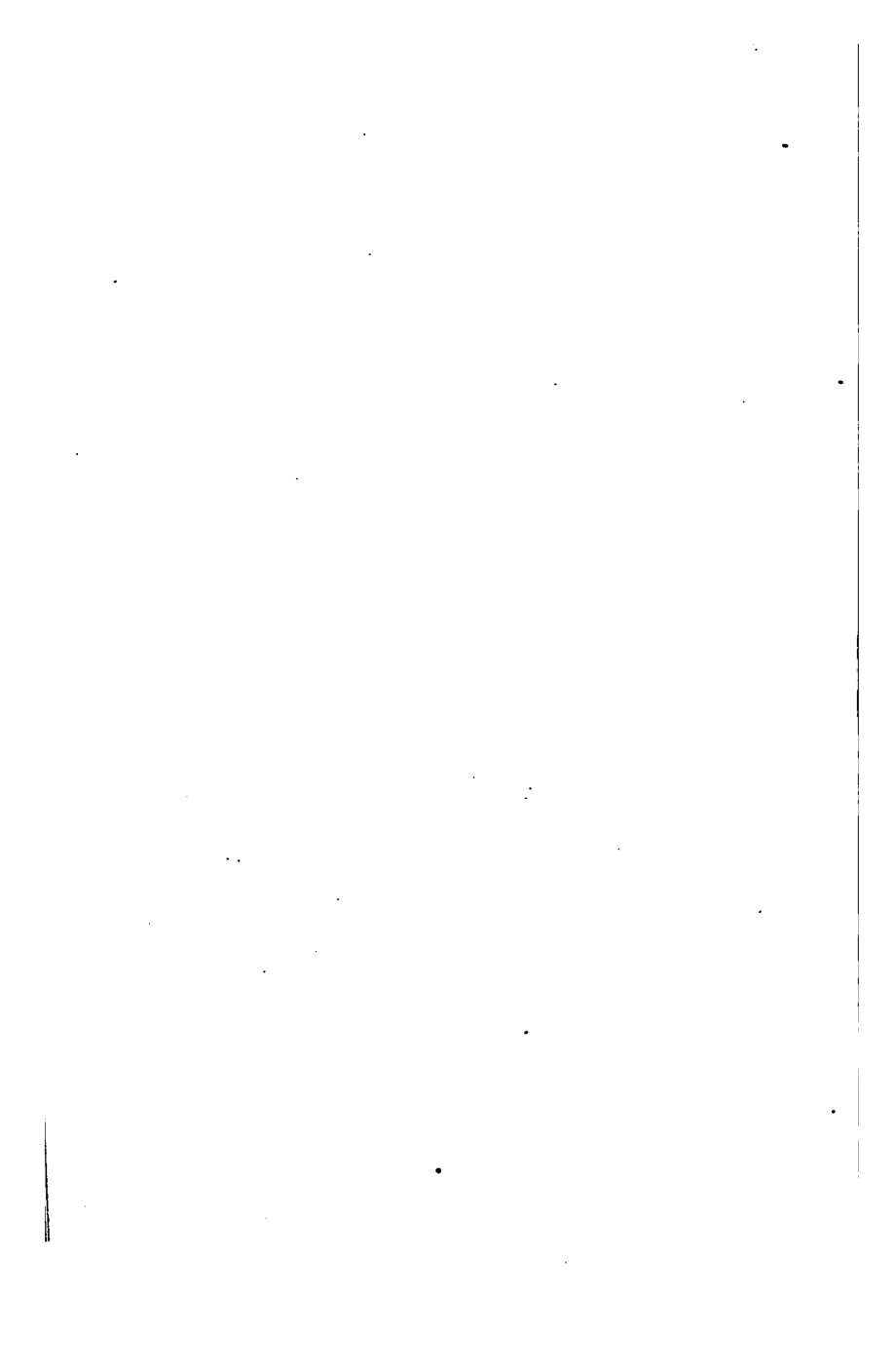
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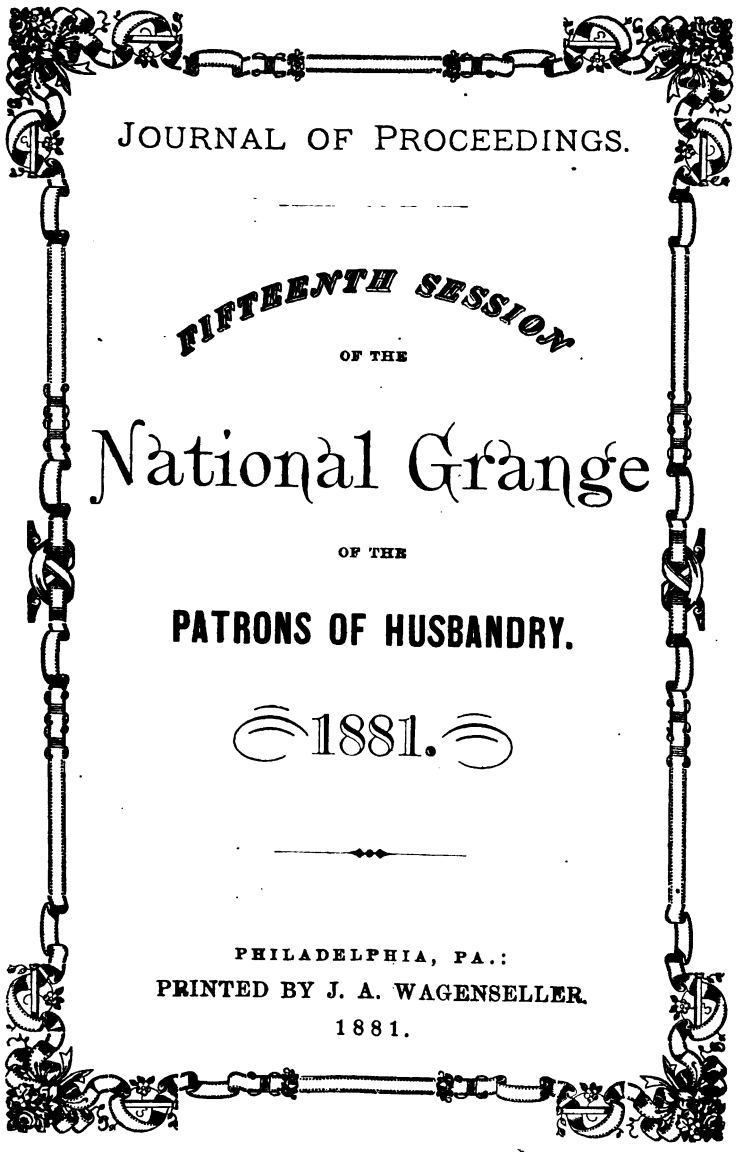
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JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIFTEENTH SESSION
OF THE

National Grange

OF THE

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

1881.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

PRINTED BY J. A. WAGENSELLER.

1881.

OFFICERS

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE.

1881-1883.

<i>Master</i>	J. J. WOODMAN	Paw Paw, Mich.
<i>Overseer</i>	PUR. DARDEN	Fayette, Miss.
<i>Lecturer</i>	HENRY ESHBAUGH	Hanover, Mo.
<i>Steward</i>	WILLIAM SIMS	Topeka, Kan.
<i>Assistant Steward</i> ..	JOHN J. ROSA	Milford, Del.
<i>Chaplain</i>	HENRY O. DEVRIES	Marriottsville, Md.
<i>Treasurer</i>	F. M. McDOWELL	Wayne, N. Y.
<i>Secretary</i>	WM. M. IRELAND	Washington, D. C.
<i>Gate-Keeper</i>	JAMES V. SCOTT	Texarkana, Ark.
<i>Pomona</i>	MRS. MARY L. DARDEN	Fayette, Miss.
<i>Flora</i>	MRS. E. M. NICHOLSON	Camden, N. J.
<i>Ceres</i>	MRS. H. H. WOODMAN	Paw Paw, Mich.
<i>Lady Ass't Steward</i> ..	MRS. HANNAH A. SIMS	Topeka, Kan.

Secretary's Address:

218 THIRD STREET, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. J. WOODMAN, <i>Ex-Officio</i>	Paw Paw, Mich.
D. WYATT AIKEN	Cokesbury, S. C.
DR. J. M. BLANTON	Farmville, Va.
HENLEY JAMES	Marion, Ind.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

FIRST DAY.

Washington D. C.,

WEDNESDAY, November 16th, 18

The National Grange, in accordance with the provisions of its Constitution, assembled in Fifteenth Annual Session, opened in the Sixth Degree, at 12.30 o'clock, P. M., the present—

OFFICERS.

J. J. Woodman.....	Ms
Put. Darden.....	Over
Henry Eshbaugh.....	Lect
A. J. Vaughn.....	Stev
Wm. Sims.....	Assistant Stev
S. H. Ellis.....	Chap
F. M. McDowell..	Treas
W. M. Ireland.....	Secre
Oscar Dinwiddie.....	Gate Ke
Mrs. H. H. Woodman.....	C
Mrs. S. J. Blanton.....	as Pon
Mrs. E. M. Nicholson.....	F
Mrs. H. A. Sims.....	Lady Assistant Stev

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, Ind.	W. G. Wayne, N
D. Wyatt Aiken, S. C.	

MEMBERS.

D. W. Jones, Iowa.	G. A. Wason, N. H.
Wm. Sims, Kan.	Mrs. C. L. Wason, N. H.
Mrs. H. A. Sims, Kan.	I. W. Nicholson, N. J.
A. B. Smith, Ky.	Mrs. E. M. Nicholson, N. J.
Mrs. S. E. Smith, Ky.	W. A. Armstrong, N. Y.
D. H. Thing, Me.	W. H. Cheek, N. C.
Mrs. M. A. Thing, Me.	J. H. Brigham, O.
H. O. Devries, Md.	J. N. Lipscomb, S. C.
Jas. Draper, Mass.	T. B. Harwell, Tenn.
Mrs. J. C. Draper, Mass.	A. J. Rose, Texas.
Put. Darden, Miss.	J. M. Blanton, Va.
H. Eshbaugh, Mo.	Mrs. S. J. Blanton, Va.
Mrs. M. A. Eshbaugh, Mo.	C. D. Parker, Wis.
	Mrs. A. F. Parker, Wis.

And of the

FOUNDERS OF THE ORDER.

Wm. Saunders,	W. M. Ireland,
John R. Thompson,	F. M. McDowell,
John Trimble,	Rev. A. B. Grosh.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

M. Whitehead, Ohio.

B. P. Ware, Mass.

The Worthy Master announced the following as the Committee on Credentials:

Bro. McDowell, Treas.

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.

Bro. Parker, Wis.

Sister Rosa, Del.

Sister Woodman, Mich.

The Committee retired, and after a short absence returned and presented the following report:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Credentials find the following States clear upon the books of the Treasurer, and entitled to representation in the National Grange.

Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin.

And we find representatives from the several State Granges present as follows:

Alabama.....	B. C. Harrison, W. M.
Arkansas.....	J. V. Scott, W. M.
California	Dan'l Flint, W. M.
	Mrs. Mary E. Flint.
Illinois.....	J. M. Thompson, Overs'r & Act'g W. M.
	Mrs. M. J. Thompson.
Iowa.....	D. W. Jones, W. M.
Kansas	Wm. Sims, W. M.
	Mrs. H. A. Sims.
Kentucky.....	A. B. Smith, W. M.
	Mrs. S. E. Smith.
Maine	D. H. Thing, W. M.
	Mrs. M. A. Thing.
Maryland.....	H. O. Devries, W. M.
Massachusetts.....	Jas. Draper, W. M.
	Mrs. J. C. Draper.
Minnesota.....	T. T. Smith, W. M.
	Mrs. L. W. Smith
Mississippi.....	Put. Darden, W. M.
Missouri.....	H. Eshbaugh, W. M.
	Mrs. M. A. Eshbaugh.
New Hampshire.....	G. A. Wason, W. M.
	Mrs. C. L. Wason.
New Jersey.....	I. W. Nicholson, W. M.
	Mrs. E. M. Nicholson.
New York.....	W. A. Armstrong, W. M.
North Carolina	W. H. Cheek, W. M.
Ohio.....	J. H. Brigham, W. M.
Pennsylvania.....	L. Rhone, W. M.
	Mrs. M. S. Rhone.
South Carolina.....	J. N. Lipscomb, W. M.
	Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb.
Tennessee.....	T. B. Harwell, W. M.
Texas.....	A. J. Rose, W. M.
	Mrs. S. A. Rose.
Virginia	J. M. Blanton, W. M.
	Mrs. S. J. Blanton.
Wisconsin.....	C. D. Parker, W. M.
	Mrs. A. F. Parker.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. M. McDOWELL, *Chairman.*

Which on motion of Bro. Cheek, N. C., was adopted.

Sister M. E. Flint, Cal., was introduced and obligated in the the Fifth Degree.

Bro. B. C. Harrison, Ala.	Sister M. E. Flint, Cal.
" J. V. Scott, Ark.	" M. J. Thompson, Ills.
" Danl. Flint, Cal.	" M. S. Rhone, Pa.
" J. M. Thompson, Ills.	" M. A. Lipscomb, S. C.
" L. Rhone, Pa.	" S. A. Rose, Texas.

were introduced and obligated in the Sixth Degree and admitted as members of the National Grange.

On motion of Bro. Wayne, N. Y., the Grange took a recess until 3.30 P. M.

3.30 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by Worthy Master Woodman.

The Worthy Master informed the Grange of the action he had taken in the case of the State Grange of Arkansas.

Bro. Thomas Tunis Smith and Sister L. W. Smith of Minnesota were introduced and obligated in the Sixth Degree, and took seats as members of the National Grange.

On motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., it was

Resolved. That the Worthy Master now close the Grange in the Sixth Degree, and immediately open it in the Fourth Degree and that the work of the session be done in the Fourth Degree. And that visiting Patrons of the Fourth Degree be admitted to the sessions of the Grange.

Whereupon a large number of Fourth Degree members were admitted as visitors.

Bro. John R Thompson, D. C., addressed the Grange as follows :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

At the request and on behalf of some of those who have the honor of being regarded as the founders of the Order, it is again my pleasant privilege to extend to you a few words of welcome and fraternal greeting upon your again assembling in annual session in the City of Washington.

An old adage says that "History repeats itself."

Astronomers inform us that the planets move in circular orbits. Chronologists record the ebb and flow of time by cycles.

There is a natural instinct that impels the man who has acquired wealth and achieved honors in a foreign land to return to his natal home, if perchance only to be buried with his fathers.

It may, therefore, be in accordance with some natural law that

the present session is held in the National Capital, where the Order had its birth, and whence with feeble footsteps it walked abroad.

While we are willing to admit that during the period of its growth, while it was undergoing its formation process, it was advisable—necessary if you will—that the National Grange in its annual sessions should meet in the various sections of this great country, throughout which its growing membership was distributed; we believe that its future interests can be best subserved and its future work be best accomplished by its annual return to the capital of the Nation.

Here, to a great extent, through the means of national legislation, must the most important of its aims and objects be accomplished.

The educational and social elements of the Order can be cultivated at home and developed in the Subordinate Grange, but the great burdens that rest with life-crushing weight upon American Agriculture can only be raised through the organized efforts of the National Grange and by the potent lever of national legislation.

I need not tell you that the ruthless hand of monopoly holds the productive energies and the industrial interests of this country remorselessly and helplessly by the throat.

The agricultural interest is its richest field of plunder. It rests with the seven million farmers of America to determine how long they will continue to suffer, or how soon the only possible remedy shall be applied. This is a portion of the unfinished work of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The Order has already in many ways been of incalculable and inconceivable benefit, not only to its members, but to the great body of American farmers, and to the other industrial interests as well.

It has done much, but it has more to do. With its strong will and earnest purpose; with its sword of truth and its triple armor of justice it will be in the coming contest invincible and invulnerable.

I believe in this.

The day is already dawning wherein it shall be that he who sows shall reap; when the Laborer, the Cultivator, the Harvester and the Husbandman shall enjoy the full fruits of their skill and toil.

I may be something of an optimist but I have an abiding faith that right will some time triumph over wrong, that truth will eventually conquer error, and that good will finally supplant evil.

I believe that in the onward march of this grand conquest the institution of the Grange has o'erleaped the centuries, and that future generations will revere the memories of the humble Grange workers of to-day.

To see this clearly it may be necessary to lean upon the strong arm of Hope and to look with the clear eye of Faith, but so

"With something of the seer
Must the moral pioneer
From the future borrow.
Clothe the waste with dreams of grain,
And on the midnight's sky of rain
Paint the golden morrow."

In behalf of the founders of the Order I bid you all a cordial welcome back to the old home of the Order, which we believe is to be the scene of its future contests and its triumphs.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, Ohio, W. Chaplain of the National Grange, responded.

Worthy Master :

We are assembled to-day in National Grange in the city of its birth, and have just listened to the most hearty and cordial address of welcome on the part of the founders of our Order, delivered by one of their number.

I thank God for this privilege of meeting with the National Grange assembled in the National Capital.

In the fullness of time God in His providence put it into the hearts of these men to develop and organize the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. They were surrounded with circumstances that made it a favorable time to organize and start out this farmers movement on its grand mission. And now, after fifteen years of trial and success through which the Order has passed, they welcome its members back in Washington to hold its annual session.

These men, Worthy Master, have performed, under God's providence, a work for the agriculturists of America that should make their names household words in every farmer's home. After they had, to a good degree, perfected the constitution and ritual of the Order, they called the farmers to organize and meet with them in National Grange, and with the money pouring into the treasury by thousands from the newly organized Granges, these brothers came forward and said to the National Grange there assembled, "Here is the organization which we have created, take it and we will step down and be private members."

To-night most of these brothers are with us, and through Bro. Thompson they welcome us to the maternal home. These words of welcome make us feel glad that we are here, and I hope that the labors of this session shall be fraught with great blessing to the Order at large.

The Worthy Master introduced to the Grange Bro. W. M. Blair, of Truro, Nova Scotia, Worthy Master of the Dominion Grange of Canada, who addressed the Grange.

On motion of Bro. James, Ind., the reading of the Worthy Master's address was made the special order for eight o'clock this evening.

Bro. Devries, Md., moved that the roll of States be called for the presentation of the reports of Masters, as provided for at the last session.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., moved as a substitute that Masters of State Granges hand their written reports to the Worthy Master of the National Grange, and that when he has examined them they be given to the Worthy Secretary to be incorporated into and published with the proceedings.

Question was taken on the substitute, and it was lost.

Question then recurred on the motion of Bro. Devries, and it was lost.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to enquire into and report on the feasibility and propriety of employing a stenographic reporter of the debates, discussions and proceedings of the National Grange, and to recommend such rules and regulations as may be needed to control the publication of said reports.

Bro. Aiken, of the Executive Committee, stated that said Committee in its official capacity had waited on the Commissioner of Agriculture with a view of having him meet the members of this Grange. That he found he was in entire accord and sympathy with the aims of the Order, and therefore offered the following :

Resolved, That the National Grange assemble in open session to-morrow. Thursday evening, seven and half o'clock, for the purpose of hearing an address from Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, upon the general subject of Agriculture.

On motion of Bro. Darden, Miss., it was

Resolved, That the Worthy Treasurer be instructed to balance the accounts of the State Grange of Arkansas with the National Grange.

On motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., the Grange took a recess until 7.30 o'clock.

7.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired the Grange was called to order by Worthy Master Woodman.

On motion of Bro. Darden, Miss., it was

Resolved, That the Grange now hold an open session for the purpose of admitting many friends of the members, not Patrons, to hear the address of the Worthy Master.

The doors were opened and a large audience assembled.

The Worthy Master then read the following address :

Worthy Patrons and Members of the National Grange :

As the chosen representative of the greatest industrial interest of this nation, and members of one great brotherhood of agriculturists which extends into every State, and almost every neighborhood in this broad land, we have come from the East and the West, the North and the South to counsel together and devise ways and means by which that interest may be better protected, and the prosperity of agriculturists more fully secured.

At the sixth annual session of this National Grange, held in this city in January, 1863, Worthy Master Saunders, in alluding to the duties of the National Grange, in his address to that body, said, "I conceive that its principal duties are to collect and disseminate information for the benefit of the whole Order, to place State Granges in co-operative communication, and advise Subordinate Granges with reference to matters of special interest. Thus it acts as an agency. But it should be something more than this ; being in communication with the whole Order, it is eminently placed in a position to judge as to the value of measures calculated to be for the best interests of the whole, and thus it should be *creative as well as administrative*."

No language of mine could more clearly define the powers and duties of this body as the National Legislature, the Congress of our great organization of farmers. Although it is not our province to enact laws for the people, yet no Congress ever assembled beneath the dome of yonder National Capitol with duties more closely allied to the general welfare than are devolving upon this National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Although we represent a class, yet it is an industrial and wealth producing class, upon which the prosperity of all other industries and interests depend, We produce more wealth, and contribute more to commerce, more for the education of the masses, and more for the support of the Government and its institutions than all other interests combined. Upon the prosperity of agriculture depends the welfare, if not the very existence of all other interests, and the strength and perpetuity of the Government. When the soil yields an abundant harvest every channel

of business is electrified into life, but a partial failure of crops, as the returns of the present year indicate, operates like the drying away of the stream which furnishes the propelling power of the mill, the machinery moves slower, and much of it will stop altogether.

Washington and Jefferson based their faith in the ability of the people of this country to maintain a republican form of government upon the fact that their occupation was to be mainly agricultural. Hence it cannot be said, that we overestimate the importance of agriculture, or the work of our organization.

The establishment of free institutions upon this continent was not only a new era in the history of civil governments, but in agriculture and the intellectual development of those engaged in it. Farmers have been made not only owners of the soil they cultivate, but their own readers, thinkers, and executors, the crowning glory of which has culminated in their demand for a more elevated social and intellectual life, the cultivation of a noble manhood and womanhood among themselves, and by organization and co-operation, endeavor to dignify labor, honor their profession, protect their rights, and maintain their equality among men.

It is a wise provision in our organic law which requires that the voting members of this body shall be composed of the Masters of State Granges and their wives who are Matrons. This does away with the strife incident to all elections, and brings together in annual session the men and women who have had the care and responsibility of superintending the work of the Order in the several States, and who of all others should best know the condition and wants of the Order, and ought to be best qualified to originate a system for practical work by which the interest in the Subordinate Granges may be kept up, united and harmonious action secured on all important questions, and thorough business co operation encouraged and made practical.

Worthy Master Saunders was one of the honored founders of this Order, and for six years Master of the National Grange. He well understood the theory of the organization. No one was better qualified to define the duties and powers of this body. He says, "your duties are creative as well as administrative." That is, you should not only consider and act upon the petitions and memorials which come up to you from State, County and Subordinate Granges, but you should bring together the valuable ideas and practical knowledge which you have acquired by your experience in the work in your several States, and as far as possible devise a system, simple yet comprehensive, for building up the Order and accomplishing its noble purposes.

I am aware that the task of devising such a system is no ordinary one, but to assume that it cannot be done, is to admit that our organization is a failure; and that farmers, as a class, cannot

be brought together in a close organization, for the protection and advancement of their interests. Such an assumption has been disproved by the achievements and present condition and standing of the Order.

There can be no doubt of the existence of a principle or propensity in man's nature which leads him to study his own interest, gratification and happiness; and it is only necessary to make farmers understand that our organization is promoting the interests of agriculture, and adding to the prosperity and happiness of those engaged in it, to induce every worthy and intelligent tiller of the soil to enroll as a member of our great and fraternal brotherhood. What they want is information—knowledge of the absolute necessity of an organization for the protection of agricultural interests from the growing power and avariciousness of incorporated and combined monopolies, which are absorbing a large share of the profits of labor, and consequently reducing the value of every farm in the land—knowledge of the theory of our organization, of the principles we inculcate, of our system for practical work to accomplish our purposes—knowledge of what we have done and are doing to ameliorate their condition and elevate farmers as a class, and a clear conception of the real benefits and enjoyments to be derived from belonging to and engaging in the exercises of a well disciplined and wisely conducted Subordinate Grange.

A well matured system for the dissemination of such information, should be devised and recommended by the National Grange; and the State Granges should aid and encourage the County and Subordinate Granges in carrying the same into effect.

I re-submit for your consideration the recommendations on this subject to be found in my communication to the last National Grange, under the head of Subordinate Granges, and ask that the same be referred to the Committee on the Good of the Order.

GRANGE LECTURERS.

Although great progress has been made in most of the States, during the past year, in perfecting a lecture system and in supplying the demand for lectures, yet I have found that in many instances the Lecturers, both of the State and County Granges, are seldom if ever found in the lecture field; and that Subordinate Granges, in the immediate locality of such Lecturers, have never been favored with a public or private lecture in the interest of the Order. They are plodding along, and even prospering, with the imperfect instructions received from the organizing deputy years ago, and the inspiration of the Grange press. While this speaks well for the intelligence of the members and the influence of the press, yet in the theory and work of our organiza-

tion it is all wrong. The office of Lecturer was created for a purpose, and in a Subordinate Grange should be filled by one competent to arrange and conduct the literary exercises and discussions of the Grange, and if unaccustomed to public speaking, willing to improve that faculty. It should be made the duty of the Lecturer of a County or District Grange to visit every Subordinate Grange within his jurisdiction at least once in each year, and oftener if the condition of the Granges requires it, and lecture to and instruct them. The office of Lecturer in a State Grange should be filled by one eminently qualified to deliver both public and private lectures upon topics relating to the interests of agriculture and the welfare of the Order. It should be made his duty to lecture within the State whenever called upon, if his per diem and expenses are provided for. If the finances of the State Grange will justify the expense, he should be paid from the State Grange Treasury, but if not, the County and Subordinate Granges employing him should provide the means.

THE GRANGE PRESS.

There can be no better evidence of the increasing prosperity of our Order than that indicated by the improvement which has been made in the journals published in its interest, and their increasing circulation. They should be encouraged by every possible means consistent with the financial condition and dignity of our Order.

BUSINESS CO-OPERATION.

There has been so much said and written upon this essential feature of our Order, so many different theories advanced, experiments tried, losses sustained and successes achieved, it seems but necessary to utilize and systematize the knowledge already acquired to enable us to perfect a system of practical business co-operation, adapted to the wants of our members. That co-operation in buying and selling among farmers is essential to their welfare, must be evident to every one who has given thought to this subject.

Though not in itself the most essential and important feature of our organization, yet taken in connection with the educational, it is an indispensable necessity.

The farmer is brought into business relations with almost every other interest, and to be independent and successful in business transactions, he must have a practical knowledge of business and the laws of trade. Hence any system of co-operation which fails to inculcate practical lessons, and teach farmers to do business in a business way, will fail to meet the wants of our members. What we want is a system, simple, practical, and adapted to the wants of not only every Subordinate Grange, but of every member of our Order. The amount made or saved

in buying or selling is not always as essential to the operator as the experience and knowledge acquired by the transaction. When our Grange ship was launched upon the stormy sea of the business world, we floated from the mast-head a banner on which was inscribed, "National and State Co-operation," "Trade and Manufactures supported by the Common Fund."

A few State Granges tried the experiment. Extensive manufacturing and business enterprises were attempted with the State Grange funds, and salaried agents to sell farm produce and purchase supplies for the farm, with power to create debts binding upon the State Granges, were appointed in commercial centers. Our ship carried too much sail, and was deficient in ballast. It foundered in the great financial storm which proved so disastrous to all business enterprises. This system was not adapted to the wants and condition of our organization. It was not sufficiently educational and co-operative in its operations, and was wanting in safeguards. It attempted to grapple with great business enterprises without the experience and skill necessary to manage them. While these failures were disastrous to the welfare of the Order in the States embarking in the enterprises, yet there can be but little doubt but what they proved valuable lessons to our members in other States, and saved the Order from similar losses and disasters elsewhere.

The National Grange next recommended co-operative associations with equally distributed burdens and profits, giving each co-operator an equal voice and vote in their management, and devised a well guarded and thoroughly practical system for conducting them. Many have been organized, and operated with varied results. Some have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of those interested in them, others have failed. This was to have been expected. Some men succeed in business, others do not. Why is it? It is not luck, but in management. So with our co-operative associations. But enough have succeeded to demonstrate the wisdom and practicability of the system.

Some State Granges have employed reliable agents and responsible business commission houses to sell farm produce and fill orders at a fixed commission, taking ample bonds for fair dealing and prompt returns.

This system has proved to be of much value to members, stimulating them to study the market reports, and familiarize themselves with the principles and customs of trade and transportation. It is both practical and thoroughly educational.

There yet remained another want in our business system. Many Granges were so situated that they could have no access to co-operative stores, and to make small orders from agents or supply houses was attended with too much trouble and delay. This want has been provided for, and many Subordinate

Granges are now enjoying its benefits in a most satisfactory degree. They raise a small purchasing fund, and invest it in such articles as are constantly needed in every family, and keep them in a room, provided for that purpose at the Grange hall, and deliver them to members at the regular meetings, at nearly cost. The purchasing agent, or storekeeper who has charge of the business, gives security to the Grange for the funds placed in his hands, and a small per cent. added to remunerate him for time and expense. This brings the primitive lessons and pecuniary benefits of co-operation, within the appreciation and means of the humblest member of the Grange. It is both practical and safe. No great losses can occur, as everything is done on a cash basis. There are instances in the history of this practice, where results similar to those which have marked the history of successful business men have been obtained. Commencing with a small capital and small business, they have extended their business as the confidence and wants of members and their knowledge of business has increased, until the little room at the Grange hall has been exchanged for a first-class business place upon a commercial street, and a large and prosperous co-operative store is the result. I am clearly of the opinion that supply houses or arrangements for purchasing at wholesale rates, co-operative stores where they can be supported and well managed, arrangements for shipping and selling farm produce, and the Grange purchasing fund where needed, if properly systematized and encouraged, all working together, will constitute a system of co-operation well adapted to the wants of our members, and give to all both educational and financial benefits. But in no case should an agent be employed to create debts against the Grange, nor should the funds of the Grange be placed in the hands of an agent, or invested in business, without ample security for the return of every dollar to the Grange treasury.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AND GOVERNMENTAL AID TO AGRICULTURE.

At the last session, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by this body:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Agriculture should be made the Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the President's cabinet, and with the same salary as Secretaries of other departments, and that this department be sustained and encouraged by appropriations commensurate with its importance."

Our organization was pledged to use all honorable means to induce Congress to pass the bill, then pending before it, to accomplish that purpose. The bill had met with serious opposition from the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, yet a majority of the Committee reported it favorably, and placed it in charge of Bro. Aiken, who was a member of the Commit-

tee. By his perseverance he succeeded in pressing it to a final vote, and 162 members voted for it and 84 against it, lacking but two votes of the necessary two-thirds required to pass it.

The discussion on this bill was exceedingly interesting and deserves special notice. Bro Aiken having the floor, yielded to give the opponents of the measure an opportunity to tell us and the farmers of this country, why they voted against it.

Mr. Reagan (of Texas) opposed the bill for the reason that it was legislation for the protection of a special interest. If most of the important legislation of Congress for the last fifteen years had not been for the protection of special interests, this objection might have had some force. But I will do him no injustice but use his own language: "I am not unfriendly to a new department of the government; indeed I favor the creation of a new department, but I do not favor this bill. This bill is simply an enlargement of the powers of the Agricultural Bureau, and making the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer. The subject is one of very great moment. The agricultural, the manufacturing, and the mining interests ought, it seems to me, to be placed under a separate and independent department of the government, which I would call the Department of Industry. In order to embrace the whole of them, and doing that, the bill ought to provide for transferring the different bureaus in the Interior, the Treasury and the War Departments to this new department of the government. With that done, its great agricultural interests, its great commercial interests, its great manufacturing interests, its great mining interests would receive the supervision and direction of a first-class man, and undoubtedly they deserve the supervision of such a man." Mr. Dannel (of Minn.) favored the bill as the initiatory step to the creation of such a Department of Industry. He agreed with Mr. Reagan, but would go one step further and include "the great railroad interests of the country."

Is it not quite probable that we see foreshadowed in the above, the policy which we may expect to see incorporated into a bill to answer the demands of the agricultural interests of the country, as indicated by the above resolution of this body? Would not such a course be in harmony with much of the previous legislation of the country, ostensibly to benefit agriculture, but really to aid and build up other interests at the expense of agriculture, and fasten upon the country some of the most oppressive monopolies that ever cursed any people?

Passing over the inference that an Agricultural Department, standing upon its own bottom, could not "be presided over by a first-class man," and admitting that a department for the further protection of the combined and incorporated interests, with agriculture attached as a "side show," could be, is any one credulous enough to believe, in view of the history of the past

and the influences which generally control such appointments, that such a department would ever be presided over by a man either qualified or disposed to give agriculture the consideration which its importance demands? Might we not rather expect a repetition of that policy which ignores the representatives of the farming interests in Congress and selects a chairman for the Committee on Agriculture from the legal profession of a large city, where agriculture is not supposed to be extensively practiced or well understood?

Mr. Covert opposed the bill; and standing as he does at the head of the Committee on Agriculture, it is due to him that his reasons for so doing should be understood and well considered by every farmer in the land. That portion of his remarks which seems to apply directly to the action of this body and its authority to speak for "the real agriculturists, or of thoughtful and intelligent men engaged in that business," it seems proper that I should quote for your benefit. Mr. Covert says:

"We have here the spectacle presented of a large class of the people, already strong in numbers, strong in material resources, and abundantly able to protect their own interests, clamoring for the elevation of this department and for the dispensing of special favors to them, when with the same glance we see our commercial interests lying prostrate, and our manufacturing interests by no means such as they should be. yet no demand comes from those engaged in either commerce or manufactures asking special governmental intervention in their behalf. * * * I say without the fear of successful contradiction, that this request is not made by the real agriculturists of this country, or by any relatively large number of thoughtful or intelligent men engaged in that business throughout the length and breadth of this land. The intelligent and thoughtful farmer belongs to his local Grange, to his town, county or State agricultural society, and has the benefit of periodicals and newspapers published specially for his uses and his needs. He is self-reliant, and does not come here to besiege the doors of Congress, asking that this be made a Cabinet department, or that the Commissioner be made a Cabinet officer under the government."

It does seem strange that a man of Mr. Covert's intelligence, in speaking for the farmers of this country, should convey the idea to them that the commercial and manufacturing interests do not receive "special" and substantial "governmental intervention in their behalf," when it is well known that nearly every other important interest except agriculture has a voice either directly or indirectly in the Cabinet, and an organized system in the government to look after its welfare and protect its interest.

Upon the constitutional question he declared that "there was absolutely no warrant in the Constitution for the so-called elevation of this Department of Agriculture, or even for the estab-

lishment or existence of the department as it stands to-day;" and that "the department as it stands to-day is an *illegitimate child of the Government*," deserving support only "during its infancy," or while the act creating it "remains unrepealed."

Members of Congress would have acted wisely, had they have taken the advice of Mr. Hatch (of Missouri), who said in reply, "If this department is an illegitimate child, then, in the name of the great agricultural interests of this country, let the Forty-Sixth Congress of the United States do to-day the grandest act of its official life, and legitimize this child of agriculture. Illegitimate! If it be so, it has done more for the country than any other child that has been born to it since the Declaration of Independence. It is the foundation of our wealth, the corner-stone of our prosperity, and the fruitful source from which we derive our richest and surest revenues."

The favorable consideration and large support which this measure received, should encourage us to again press the matter in its original form before the next Congress, and to oppose and resist every effort made by friend or foe of the measure, to consolidate the Agricultural Department with the incorporated interests of the country.

PATENT RIGHTS.

This National Grange and the State Granges have repeatedly memorialized Congress, and tens of thousands of our citizens have petitioned for the enactment of a law to give some degree of protection to innocent purchasers and users of patented articles; but as yet no definite action has been taken by that body, and the outrages under the law as interpreted by the courts are still being perpetrated with a high hand. Thousands of farmers and others are being prosecuted before the United States courts, and put to great inconvenience and cost, for innocently violating the patent laws by using some article claimed to have been patented. A law which will allow a patentee to abandon his invention to the public and allow it to go into general use, and then permit him to collect royalty of every one who has ever used the article, is an outrage against justice and common sense.

Drive well suits are being commenced all over the land, and innocent purchasers, who have paid full price for their wells, are compelled to go into the courts to defend their rights, or to be robbed under any pretext which the holders of the patent may claim. How long must these things continue? How long will the people's representatives ignore the prayers of those electing them, and neglect to provide statutory relief from these unjust burdens? Will farmers ever realize what the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee in Congress has told them, that "they are strong in numbers, strong in material resources, and abund-

antly able to protect their own interests," independent of any "governmental aid or intervention?"

We must not relinquish our efforts to bring about this much needed reform, but continue to agitate, enlighten and educate the masses; and at each returning Session of Congress renew our appeals until success shall finally be attained.

TRANSPORTATION.

Intimately connected with the history of our organization, is the agitation of the transportation question. The profits of the farms, many of which had already been mortgaged to build the roads, were being absorbed by exorbitant freight and storage charges, in some instances exceeding the value of the article itself. The agitation of this question commenced in the Subordinate Granges, and an influence was brought to bear upon the Legislatures of some of the Western States, resulting in the enactment of laws limiting the amount which might be charged for transporting freight by the railroad companies, and for storing the same by the elevator companies within the State, to what was deemed just and reasonable rates. These laws were resisted by the companies, and through the united action of the Granges the companies were prosecuted, and the cases carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. After having the cases under advisement for more than a year, in order to give mature deliberation to every point connected with the questions at issue, the Court affirmed the constitutionality of the laws, and established the doctrine that "*When private property is devoted to public use, it is subject to public regulation.*" This decision also affirms that the power to regulate is with the legislative department of the government. We, therefore, next appealed to the Congress of the United States, the only body having the power under the Constitution, "to regulate commerce between the States," and demanded an investigation of our grievances, and if found to be well grounded, the enactment of the necessary statutory remedies. In compliance with this request, in 1874 the Senate appointed a special Committee on Transportation to the Seaboard, composed of the following able statesmen and prominent leaders in the great political parties of the country: Senators Wm. Windom (Rep.), Minn.; John Sherman (Rep.), Ohio; Roscoe Conkling (Rep.), N. Y.; H. G. Davis (Dem.), West Va.; T. M. Norwood (Dem.), Ga.; J. W. Johnson (Dem.), Va.; John H. Mitchell (Rep.), Oregon, and S. B. Conover (Rep), Fla. After devoting several months to an examination of the subject, they made a very able and exhaustive report to the Senate, in which they declare: "In the matter of taxation there are to day four men, representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New York, who possess, and who do not unfrequently exercise, powers which the Congress of the United

States would not venture to exert. *They may at any time, and for reasons satisfactory to themselves, by a single stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in this country by hundreds of millions of dollars ; and that by combination and consolidation, these colossal organizations were daily becoming stronger and more imperious."*

They also affirmed that Congress had full power over inter-State commerce and could therefore remedy these abuses. Seven years have passed since this report was made and the country warned of the growing power of incorporated monopolies, which are absorbing the products of industry and subverting every principle of a government "of the people and for the people ;" and yet no definite action has been taken by Congress, although the people, groaning under the crushing power of this despotism which the United States Senate committee have assured them does exist, have appealed for relief at each returning session. And yet we must not be discouraged or grow faint-hearted. There is every reason to believe that decided progress has been made during the past year in enlightening public sentiment upon this question, and arousing the people to understand the situation and to know what means are necessary to be put forth to bring about practical results.

It is also gratifying to know that prominent among the advocates of wholesome reform in the management of corporations, who have taken a stand with us upon this question, are Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pa., and ex-Secretary Wm. Windom, of Minn. The latter has just been re-elected to the United States Senate.

I desire to call the special attention of members of our Order, and farmers generally, to the following brief extracts from the letter of Judge Black to the New York Chamber of Commerce, under date of November 16th, 1880: "If railroad corporations have the unlimited power which they claim, then all business is at their mercy--agriculture, commerce and manufactures, must suffer what they choose to inflict. They may rob labor of the bread it wins, and deprive all enterprise of its just reward. Though this power does not belong to them legally, they have been permitted to usurp it ; and I need not tell you that they have grossly abused it. We know that they make their exactions with an eye single to their own advantage, without considering *any right or interest of the public*. They boldly express their determination to charge as much as the traffic will bear ; that is to say, *they will take from every man's business as much as can be taken without compelling him to quit it*. In the aggregate this amounts to the most enormous, oppressive and unjust tax that ever was laid upon the industry of any people under the sun. * * * * The farmers of the great west have raised a large crop of grain which they may sell at fair prices if they can have it carried to

the Eastern ports, even at the unreasonable high freights of last summer. But just now it is said, that the railway companies have agreed among themselves to raise the freights five cents per hundred weight, which is equal to an export tax upon the whole crop of probably *seventy-five millions of dollars*. The farmers must submit to this highway robbery or else keep the products of their land to rot on their hands. * * * Common justice imperatively requires that *freight charges be fixed, settled and prescribed by law*; and that they be not changed at the mere will of the railroad companies."

The above contains all that we as an organization, have ever charged against the railroad companies, and prescribes the same remedy which we have advocated. We took the initiatory in this movement against the "tyranny of monopolies," and stand to-day before the world vindicated in our acts by the ablest statesmen and jurists of our country. Senator Windom has recently spoken upon this great question in words of no uncertain meaning, and the country will be disappointed in him if his voice is not again heard in the Senate Chamber for the right, and his influence, with that of the President of the Senate, given to the people's cause. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and the New York Chamber of Commerce, are not only disseminating valuable information on the transportation question among business men in the commercial centres, but exerting a salutary influence among all classes of our citizens. They have lent their aid to the organization of a "National Anti-Monopoly League," with the headquarters in the city of New York, and State and Subordinate Leagues in the several States. I regard this new organization as a valuable ally in this struggle for the emancipation of the industrial interests of the country from the despotism of monopolies. It is dealing heavy blows in the fight, and cannot fail to accomplish much good. It is worthy the aid and encouragement not only of farmers but of all classes engaged in industrial pursuits. Yet our organization, with its perfect system of State, County and Subordinate Granges, is regarded as the great medium through which the ears and minds of the masses in the rural districts must be reached and they made to understand the situation, and warned of the impending danger. By request of the National Anti-Monopoly League, Judge Black drafted a petition to Congress, praying for the legislative regulation of inter State commerce by railroads. The League kindly offered to furnish copies of it to our Order for circulation for signatures by Subordinate Granges; and I directed them to be sent out, under the endorsement of the National Grange. I submit this action to you, and trust that you will take the necessary steps to encourage Patrons everywhere to interest themselves in circulating them and carrying out the recommendations of the League.

Then let us, with renewed courage, hope and perseverance, renew every effort heretofore put forth, and acknowledge, encourage and utilize all the means and forces which are being employed by other classes to educate and enlighten the people upon this subject, and induce Congress and State legislatures to meet this question and forever settle it in fairness, protecting equally the interests of the people and the rights of the railroad companies.

THE ORDER NOT PARTISAN.

I have been asked to define "What class of political questions may be discussed in the work of a Subordinate Grange, under the laws of our Order?" This matter has been so clearly defined by the constitution and laws of the Order, that further explanation seems unnecessary. Our constitution provides that "Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order, and no political or religious tests for membership shall be applied." In our Declaration of Purposes—

"We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange—National, State or Subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

"Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number."

To the above the following decision of the National Grange was added: "The word 'political' in the constitution means *partisan politics*, and does not include or refer to general questions of political economy."

As members of the Grange belong to all the different political parties and religious denominations, to allow questions to be discussed in the Grange meeting, of a partisan or sectarian nature, would lead to dissensions and disintegration. Hence the Master of the Grange must use due discretion, and protect the feelings and political or religious views and beliefs of members from assault or undue criticism.

The Order was never intended and cannot be made to serve the special interests of any political party; yet to prohibit the discussion of all questions relating to public policy would be to defeat some of the very objects of the organization. There are favors which we need and reforms which we seek, which must be obtained, if at all, through the legislative department of the government. This can only be reached either through the influence of public opinion, by petition or the ballot-box. We there-

fore claim the right to influence public opinion by the dissemination of documents, the circulation of journals devoted to our interests, and by public lectures.

We must discuss in the Grange all questions relating to the farm and the household, and all questions pertaining to the great public welfare which are not strictly partisan in their nature. But when we come to political action and the ballot-box, we say to our members: Work in the political parties to which you belong, "putting down bribery, corruption and trickery, and see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and carry out the principle, which should always characterize every Patron, that *the office should seek the man, and not the man the office*:" then exercise the elective privilege as your best judgment and enlightened wisdom may dictate.

The Order cannot become a political party, nor take independent political action. And yet, if politicians and political parties shall continue to nominate and urge men for legislative and judicial positions, who are known to be in the employ or under the control of the "Great Railroad Monopolies," if legislative bodies shall continue to turn a deaf ear to our petitions, and show no disposition to ameliorate the condition of the producing classes and release them from the burdens which have been placed upon their industry by this legalized power, "which arbitrarily controls the whole business interest of the country, including the value of its products,"—the time may come—and may God speed it—when the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and the business man, arm in arm, will march up to the polls and cast the ballot—

"Which shall fall, as silently as falls the snowflake on the sod,
To execute the freeman's will as lightning does the will of God."

EDUCATION.

To educate and elevate the American farmer is the paramount object of our organization. We have declared to the world, that we shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power, and advocate for our Industrial Colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their "courses of study."

No subject is more closely connected with the welfare of agriculture than that of education. No other calling or profession requires more close study, deep thought, or a more thorough application of the deductions of science to its purposes.

The condition and necessities of agriculture in this country, demand more technical knowledge among those who cultivate the soil. The earth is the great repository of God's blessings to

man ; and its rich and bounteous products cannot be fully developed and prepared for his use and comfort without the aid of educated and well-directed labor.

The great problem to be solved in American agriculture is, how to produce crops at a profit, and at the same time not only to maintain but increase the fertility of the soil. This has been accomplished in some of the older countries of Europe, and the soil which has been under constant cultivation for a thousand years or more, is richer and more productive to-day than it was when first reclaimed from the forest or morass.

If similar results are to be obtained in this country, similar means must be put forth.

There, Agricultural Departments, with Ministers of Agriculture at the head, model farms for experimental purposes, stock and dairy farms, agricultural colleges, schools of physiology and agricultural chemistry, schools of technology, and farm schools where the rudiments of agricultural science are taught, have been established and are maintained by the government ; and agricultural enquirers are employed and kept constantly among the farmers collecting and imparting useful information on all subjects relating to the operations of the farm.

Agricultural and Industrial Schools in this country are of but recent origin, and have received but meagre public support and encouragement, while Universities and Colleges, with a course of study and all the influences surrounding them, literary and professional rather than practical, have been established, amply endowed, and liberally supported. We have no fault to find with the liberality shown to these institutions ; but does not the public good, and general prosperity require that man should be educated for business and industrial pursuits, as well as for professional life ?

As but comparatively few of the sons and daughters of farmers can hope to receive the advantages of the Agricultural Colleges, and must depend upon the common school for their educational advantages, should we not devise some practical measures for carrying out the recommendations of this body, made at its previous sessions that "the elements of scientific agriculture be taught in our common schools?"

Perhaps no other country in the world places a higher estimate upon the value of a prosperous agriculture for increasing the nation's wealth and the general prosperity of the people than France, and in addition to all the encouragements and aid already given to her agriculture by the government, measures are now being inaugurated to introduce the "Elements of Agricultural Science" into all the common schools in that country. Shall we be behind the young Republic in this movement ? These questions are important and should not be overlooked in your deliberations.

LECTURERS' DOCUMENTS.

The action of the National Grange in requiring the National Lecturer to prepare and send quarterly to the Masters of Subordinate Granges and the Grange press a programme of literary exercises, social recreation, and a comprehensive list of topics suitable for discussion in Grange meetings, has been faithfully carried out by that officer; and all who have examined these documents cannot fail to be impressed with the good judgment, taste and ability exhibited in preparing and arranging the same. The questions for discussion have been well selected and are practical. I have received many letters commending these documents, and expressing great confidence in the ultimate good which would come from them. But you, brothers and sisters, coming fresh from your several fields of labor, are able to judge of their usefulness, and will act accordingly.

REPORTS OF MASTERS OF STATE GRANGES.

This was also a new departure in our Grange work, and intended for a wise purpose. There can be but little doubt of good results from these reports if regularly made by all Masters of Subordinate and State Granges. It requires time to inaugurate a new system of reports, coming from so many officers and so widely scattered; but some progress has been made, and if the system is to be continued, would it not be well to prepare a suitable form of blanks to be used by the Masters of Subordinate Granges for these quarterly reports?

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

As State Masters are required by law to report in writing to this body, the present condition of the Order in their respective States, for details on this subject I refer you to their reports. Yet I cannot pass over this question without expressing my convictions, founded upon correspondence, and personal inquiries and observation while among Patrons in several of the Western States, that as a whole the work of the Order is steadily moving onward, overcoming prejudices and winning the approbation and confidence, not only of farmers but of all classes. Farmers who have hitherto withheld their influence from the Grange, are beginning to realize the necessity of united action on the part of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, to prevent their interests from being wholly ruined by the overreaching power of the monopolies which have been created by the legislation of the country, and are looking to this organization as the only medium through which such action can be consummated. In some of the States decided progress has been made and the Order has become a power which can no longer be ignored.

I appointed Deputies in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Nebraska, to impart instructions and take charge of the interests

of the Order in those States until such time as the State Granges could be re-organized, and resume their positions in the National organization.

Arkansas has already reorganized, and Louisiana is nearly ready to do so, but the Deputy thought it wise to defer until the winter months, when farmers would have more leisure, and could devote more time to Grange work. There are many worthy and earnest members in Nebraska, and some strong Granges; but the business failures, and financial embarrassment which overwhelmed their State Grange, has so impaired their confidence in the State organization that they have expressed a very general preference to remain at present where they now are, under the jurisdiction of the National Grange. There is work in these States for the National Lecturer, and a necessity for a dissemination of more Grange documents, and a more general circulation of Grange journals and periodicals.

CONCLUSION.

It seems quite impossible to refer to all the questions, in this communication, which are likely to come before you at this session. I have called your attention only to those which I deem most important to the general welfare of agriculture, and which relate directly to the work of our organization. The field for work is broad, and it is your duty to explore it well, and *originate* and recommend measures for carrying forward the work so well begun, and accomplishing the great purposes for which we are organized. Let the members of our Order understand and feel that the social, literary and refining influences, and financial benefits of the Subordinate Granges, do not constitute all of the objects and purposes of our Order, but we aim to make our influence rise above and reach beyond all these, and benefit "our country and mankind."

In conclusion, I need make no apology for referring to another growing evil in the political system of our country. I have reference to the *spoils system*, upon the altar of which the President was sacrificed. In France, I saw the President of that Republic following the remains of a General of the French army to his last resting place, surrounded by a body-guard with drawn weapons, ready to punish with instant death any miscreant who should dare to do him injury; and I asked myself if the time would ever come when the President of this Republic would be unsafe among the people. It would be a reproach upon the good name of the intelligent, liberty-loving people of this country, to even imagine that the life of their President would be unsafe among *them*. But in the assassination of President Garfield by a political fanatic, are there not reasons to inquire if the time has not come when the newly-inaugurated President is unsafe among the half million irrepressible office seekers by whom he is assailed,

demanding their share of the spoils of office as a reward for political services in electing the President, who is made the great dispenser of public patronage ; and is it strange that among the great number of humiliated, maddened and disappointed ones there should be one Guiteau ?

This system, wrong in principle and corrupting in its influence, has been allowed to grow up under our indulgence, until it is now able to rear its giant form and demand its office, or the life of the dispenser. It becomes, therefore, the duty of every statesman, philanthropist and citizen, to seek the cause of this terrible crime which has so shocked the world and disgraced the good name of our nation, and endeavor to remove the cause. To this great purpose let us, also, commit the influence of our Order.

With this session my term of office expires, and I shall return to the altar of the Grange the emblem of office with which I have been invested for the past two years, trusting that it may be placed upon one better qualified to discharge the responsible duties of the position, and inspire more confidence and enthusiasm among the members of our fraternity ; and I ask you and the members of our Order everywhere, to give to my successor the same support and encouragement that you have given to me. May your deliberations be harmonious, your conclusions wise, and result in making our principles better understood and appreciated, and more potent for accomplishing the great objects set forth in our Declaration of Purposes.

On the conclusion of the address, the Grange resumed work in closed session.

The following report was presented :

"The Committee on Credentials instruct me to report the presence of Bro. A. B. Franklin and Sister S. R. Franklin, of Vermont ; Bro. J. J. Rosa and Sister S. M. Rosa, of Delaware, and Bro. R. W. Baylor and Sister M. C. Baylor, of West Virginia ; and that the latter State is clear on the books of the treasurer, and therefore entitled to representation.

On motion the report was adopted.

Under the call for reports of officers, the following was presented :

By Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo. :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

My time in the lecture field has been mainly devoted to my own State during the year, although I visited Iowa, Illinois and Kansas, devoting a few days to each, and a few weeks to Arkansas. As the representatives of these States will report upon the condition of the Order in each, it is deemed unnecessary for me to do so here.

Experience and observation has enabled me to gather a few facts which may be worthy of consideration. There is a general desire expressed everywhere for information on Grange work, much of which must be communicated by some system of lecturing, with a view of disseminating sound Grange principles more widely among members and farmers generally.

Public lectures are great educators, and should be encouraged as far as practicable, for they are essential elements in every community to stimulate the membership to greater activity, and to awaken an interest among the farmers to seek after knowledge.

But the value of lectures depends largely upon what they contain. If calculated to amuse and interest only for the time being, their usefulness, to a large extent, ceases with their delivery. Hence, Grange lectures, to be most beneficial, should contain nothing imaginary, but facts and realities as they exist, spiced and seasoned with good practical ideas made plain and comprehensive, with an effort to impress the facts firmly upon the mind that cannot be discarded or thrust aside at pleasure, but indelibly fixed for thought and reflection, that will bring forth their fruit in due season.

A large number of our members are satisfied that mixed husbandry improves tillage. Increased production and close economy will not bring them true prosperity nor release them from burdens of injustice. They are therefore not so eager in seeking information upon these subjects as they are concerning the future hopes of the farmer and how to liberate themselves from the evils surrounding them.

Lecturing and educating should therefore be directed to this end, so that not only Patrons but all farmers may become more familiar with every subject requiring the attention and co operative work of our Order.

To accomplish this most successfully requires local efforts, public meetings held in Grange halls, and school houses. When the whole neighborhood can be gathered in, to meet in social communion, and if they can then and there enjoy the privilege of hearing practical lectures upon Grange work, much good would be accomplished.

I would not be understood as speaking adversely to large gatherings, for these are all right in their place, and they have their missions of usefulness to perform. But they are not the best means to be employed for recruiting purposes, nor for educating the masses. Lecturing should be directed as much as possible upon the same subject and for like purposes throughout the United States, at least so far as may be consistent with locality and interest, to the end that members in every section of the country may become informed upon the same subject alike and at the same time.

This would lead to greater uniformity in every co-operative effort for the advancement of our interests and our principles. To make this practicable, the National Grange should inaugurate the preliminary steps, and the State Granges carry them into execution in such way as may be best calculated to accomplish the greatest good. A very effective and economical method of local lecturing and educating is, to supply members and farmers with good reliable Grange papers that will reach the family circle every week, bringing valuable information upon every important subject. Where this is in general practice, there is no fear of dormancy.

In obedience to the instructions of the National Grange at its last session, to prepare and distribute subjects for discussion in Subordinate Granges during the year, I had issued quarterly circulars in December, March, June and September. The first issue was intended to stimulate the social and educational work; the second was on agricultural advancement, while the last two were more directly upon the questions of taxation and transportation, and monopolized power. These documents were sent for the first quarter to Masters of State Granges, and subsequent issues to secretaries of State Granges, except when the addresses of Subordinate Granges were furnished, they were sent direct to them.

The following amounts were expended in the distribution of these documents, viz :

For printing.....	\$60 25
Expressage.....	1 10
Postage	20 92
Envelopes	4 95
Help mailing.	5 75
Twine, paper and mucilage.....	5 65
15 days' service.....	45 00

\$143 62

Received for advertising cards..... 38 00

Balance.....\$105 62

An itemized account of the same is in the hands of the Executive Committee.

If these publications are continued, the National Grange should, in my opinion, name, or at least indicate in some way, some of the subjects to be presented to the Subordinate Granges, and not leave the entire responsibility with the Lecturer.

All of which is respectfully submitted. H. ESHBAUGH.

Which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

The address of the Worthy Master was also referred to the same committee.

On motion of Bro. Devries, Md., the Grange was closed at 10.45 P. M., until 9.30 A. M., Tuesday.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, November 17th, 1881.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of Wednesday, and was opened at 9.45 o'clock, A. M., in the Fourth Degree by the Worthy Master. Present, the officers and members as on previous day, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The roll was called, and a quorum found present.

The journal of Wednesday's session was read and approved.

Sister A. M. Cheek, N. C., was admitted and took her place as a member of the National Grange.

The call of officers for reports was continued.

The Worthy Treasurer presented the following report :

F. M. McDOWELL, TREASURER, in Account with the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1881.

1880.		
October 1.	To balance in Trust Company.....	\$1464 81
1881.		
Sept. 30	Deposited in Trust Co. by W. M. Ireland, Secretary.....	3474 11
	Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. interest on 40,000 U. S. Bonds.....	2400 00
	Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. interest on account.....	37 92
	Deposited by Henley James, Executive Committee, for sale of property and rent.	102 30
	Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. avails of 2000 U. S. bonds sold.....	2637 50
	Deposited by Treasurers of	

STATE GRANGES FOR DUES :

Alabama.....	\$ 53 57
California	131 44
Delaware.	83 80

Florida.....	18 28	
Illinois.....	353 90	
Indiana.....	254 30	
Iowa.....	1605 24	
Kansas.....	239 13	
Kentucky.....	146 28	
Maine.....	397 75	
Maryland.....	136 96	
Massachusetts.....	48 56	
Michigan.....	914 29	
Minnesota.....	92 00	
Mississippi.....	121 02	
New Hampshire.....	250 40	
New Jersey.....	103 16	
New York.....	390 45	
North Carolina.....	55 72	
Ohio.....	936 78	
Oregon.....	95 75	
Pennsylvania.....	482 84	
South Carolina.....	72 58	
Tennessee.....	127 01	
Texas.....	70 00	
Vermont.....	60 13	
Virginia.....	147 68	
West Virginia.....	75 91	
Wisconsin.....	112 37	
		7552 00
		<u>\$17,658 14</u>

1881.		
Sept. 80.	<i>CONTRA.</i>	
By Drafts drawn for expense of 14th Annual Session, mileage and per diem.....	\$7608 70	
Expense of 14th Annual Session, printing and sundries.....	869 94	
Postage on Proceedings 13th session.....	165 00	
Printing.....	1292 50	
Postage.....	150 00	
Expressage and freight.....	25 00	
Office rent, Washington, \$190, Louisville, \$699 96.....	889 96	
Contingent Secretary's office.....	175 00	

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

J. J. Woodman, salary.....	\$499 92	
Traveling expenses.....	442 56	
		942 48

F. M. McDowell, Salary.....	\$300 00	
Traveling expenses.....	100 00	
		400 00
Wm. Ireland, Salary.....		766 60
Traveling and per diem		
EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.		
D. Wyatt Aiken.....		169 43
Henley James.....		160 00
Wm. G. Wayne.....		125 00
Adjustment of Dues with State Granges :		
Tennessee, for 1875 to date.....	\$ 91 96	
Iowa, for 1874 to date.....	1,572 02	
		1663 98
Balance.....		2254 55
		<hr/>
		\$17,658 14

October 1. To Balance..... \$2254 55

which was ordered filed and published with the Proceedings.

The Worthy Secretary presented the following report :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

PATRONS :—Another year has been added to our existence, and taken its place in the ever enlarging army of the past, and we have again assembled as required by our Constitution, each to give an account of his Stewardship, and together to devise new means whereby the great class represented here may be benefitted.

Some of the familiar faces we have been accustomed to greet year after year are missing from the places they so worthily filled, but in their stead stand new forms, strangers to us yesterday, but now fully recognized as co-laborers in the same field.

The grim unerring reaper who strikes down alike the high and the low has again invaded our midst, and gathered another sheaf into his great garner.

But a few days ago the intelligence reached this office that Bro. T. J. Smith, Worthy Master of the State Grange of Georgia, had paid the debt all of us sooner or later must pay. His face will no more be seen among us, his voice is hushed forever.

Bro. Smith was an upright and worthy man, of a kind and gentle nature, modest and unassuming, zealous in all that he engaged in, he loved and was devoted to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. We loved him and honor his memory. His name and deeds are given to our history.

It is with pleasure that your Secretary announces that the cloud that so long lowered about one of the stars in our galaxy and obscured its light has been dispelled, and it again shines

forth and will be more brilliant than before. Through the efforts of some of the zealous and earnest Patrons, encouraged by words of advice from the Worthy Master of the National Grange, a State Grange has again been organized in Arkansas, and has put on the armor, and is ready to advance to do battle for the good cause. A Patron of that State writes: "We have again entered the fold, and have come this time to stay."

During the year ended Sept. 30th, 1880, there were organized 44 new Granges. During the year just closed the number reached 57, an increase of nearly 33 per cent.

These figures, though small, when compared with those of the years immediately following the introduction of the Order, it is believed represent a healthy increase.

The new Granges were, in

Alabama.....	1	North Carolina.....	5
Arkansas.....	1	Ohio.....	6
Indiana.....	1	Oregon.....	1
Maine.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	8
Michigan.....	5	South Carolina.....	2
Missouri.....	4	Texas.....	11
New Jersey.....	1	West Virginia.....	1
New York.....	14		

During the six weeks that have passed since the close of the fiscal year, Dispensations have been issued to 13 new Granges, and during the same period of 1880, but 2 were sent out. Your Secretary reports his receipts during the year as follows:

Fees for Dispensations to new Granges.....	\$ 855 00
Sales of Manuals, 4th degree.....	1804 81
“ “ 5th degree.....	8 70
“ Song Books.....	130 02
“ Digests.....	150 60
“ Secretary's Books.....	11 05
“ Treasurer's Books.....	4 00
“ Order Books.....	5 50
“ Receipt Books.....	14 50
“ Roll Books.....	1 80
“ Application Blanks.....	16 00
“ Miscellaneous Printed Matter.....	17 11
Dues from Subordinate Granges.....	5 05
Total	\$3074 13
Amount Deposited in the Fiscal Agency.....	\$3072 28
Cash returned to remitters.....	1 75
Total.....	\$3074 13

At the commencement of the fiscal year the Secretary had in his hands—

On Account of Postage, Express and Contingent

Expenses.....\$156 59

During the year he received from the Treasurer on requisitions approved by the Executive Committee—

For Postage.....\$152 90

Express.....25 00

Contingent.....175 00

352 90

Making a total of.....\$509 49

He has expended during the year

For Postage.....199 68

Express.....50 21

Contingent.....199 90

Total 449 74

Leaving in his hands at the close of the year.....\$59 75

Itemized exhibits of the expenditures with the necessary vouchers have been submitted to your Executive Committee, and by it audited and approved.

The increase in the receipts—over 85 per centum—has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the labor of the office. Nearly 2400 letters have been received and answered. The entire working hours of the day, to the exclusion of all other business, are now required to keep the work up.

The chosen representative of the "Founders of the Order" has in fitting and eloquent words given you greeting. Your Secretary also bids you welcome to the birthplace of the Order. Welcome to those whose faces and voices are dear to us, who have long and patiently toiled in the work. Welcome to those who now, for the first time, sit with us as co-laborers. Welcome to those who come to visit us. Welcome, a hearty welcome to all.

If we are not as strong in numbers as when we met a year ago, we are richer in experience. Let us profit by that experience, and let this session be remembered for the good results that will spring from our deliberations.

Let those deliberations be characterized by the same harmony that has always prevailed among us. That they may be productive of great and lasting good to the Order, and that each one here, whether member or visitor, may return to his or her home deeply impressed with the feeling that it was good to have been here, is the earnest wish of

W. M. IRELAND, Sec'y.

Which was ordered to be filed.

The Worthy Master, in fitting words, announced the of Bro. W. H. Chambers, Past Worthy Master of the State Grange of Alabama, and Sister Mary G. Thompson of D. C., one of the earliest members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., it was

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Bro. T. J. Smith, of Georgia, late Worthy Master of the State Grange of Georgia.

On motion of Bro. D. W. Aiken, S. C., it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions commemorative of the death of Bro. W. H. Chambers, late Worthy Master of the State Grange of Alabama.

On motion of Bro. Trimble, D. C., it was

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed for the purpose of preparing resolutions expressive of the feelings of this National Grange on the death of Sister Mary G. Thompson, late an Honorary Member of this Grange.

Under the call of States for reports, the following were presented :

ALABAMA.

B. C. HARRISON, Master. For five years Alabama has not been represented in the National Grange, during which time the Order was comparatively dormant in the State. Latterly there has been a revival, and the fifty living Granges are determined to hold up the hands of all the State officers, who are laboring zealously in the cause, without fee or hope of reward otherwise than by a healthy re-establishment of the Order all over the State. Co-operative stores, co-operative mills and co-operative Gins are proving themselves lucrative investments, and Grange schools are everywhere successful. We propose placing in the field an active Lecturer during the current year, and anticipate much good as a result of his labors.

ARKANSAS.

J. V. SCOTT, Master. This State has not been represented in the National Grange for five years, owing principally to its financial reverses. Recently a more active interest has been manifested, and the newly elected officers are at work without compensation, except the secretary, to whom is paid a small salary. An additional impetus has been given the cause by the visit of Brother Eshbaugh, Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange. A more successful future awaits us.

CALIFORNIA.

DANIEL FLINT, Master. The Order was once flourishing in California, with 248 paying Granges. The unsettled condition of the farmers, their desire to invest only where there is immediate gain, coupled with the serious loss consequent upon efforts to ship their own products, and litigation resulting from investments in and failures of mutual fire insurance companies, almost destroyed the Order. But in some respects the cause is a success here. Four business associations have been established, effecting a trade measured only by hundreds of thousands of dollars. One association owns a wharf on tide water, thirty miles below San Francisco, 650 feet long and 170 wide; and a warehouse of 21,000 tons capacity, which is always full. The Grange bank commenced a few years ago with a capital of \$25,000, and has to-day a paid up capital of \$540,000 in gold. The bank building, purchased by the stockholders at a cost of \$75,000, furnishes room for the business association located in San Francisco, and also for the office of the *California Patron*, edited by Past Master Webster, now Secretary of the State Grange. The future outlook is good.

DELAWARE.

J. J. ROSA, Master. Delaware has a more active Grange than she had a year ago. Pomona Granges cover the State and greatly encourage the Subordinate Grange. Two co-operative stores are a success, and a Mutual Fire Insurance Company belonging to and entirely composed of Patrons, has a profitable investment of half a million dollars. The Order in Delaware has received a benefit from an investment of \$100 in Grange papers, which were gratuitously distributed among farmers not patrons. Efforts have been made to secure quarterly reports from Subordinate Granges, but thus far without success.

FLORIDA.

WM. H. WILSON, Master. There are some good Granges in Florida, that have never had representation in the State Grange, owing to the distance to be traveled, and their small membership. Portions of the State have never been visited by a Grange Lecturer. In those sections Lecturers would be beneficial. In territory where Granges once existed, nearly all have disappeared. Too much stress was laid upon the business feature of the Order, and the demoralization caused by losses incurred in shipping cotton through an Agent in Savannah was a severe blow to the Order. One hundred and

fifty paying Granges is the price Florida could afford to pay for six months' services of an efficient Lecturer. We need but are unable to support a Grange paper.

ILLINOIS.

J. M. THOMPSON, Overseer and Acting Master. Six hundred members have been initiated into the Order in Illinois during the past ten months. The benefit of this increase will not be shown unless the Subordinate Granges can be induced to report more promptly. The Worthy Master has recently resigned, and the acting Master has no data transferred to him upon which to base a fuller report.

IOWA.

D. W. JONES, Master. There are about fifty working Granges in the State who pay dues. There are others supposed to be dormant that are active and working. These loaned money to the State Grange, and received bonds, which enable them to settle their dues with the State Grange. These bonds are nearly all paid, and when called in there will be many working Granges added to our list. Farmers' Alliances, which are political bodies, and Farmers' Protective Associations have tended to injure our Order in Iowa. Not much work has been done for the Order this year, but at present our prospects are cheering. A visit from Worthy Master Woodman during the past year was greatly beneficial and encouraging to existing Granges.

KANSAS.

WM. SIMS, Master. In Kansas the Secretaries reports show there has been an increase of membership during the past year. The increased membership is from farmers who comprehend the real purposes of our Order. At an earlier date the growth was too rapid; numbers and profit superseded proper instruction and correct business knowledge: the confusion that ensued has been dispelled, and the real purposes of the Order are successfully applied. Wherever the rules on co-operation recommended by the National Grange have been practiced, the result has been financial success. The work in the State is to reach farmers who have never become Patrons of Husbandry.

KENTUCKY.

A. B. SMITH, Master. The number of Granges is less, perhaps, than heretofore in Kentucky, but there have been more new members received during the past, than in the three previous years. In the earlier days of the Order unfor-

fortunate investment of State Grange funds retarded our growth and discouraged our members. But we have survived this and are rebuilding slowly on a firmer foundation. A better feeling towards our Order throughout the State is evident, and our principles are approved as correct, and consequently our influence is on the increase. The greatest need at present seems to be the circulation of Grange papers, and the labor of efficient Lecturers. We have had some Lecturers in the field who have done us great and good service. A few excellent and successful Grange stores have been established in the State. Our Subordinate Granges have not reported as they should have done, but by the reports received we have been greatly encouraged. Wherever a fair proportion of the members of the Subordinate Granges are ladies, those Granges are in the most flourishing condition.

MAINE.

D. H. THING, Master. In Maine the Order has not progressed as it should have done; but it has suffered no serious detriment from any cause. The services of an efficient Lecturer would double the membership in Maine, but such a harvest Maine cannot reap from lack of funds in her State Grange treasury. We have a Grange Co-operative Corporation that has become self-sustaining, and a Patrons' Mutual Aid Society which is steadily growing in favor, also three Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Companies that are succeeding well. The *Dirigo Rural*, a paper devoted to the Order, but not an organ of the Grange, is doing valiant service in our behalf. The quarterly documents issued by the Lecturer of the National Grange have been received with favor in Maine, and pronounced good. Partisan politics have never crept into the Grange in Maine. Patrons of every phase of political creed can be seen working harmoniously together in the Grange, and yet nothing has so induced independent thought and action here upon all political topics as the Grange organization.

MARYLAND.

H. O. DEVRIES, Master. The prospect of the Grange in Maryland is not as flattering as it should be, but it is hopeful. Our gains during the past year have equalled our losses in membership, and greatly improved our material. In the beginning, as in other States, the selection of those who entered our gates was not as it should have been, and hence luke-warmness, decay and almost death. During the past year we have erected three new Grange Halls: The Mary-

land Grange Agency is a success in supplying Patrons, on a cash basis, with all their wants. During the past season it handled 6000 tons of fertilizers for Patrons. This agency, commencing business in the Spring of 1876, without capital, has now a surplus capital of over \$10,000, and through a heavily bonded, and safe and reliable agent, serves Patrons in any section of the United States. The quarterly issues of the Lecturer of the National Grange have been received and distributed, and while they have met with favor as a system, they have not been discussed as questions in the Grange. During the past year at their own request, twelve Granges have been suspended; three charters have been surrendered, and one dormant Grange has been revived.

MASSACHUSETTS.

JAMES DRAPER, Master. The condition of the Order in Massachusetts is encouraging. More progress in one year than at any other period, and large accessions to the ranks of many Granges. In some towns every farmer is already a member of the Grange. The meetings are well attended, and the discussions have been interesting. The discussions in the County Granges have been public, and have dispelled the prejudice, and secured the commendation of those engaged in other industries. The documents issued by the Lecturer of the National Grange have been of great service in educating our members through discussions upon the topics therein suggested. Grange papers have been more widely circulated in Massachusetts during the past year, and much profit resulted therefrom. We have secured some favorable local legislation, and farmers are looking to the establishment of an experimental station in our State. The railroad transportation and barbed-wire questions do not affect us as they do our brothers in the Western States, and therefore have not received so much attention from the Order in Massachusetts.

MINNESOTA.

T. T. SMITH, Master. The records of the Grange in Minnesota were lost last winter when the State Capitol was burned. Forty-eight Granges have reported with a membership of over a thousand. Too rapid growth, no immediate returns for pecuniary investments, failure of Grange agencies, and outside prejudice, all tend to weaken the Grange in Minnesota. The irregular attendance of farmers, chiefly caused by their isolated life, could not assist the Grange in combatting these oppressing influences, and hence the Order lapsed into decay and almost death.

MISSISSIPPI.

PUT. DARDEN, Master. Granges were too rapidly and injudiciously organized in Mississippi in their first introduction. Subsequently they became dormant. Two years ago there was a revival, and to-day the Order is in an improved and improving condition. During the twelve months preceding the first of November, 1881, the number of working Granges increased nearly three hundred per cent., and with but two exceptions, they were all paying Granges. The Order is a fixture in Mississippi, and is securing the respect and confidence of the people.

MISSOURI.

H. ESHBAUGH, Master. The Grange is alive and at work in Missouri. Our best farmers and their wives are active workers in the Grange. Through their efforts Grange principles are being disseminated, and great good is being done. Political controversies are our only or chief cause of harm. But Patrons are rapidly imbibing these principles which will lead them from error and guide them correctly in their daily duties. The terrible drought of the past year has seriously affected Grange work in Missouri. But we shall on this account labor the more diligently for the Order. The State Grange meeting, held last month, was not large, but an earnest one, and the indications were that a brighter future awaited us.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

G. A. WASON, Master. Our numbers are a little less than they were one year ago, and one more Grange has become dormant, still there has in some respects been great advancement in New Hampshire. The strong working Granges, of which there is quite a number, are constantly increasing in membership. One Grange has increased its roll by thirty-four members, and several others have done almost as well. The principles and purposes of our Order are being daily better understood, and though we are not yet appreciated by farmers who are not Patrons, much good has been and is being done by public lectures and the distribution of Grange papers. The Co-operative rules of the National Grange have been successfully practiced in many instances. Our State Grange is prosperous, and has \$2000 in its treasury.

NEW JERSEY.

I. W. NICHOLSON, Master. Considerable accessions have been made latterly to the Grange from the younger members

of our agricultural communities. Subordinate Granges make more favorable reports. One new Grange has been organized, and one dormant Grange revived. In the most flourishing Granges education is the prominent feature. Only limited progress has been made in co-operation, owing to the isolation of our farmers. Grange papers have been productive of much good, and give encouragement to the Patrons of New Jersey.

NEW YORK.

W. A. ARMSTRONG, Master. During the past year fourteen new Granges have been organized, and as many more that were dormant have been revived. Much benefit has been derived from the establishment of well-regulated co-operative associations, and by well directed efforts of the Grange Patrons have become advanced in the acquisition of that knowledge which enables them to act as independent citizens, emancipated from slavish subserviency to political party leadership. The Granges in New York have a common interest, and they have a common desire that has already had practical results in making the Order a political power—if not to effect positive good, at least to prevent evil. It has had the power to prevent the election of an eminent railway attorney to the United States Senate. The social advantages of the Grange are highly prized. Many open air meetings have been held, and interesting, instructive and valuable addresses delivered by Brother Brigham, Master State Grange of Ohio, and by Brother Wayne, Past Master State Grange of New York. In a word, the Granges of New York are in fine condition, and the situation is hopeful.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. H. CHEEK, Master. During the past year some dormant Granges have been revived, and seven new Granges have been organized. The secretaries of Subordinate Granges have fallen into the bad habit of settling their quarterly dues but once a year, viz: at the meeting of the State Grange, and hence the secretary's report does not show the real strength of the Order. Could this have been obviated, a positive growth of the Order in North Carolina would have been shown for the past year.

OHIO.

J. H. BRIGHAM, Master. Six new Granges have been organized, and fifteen dormant Granges have been revived in Ohio during the past year. About one thousand new members have been initiated, and nearly five hundred unaffiliated members restored. Several substantial halls have been built

and dedicated during the year. Two Grange papers published in Ohio have increased their circulation, and several papers published in other States have found earnest readers among Ohio Patrons. The State Master and State Lecturer have been engaged in lecturing most of the time, and much work has been done by special lecturers sent out by the State Grange. We have also received substantial aid in this field from Brothers Armstrong, of New York; Jones, of Indiana; Cheek, of North Carolina; Whitney, of Michigan, and Whitehead of Ohio. The documents issued by the Lecturer of the National Grange contributed to the interest of the meetings of the Subordinate Granges, who express a desire that they should be continued. The circulation of a pamphlet prepared by the Lecturer of the State Grange of Ohio, entitled, "Profit and Pleasure in the Grange;" "The Campaign Extras," from the *Grange Bulletin*; the new Song Book of the Ohio State Grange; the admission to the Grange of children fourteen years of age, and our success in co-operative trading, have all contributed towards firmly establishing the Order in the State of Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA.

L. RHONE, Master. Some new Granges have been organized and some dormant Granges revived during the past year, and the purposes of our Order are better understood and appreciated by the public. Farmers not Patrons confess the benefits we have wrought. Co-operative efforts in buying and selling have proven successful, and the cash system in everything bids fair to revolutionize our hitherto methods of trading. We have had many local public meetings, and one tri-State meeting which was protracted for four days, and at which there was said to be an aggregated attendance of forty thousand people. During this meeting practical and appropriate addresses were delivered by speakers from within and without the Order, and a large and valuable display of agricultural implements was made upon the grounds. Our Grange paper, "*The Farmer's Friend*," continues its efforts as an advocate of the Order, and satisfactorily does a most important work. A more liberal education is being sought after by our farmers through our system of common schools for which Pennsylvania is distinguished: but our Agricultural College, richly endowed by Congressional land grants, has but few agricultural students, and is doing but little to advance the science of agriculture. Our State Lecturer has visited several portions of the State during the year, and his labors have been of much benefit to the Order.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. N. LIPSCOMB, Master. There have been two new Granges organized and ten dormant Granges revived in South Carolina during the past year. One year ago the report was made to the National Grange that South Carolina had organized more new Granges, and had had a greater increase of members during the previous year than any other State. We regret a similar report cannot be made this year. The unprecedented drought and the scarcity of money have so depressed the agricultural classes that it has caused the Grange interest to stagnate. These are not admitted as justifiable excuses, however, for we believe that under every species of agricultural disaster we should cling the closer to the Grange. But such has been the result, and hence we are compelled to report that the outlook is not bright in South Carolina.

TENNESSEE.

T. B. HARWELL, Master. Imperfect organization and instructions during the earlier days of the Order in Tennessee, and an unwisely contracted debt more recently, have greatly reduced the members and membership of the Granges in this State. We believe the Grange now to be, however, on rising ground, as we have latterly reorganized some of our dormant Granges, and there is a gratifying increase in the membership of those that have survived our period of depression. Several co-operative stores have been established upon the rules suggested by the National Grange, and are now in successful operation. We are comparatively free from debt, and are attempting to devise a plan to begin anew the work of the Lecturer.

TEXAS.

A. J. ROSE, Master. In 1875 this State had a membership of forty thousand. At the beginning of 1881 she had but four thousand six hundred. The cause of this rapid decline was two fold—first, many of our leading members used the Order as a political lever, and thereby drove true Patrons from our ranks. Second, the unsuccessful operation of joint stock business associations cooled the ardor of all our Patrons. The faithful adherence of a few good Patrons to the true principles of our Order has brought about a reaction. About sixty co-operative stores, established upon the rules proposed by the National Grange, are succeeding well in Texas. These associations have co-operated and organized the Texas Co-operative Association, through which the farmers and individual Patrons buy their supplies and sell their products.

This association is also a success. On the 18th of last October, Texas had two hundred and twenty four paying Subordinate Granges, with an aggregate membership of eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, or an increase of one hundred and one Granges and four thousand and seventy-nine members during the past year. So far as heard from the Subordinate Granges are in favor of continuing the issuing of documents by the Lecturer of the National Grange. Short crops have somewhat depressed us, but we are yet hopeful for the Order in Texas.

VERMONT.

A. B. FRANKLIN, Master. The Order still lives in Vermont, and has its influence in moulding public sentiment. We have two fire insurance associations. Open air meetings have done much good in this State, by reaching people not otherwise to be met. We derived benefit from the visit of the Master of the National Grange made one year ago. We need the services of public lecturers and the circulation of Grange papers. We believe the Order is advancing and not decreasing in interest.

VIRGINIA.

J. M. BLANTON, Master. From many causes too numerous now to mention, the Order has very materially decreased in Virginia, both in numbers of Subordinate Granges and in their membership. There is nothing to cheer the true Patron's heart when he remembers what the Grange has been in Virginia and sees what it is to-day ; when he reflects what has been accomplished in the past, and is brought face to face with the apathy and lukewarmness of those who profess to love the Order ; and yet there is an undying germ left there which causes an unwavering faith in the perpetuity of the Order in the old State.

WEST VIRGINIA.

R. W. BAYLOR, Master. During the past year we have organized one new Grange and revived three dormant Granges. West Virginia once had three hundred and ninety-four Granges ; now she has less than one hundred. She once had eight thousand enrolled Patrons, now she has less than fourteen hundred. The prime cause of this depression and reduction in numbers has been the want of success in financial operations. The State is thinly settled, and means of transportation are limited. Hence we have been unable, either through lecturers or otherwise, to maintain interest in the Order, and Granges have died from lack of knowledge.

WISCONSIN.

C. D. PARKER, Master. There was a slight increase of membership anterior to the last State Grange Session, which was full of zealous, earnest Patrons. Efforts were made by that body to counteract the railroad interest in the election for United States Senator, but without avail. An attempt at securing lecturers in the various sections of the State was thwarted by the extreme weather reaching late into Spring. The summer too was very wet and this interfered with farm work, and has caused unfavorable reports as to the strength of the Order in Wisconsin. We have great faith in the power of the Grange Press to educate Patrons, and second only to this in properly instructing Patrons is the system of lectures by earnest faithful speakers. These reach a class of farmers that the press does not. Legislation in Wisconsin has favored agriculture by appropriating \$5000 to build a Silo and conduct experiments in making sorghum sugar. There are several co-operative stores in Wisconsin, also several successful Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The Patron's Benevolent Aid Society is a successful life insurance association.

The Worthy Master announced the following Standing Committees :

CREDENTIALS.

Bro. McDowell, Treas.	Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.
Bro. Parker, Wis.	Sister Rosa, Del.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	

DIVISION OF LABOR.

Bro. Jones, Ind.	Bro. Boise, Oregon.
Bro. Franklin, Vt.	Sister Sims, Kan.
Sister Thing, Me.	

FINANCE.

Bro. Draper, Mass.	Bro. Flint, Cal.
Bro. Rhone, Pa.	Sister Sims, Kan.
Bro. Luce, Mich.	

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Bro. Franklin, Vt.	Bro. Harrison Ala.
Bro. Jones, Ind.	Sister Blanton, Va.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Bro. Thing, Me.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Bro. Baylor, W. Va.	Sister Flint, Cal.
Bro. Cheek, N. C.	

CO-OPERATION.

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.	Bro. Rose, Tex.
Bro. Devries, Md.	Bro. Parker, Wis.
Bro. Baylor, W. Va.	

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERICAL RELATIONS.

Bro. Brigham, Ohio.	Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.
Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.	Bro. Smith, Ky.
Bro. Smith, Minn.	

RESOLUTIONS.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.	Bro. Sims, Kan.
Bro. Devries, Md.	Sister Parker, Wis.
Sister Wason, N. H.	

ACCOUNTS.

Bro. Rosa, Del.	Bro. Rose, Tex.
Bro. Thompson, Ill.	Sister Draper, M.
Sister Rhone, Pa.	

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bro. Nicholson, N. J.	Bro. Wason, N. H.
Bro. Jones, Iowa.	Sister Flint, Cal.
Sister Rose, Tex.	

MILEAGE D PER DIEM.

Bro. Wason, N. H.	Bro. Scott, Ark.
Bro. Jones, Ind.	Sister Smith, Ky.
Sister Thompson, Ill.	

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.	Bro. Draper, Mass.
Bro. Boise, Oregon.	Bro. Brigham, Ohio
Bro. Smith, Minn.	

EDUCATION.

Bro. Harwell, Tenn.	Bro. Rosa, Del.
Bro. Parker, Wis.	Sister Cheek, N. C.
Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.	Sister Lipscomb, S. C.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Bro. Cheek, N. C.	Bro. Darden, Miss.
Bro. Thing, Me.	Sister Devries, Md.
Sister Thompson, Ill.	

DORMANT GRANGES.

Bro. Blanton, Va.	Bro. Jones, Iowa.
Bro. Flint, Cal.	Sister Baylor, W. Va.
Sister Rhone, Pa.	

RTUAL.

Bro. Thompson, D. C.	Bro. Whitehead, O.
Bro. Harwell, Tenn.	Sister Smith, Minn.
Sister Franklin, Vt.	

DIGEST.

Bro. Sims, Kan.	Bro. Ellis, Ohio,
Bro. Nicholson, N. J.	Sister Franklin, Vt.
Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.	

AGRICULTURE.

Bro. Darden, Miss.	Bro. Smith, Ky.
Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.	Bro. Blanton, Va.
Bro. Luce, Mich.	Bro. Rhone, Pa.

And the following Special Committees :

On Death of Bro. T. J. Smith, Ga.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.	Bro. Blanton, Va.
Bro. James, Ind.	Sister Cheek, N. C.
Sister Smith, Ky.	

On Death of Bro. W. H. Chambers, Ala.

Bro. Aiken, S. C.	Bro. McDowell, N. Y.
Bro. Ellis, Ohio.	Sister Palmer, Md.
Sister Es bough, Mo.	

On Death of Sister M. G. Thompson, D. C.

Bro. Trimble, D. C.	Bro. Ireland, D. C.
Bro. Saunders, D. C.	Sister Nicholson, N. J.
Sister Woodman, Mich.	

On motion of Bro. Aiken, S. C., the Worthy Secretary was directed to have printed 200 copies each of the list of members and Standing Committees.

On motion of Bro. Scott, Ark., the Grange at 1.15 took a recess until 3.30 P. M.

3.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

Bro. Aiken, S. C., presented the following report :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

In obedience to the requirements of our Constitution, the Executive Committee beg leave to submit this their annual report.

They have examined the books and accounts of the National Grange, and found all disbursements accompanied by

approved vouchers, and the books kept in a business like manner.

At the Fourteenth session of the National Grange, your Executive Committee were instructed to revise our song book and have an edition of the revised work published, sufficiently large to supply the probable demand of the Order. [See proceedings, page 36.]

With these instructions your committee were unable to comply. A correspondence of considerable magnitude was held with the musical talent of our Order in all sections of the land, but the suggestions received were so varied, the recommendations so diverse, and the committee themselves were so separated, that it was impossible for them to obey instructions.

A revised song book, however, is an absolute necessity, and your Executive Committee would recommend that a committee be appointed at this session to select such songs as should be rejected from our present book; that the Executive Committee be allowed to negotiate for the purchase of the copy-right of the song book adopted by the Ohio State Grange, and then unite the two in one volume, and issue them to Granges at a small percentage upon the cost of publication.

Your committee were also instructed to petition Congress for the donation or lease without rent of the portion of land upon which stands the birth-place of our Order. (See proceedings, page 82). Said petition was presented and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with whom one of your committee held a consultation, and was impressed with the idea that, but for the shortness of the session, a favorable report might have been received from this committee.

We would therefore recommend that another and similar effort be made at an early day in the approaching session of Congress.

Your committee were instructed to lay before this session of the Grange a full and itemized tabular statement of the receipts and disbursements of the National Grange from Sept. 30, 1876, to Sept. 30, 1881. This instruction will be complied with during the session, but your committee would respectfully suggest that the publication of this statement will be a useless expenditure of money, inasmuch as this identical statement can be found itemized and tabulated in the treasurer's annual report, as published in the proceedings of the successive sessions of the National Grange.

Anticipating this tabulated statement, however, your committee would present for the serious consideration of this

body some statistical facts that would forbode no distant future for the National Grange. To wit—

On the 1st of October, 1877, we had cash in the treasury, \$10,338.65, and had invested in Government securities, \$55,000; our receipts that year were \$36,562.51; disbursements were \$43,432.48; leaving us with a cash balance in the treasury of only \$3,468.68; this cash on hand added to the receipts of the year 1878, gave us an income of \$24,806.94, but our expenses in that year were \$20,188.61, which taken from the receipts, left us a balance of \$4,618.13, or \$1,149.45 more than we owned on the first day of that fiscal year.

This balance, added to the receipts of 1879, amounted to \$20,249.04, from which if we deduct the expenses of the year, amounting to \$18,899.82, we will find in the treasury but \$1,349.22 with which to begin the fiscal year of 1880. Add to this the receipts of \$15,200.78 and deduct the expenditures of \$13,736.47, and we again get a small increase of balance, amounting to \$1,464.31.

The receipts of the past year, including the cash on hand Oct. 1st, 1880, amount to \$17,653.14; add the disbursements to \$15,403.59, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of Oct., 1880, of \$2,254.55, another small increase over the preceding year.

This array of figures seems to indicate that whenever our annual expenses are increased, our annual receipts are also increased, or *vice versa*. But a further examination will prove this conclusion incorrect. During the year 1876 we decreased our investments by the sale of \$5000 United States Bonds, for which we realized the sum of \$6,298.75. This deposited to the credit of our cash balance, enabled us to begin the year 1877 with \$10,338 65 cash on hand.

During the year 1877 we sold \$10,000 more of our government securities for \$12,337.50, the bulk of which was frittered away into donations to the States. Subsequently to that time our net cash receipts failed to pay current expenses and defray the expenses of the annual sessions of the National Grange, so that in 1880 we were compelled to sell \$3000 of our invested funds, realizing \$3,701.25, and again during the past fiscal year, \$2000, realizing the sum of \$2,627.50.

The only consoling feature in all these transactions is, that the treasurer either exercised the wisdom, prudence and forethought, or had the great good luck to place our money in those securities which have gradually but constantly increased in value, and which if left intact in our treasury, would ten years hence be worth in the market ten per cent. more than they are to-day. This consolation, however, is no com-

pensation for the reflection that whereas in 1876 we had \$60,000 invested in these desirable securities, to-day we have but \$40,000—one third less of our investment; no disaster has befallen us, and with each returning session of the National Grange the news is heralded abroad, that we are either prospering or upon the eve of prosperity.

The Grange organization may be a continuity, but as sure as there is truth in figures, unless we change our policy, the life of the National Grange will be measured to less than a score of years.

Your committee are aware that the only means of increasing our revenue is to enlarge our paying membership. How this is to be done must be determined by the executive officers in the respective States. But to decrease expenditures is peculiarly the work of the National Grange. Your committee is unable to do more than they have done before. They again urgently impress upon this body the necessity of curtailing their expenses. They can conceive of but two ways of doing this, and they are as follows:

First. Pay to each member of the National Grange simply his actual necessary traveling expenses and hotel bill while going to, remaining at, and returning from the National Grange.

Second. So amend the constitution that the National Grange shall meet biennially instead of annually. Possibly an amendment to the constitution limiting the session of the National Grange to one week's duration, or six working days, might furnish us all the wholesome legislation needed, and curtail our annual expenses many hundred dollars. Your committee were instructed to prepare a form of memorial service for the Order, and also to prepare a form of charters for State Granges. Neither of these duties have as yet been performed, but steps in that direction are in progress, and they hope at an early day to consummate this work to the satisfaction of the Order.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENLEY JAMES,
WM. G. WAYNE,
D. WYATT AIKEN,
Executive Committee.

Which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

On motion of Bro. Nicholson, N. J., it was

Resolved, That this Grange confer the Sixth Degree upon members and visitors duly entitled thereto, and the Seventh Degree upon members who may be present and entitled to receive

it, and that the hour of such service be eight o'clock to-morrow evening.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitution and By-laws be and are hereby instructed to require and report if any reduction in the amount of initiation fees can be made without detriment to the Order; and if so, to report an amendment to the Constitution in accordance therewith.

Under the call of States for the introduction of papers to be referred to committees, the following was offered by Bro. Devries, Md.:

A communication from Brighton Grange, No. 60, Md., with Preamble and Resolutions asking amendment to Art. I of the Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

By Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.:

Amendment to Art. III, Sec. 2 of Constitution, to give State Granges the right to meet annually or biennially, as they may deem best.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

By Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.:

Resolution, declaring that State lines shall not be regarded by Granges in receiving application for membership.

• Referred to Committee on Digest.

By Bro. Rhone, Pa.:

Amendment to Art. I of the Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

By Bro. Rose, Texas:

Resolution to change the name of Valley View Grange, 88, Texas, to Era, and Salt Spring Grange, 1171, to South Leon.

Referred to Committee on Good of Order.

On motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, the Grange took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

7.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master, and was immediately thereafter declared to be in open session.

Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, was

introduced by the Worthy Master, and addressed the Grange on the subject of agriculture.

On the conclusion of the address, and on motion of Bro. Jones, Iowa, it was unanimously ordered, that the thanks of the Grange be tendered to Dr. Loring, for his admirable address.

At 9.45 P. M., the open session was dispensed with, and all but Patrons having retired, the secret session was resumed.

The following papers were presented and referred :

By Bro. Scott, Ark. :

Preamble and resolutions from the State Grange of Arkansas, asking an amendment to the Constitution in regard to fees and dues.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

Also,

Preamble and resolution from the State Grange of Arkansas, favoring a continuation of the Lecturer's document system.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Darden, Miss. :

Resolution favoring biennial sessions of the National Grange.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

By Bro. Brigham, Ohio :

Resolutions of Knox County Pomona Grange condemning public officials accepting passes on railroads.

Referred to Committee on Transportation.

By Bro. Ware, Mass. :

Preamble and resolution relating to the adulteration of food.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Bro. Thing, Me., it was

Resolved, That the National Grange go into an "Experience Meeting," for the purpose of making suggestions for the good of the Order, and that each member be allowed five minutes therefor, and that it be made the special order for 10 o'clock on Saturday next.

On motion of Bro. Ellis, Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to report to this body at its first opportunity, a plan for the elevation of the Department of Agriculture to the rank of an Executive Department.

No further business appearing, the Grange was closed at 10.45 P. M., until 9.30 A. M., Friday.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, November 18th, 1881.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of Thursday, and was opened at 9.30 A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Master.

Present, the officers and members as on previous day, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The roll was called and a quorum found present.

The journal of Thursday's session was read and approved.

Bro. C. G. Luce of Michigan, reported and took his place as a member of the National Grange.

Under the call of States for the introduction of papers, the following were presented and referred :

By Bro. Devries, Md. :

Resolutions construing Art. I, Sec. 2, of the Constitution to mean that when a Master of a Subordinate Grange cannot attend State meetings, a Past Master, when so elected, may be the Representative.

Referred to Committee on Digest.

By Bro. Harwell, Tenn. :

Resolution—by instruction of the State Grange of Tenn. That all ceremonies of initiation except one, and that a brief one, be abolished.

Also,

Resolution, That ladies be admitted as Honorary Members of the Order and exempt from dues.

And

Amendment to Art. VI. of the Constitution to make teachers in the common schools eligible to membership in our Order.

To the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Flint, Cal. :

Amendment to Art. I, Sec. 1, Constitution in relation to representation of Subordinate Granges in the State Grange.

To Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By the Worthy Master :

A communication from Bethel Grange, 56, Louisiana, asking that a memorial planting service be prepared.

To the Executive Committee.

On motion the Executive Committee were directed to revise and condense the reports presented by the State Masters prior to publication in the Journal.

By the Worthy Master:

A communication from Hickoryville Grange, No. 611, of Tenn., in relation to a certain Bacon Contract.

Referred to Executive Committee.

The Committee on Division of Labor, by its chairman, presented the following report:

The Committee on Division of Labor having considered the Worthy Master's address would report as follows:

That so much of the address as refers to a well matured system for the dissemination of information, and which the Worthy Master re-submits for the consideration of the National Grange with recommendations found in his communication to the last National Grange under the head of Subordinate Granges, be, according to his request, referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

That so much as refers to "Grange Lecturers" and the "Grange Press" be referred to the same committee.

That so much as refers to "Business Co-operation" be referred to the Committee on Co-operation.

That so much as refers to "Agricultural Department and Governmental Aid to Agriculture," be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

That so much as refers to "Patent Rights" be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

That so much as refers to "Transportation" be referred to the Committee on Transportation.

That so much as refers to "Education" be referred to the Committee on Education.

That so much as refers to "Lecturer's Documents," "Reports of Masters of State Granges," and "Present Condition of the Order," be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

That the Worthy Lecturer's Report be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. B. FRANKLIN, *Chairman*.

The report was received and the recommendations concurred in.

Sister Nicholson, N. J., presented the following:

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to which was referred the resolution of Bro. Rose, Texas, asking the change of names of certain Granges, report as follows:

Resolved, That the name of Valley View Grange, No. 88, Cook Co., Texas, be changed to *Era* Grange, and

That the name of Salt Spring Grange, No. 1171, Comanche Co., Texas, be changed to South Leon Grange.

The report was received and the recommendations were concurred in.

Under the call for motions and resolutions, the following were presented.

By Bro. Armstrong, N. Y. :

WHEREAS, This Grange was informed by the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, in his address last evening, that he favored extending the Department to embrace other branches of industry, and to elevate it by making its head a Cabinet officer, and

WHEREAS, This Grange desires to give its full, hearty and cordial support to the Department of Agriculture as such, and is reluctant to diffuse its efforts over a wider field, and

WHEREAS, Careful comparison of ideas may remove the difference of opinion apparently existing between the Hon. Commissioner and this body, or at least promote fuller understanding of purposes and objects. Therefore

Resolved, That a committee of ten of this body be appointed to visit the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture to confer with him in relation to the elevation of his Department to higher rank, and to convey the protest of the National Grange against embracing in that department other industries or interests beyond the one which we represent—Agriculture.

Which was on motion adopted.

By Bro. Rhone, Pa. :

WHEREAS, The Department of State publishes monthly reports of agricultural information received from representatives of our Government in foreign countries, and has hitherto sent copies of said reports to the officers of the National Grange and other members of our Order, therefore

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge this action on the part of the Department of State so favorable to the great interest which we represent, and respectfully request the Hon. Secretary of State to so extend the publication of the reports spoken of as to put them into the hands of a much larger number of Patrons of Husbandry.

On motion, the preamble and resolution were adopted.

On motion of Bro. Flint, Cal., it was

Resolved, That some hour early in the session be set apart for the exemplification of the unwritten work, by the Worthy Master, so that our secret or unwritten work may be uniform in every State, and that the time be this evening, at the close of the ceremony of conferring the Sixth Degree.

By unanimous consent, the following was offered by Bro. Brigham, O. :

Resolved, That the members of Pomona and Subordinate Granges be permitted to wear a suitable badge in lieu of the regalia of the Order.

Which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. Ellis, O., called the attention of the Grange to an association in New York, calling itself the American Agricultural Association, in the journal of which articles were being published that were directly opposed to the principles promulgated by this Grange. During the discussion which followed, the question was asked whether there was any connection, real or supposed, between this Grange and the American Agricultural Association, when, on motion of Bro. Luce, Mich., the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Bro. W. M. Blair, Nova Scotia, Worthy Master of the Dominion Grange, of Canada, on invitation, addressed the Grange.

On conclusion of his remarks, the regular order of business was resumed.

On motion of Bro. Aiken, S. C., it was

Resolved, That Saturday evening at 8 o'clock be set apart for the memorial services of our deceased sister and brothers

By unanimous consent, Bro. Brigham presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Constitution and By laws to present an amendment to the Constitution, making Fourth Degree members eligible to sit as delegates in the State Grange.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

By unanimous consent, Bro. Wason, N. H., presented a resolution relating to the mileage of members.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bro. Eshbaugh presented the thanks of Lon Oak Grange, No. 812, Mo., for the outfit presented to it by the National Grange.

The Worthy Master announced as the Special Committee to confer with the Commissioner of Agriculture :—

Bros. Armstrong, N. Y. ; Smith, Ky. ; Darden, Miss. ; Rhone, Pa. ; Blanton, Va. ; Smith, Minn. ; Luce, Mich. ; Sims, Kan. ; Flint, Cal. ; Brigham, Ohio.

On motion of Bro. Luce, the Grange took a recess until 7.30 o'clock this evening.

7.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

Labor in the Fourth Degree was dispensed with, and after all but members of the National Grange had retired, it was opened in the Sixth Degree.

The following brothers and sisters having been previously vouched for, were introduced and obligated in the Fifth Degree :

Brother	E. J. Young,	Grange No. 247, of N. Y.	
"	P. R. Rappleye,	"	160 "
Sister	Helen L. McCann,	"	57 "
"	Isadore Carnike,	"	38 "
"	T. R. Smith,	"	867 of Ohio.
Brother	Seward A. Haseltine,	"	881 of Mo.
"	Jas. L. Nicholson,	"	38 of N. J.
"	Edward H. Horner,	"	12 of Md.

The following brothers being properly vouched for as entitled to receive it, were introduced, and received the Sixth Degree :

Brother	B. C. Harrison,	W. M. State Grange, Ala.	
"	J. V. Scott,	"	" Ark.
"	Dan'l. Flint,	"	" Cal.
Sister	M. E. Flint,	"	" "
Brother	J. M. Thompson, Act'g	"	" Ill.
Sister	M. J. Thompson,	"	" "
Brother	C. G. Luce,	"	" Mich.
"	T. T. Smith,	"	" Minn.
Sister	L. W. Smith,	"	" "
Brother	L. Rhone,	"	" Pa.
Sister	M. S. Rhone,	"	" "
"	M. A. Lipscomb,	"	" S. C.
"	S. A. Rose,	"	" Tex.
Brother	W. M. Blair, of Dominion Grange,	Canada.	
"	C. L. Hartshorn,	Grange No. 22 of Mass.	
"	W. R. Hancock,	"	51 of N. J.
"	Chas. Collins,	"	8 "
"	Jas. Calder,	"	42 of Pa.
"	A. L. Phillips,	"	8 "
"	D. G. Kutz,	"	357 "
"	J. L. Rex,	"	606 "
"	E. F. Gundy,	"	434 "
"	E. S. Marsh,	"	114 "
"	D. R. Charles,	"	60 of Mich.
"	E. W. Horner,	"	12 of Md.
"	T. R. Smith,	"	867 of Ohio.

Brother	E. J. Young,	Grange No. 247 of N. Y.
"	P. W. Rappleye,	" 160 "
Sister	M. A. Thyng,	" Minn.
Brother	C. A. Rulon,	" 32 of N. J.
"	B. Gillingham,	" 8 "
Sister	Lizzie T. Rulon,	" 32 "
"	A. C. Bristol,	" 11 "
"	Mary W. Walton,	" 8 of Pa.
"	M. F. Phillips,	" 8 "
"	Z. Estelle Thomas,	" 16 "
"	M. V. Bowman,	" 146 "
Brother	C. E. Heister,	" 42 "
"	W. S. Charles,	" 60 of Mich.
"	Ira T. Haseltine,	" 381 of Mo.
Sister	T. R. Smith,	" 807 of Ohio.
"	Helen L. McCann,	" 57 of N. Y.
"	Isadore Carnike	" 33 "

At the conclusion of the conferring of the degree, the special order set for the hour was called.

Worthy Master Woodman then proceeded to exemplify and explain the unwritten work of the first four degrees.

The Grange was then closed in the Sixth Degree and opened in the Fourth, when, on motion of Brø. Ellis, O., the Grange was closed at 10.55 P. M., until 9.30 A. M., Saturday.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, November 19th.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of Friday, and was opened at 9.30 o'clock, A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Master.

Present—officers and members as on previous days, and a number of visiting Patrons.

The roll was called and a quorum found present.

The journal of Friday's session was read and approved.

The Worthy Master laid before the Grange the following communication :

SOUTH BEND, IND., Nov. 16, 1881.

HON. J. J. WOODMAN:

Sir.—Just as we were about to start to Washington city to attend the National Grange, my husband was suddenly taken ill, and has been confined to his bed up to this writing. I take the first opportunity to give you the reason why Indiana is not represented at the National Grange.

We had thought of, and looked forward to the meeting of the National Grange with much expectant pleasure. I express through you our regret at not being able to meet and enjoy the pleasures of this Grange Session.

We hope the session will result in great good to the Order.
Respectfully and fraternally, MRS. AARON JONES.

Which was ordered to be entered on the journal.

Also the following :

Near OSYKA, Miss., Nov. 15, 1881.

J. J. WOODMAN:

Dear Sir and Bro..—Protracted illness has prevented my writing you, as requested, until now. Thanks to a kind Providence I am convalescent again.

I hope, though late, this will reach you before the National Grange closes. I have but little to add to my last letter with regard to the Grange interests in Louisiana. No names or organizations of Granges have been reported.

Fifteen Granges only have been reported to date, and several of these are weak.

The old members of the Order are more thoroughly disorganized and discouraged than I at first apprehended. A series of lectures by a competent Lecturer would arouse a number of our slumbering Granges and enable us to organize our State Grange.

It is entirely impracticable for me to attempt to visit and lecture to the Granges, on account of bad health.

I earnestly request the National Grange to send a Lecturer to our State as soon as practicable, to aid in our re-organization of the State Grange.

Among the small farmers of Eastern, Northern and Western Louisiana are the best fields to work in. The large planters of Southern La. have never taken any interest in our organization.

Would it not be for the best interests of the Order to further reduce the initiation fees to \$2.00 for men, and make the minimum dues five cents per month instead of 10?

I will forward to Bro. Ireland a report of the Granges reorganized, with the dues forwarded to me for the National Grange.

Hoping you will have a pleasant and profitable meeting of the National Grange, I am very truly and fraternally yours,

H. W. L. LEWIS,
General Deputy for Louisiana.

Which was referred to the Committee on the Good of the Order.

On the call of States the following were presented and referred, without debate :

By Bro. Scott, Ark. :

Amendment to Constitution, Sec. 1 Art. I., to make Fourth Degree members eligible to election as delegates to the State Grange.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

Also,

Resolution to instruct the Committee on Good of the Order to report some plan for bringing the Subordinate Granges into more direct communication with the National Grange.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. James, Ind. :

Sundry communications from the State and city authorities of Indianapolis, Ind., asking the National Grange to hold its next session in that city.

Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Luce, Mich. :

Petitions, etc., from city authorities and citizens of Grand Rapids, Mich., asking the National Grange to hold the next session in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Lipscomb, S. C. :

A request for an official decision, as follows :

I am instructed to ask the National Grange to consider and decide upon the following statement, and to instruct the State Grange of South Carolina upon it :

A certain brother was for years the Worthy Master of his Subordinate Grange, and then Worthy Master of the Pomona Grange of his county. While holding the latter office, disagreement sprung up between him and members of the Order in his jurisdiction, and the Executive Committee of the Pomona Grange asked me, as Master of the State Grange, to suspend him from his office. This request I referred to the Executive Committee of the State Grange, and by the advice of said Committee, the matter was compromised by the brother resigning his office of Master of the Pomona Grange, and the Committee withdrawing the charges against him. After this, and before the meeting of the State Grange, Florence Grange—the Subordinate Grange to which the brother belonged—tried and expelled him from the Order, and notified the Secretary of the State Grange, who asked

of me instruction, whether he should extend notice of said expulsion. I directed him to withhold publication, and so informed the State Grange when it met.

The State Grange took the case into consideration, and was decidedly in favor of sustaining the action of the Subordinate Grange. I, as Master of the State Grange, ruled that the brother having been for years a Master of a Subordinate Grange and an officer thereof, and then being a member of the State Grange, by virtue of being a Past Master, could claim a trial before the State Grange, and that Florence Grange did not have jurisdiction to try him.

The State Grange, not satisfied with the ruling, but not willing to appeal in the usual way to the Worthy Master of the National Grange, did request and direct me to ask of the National Grange a decision of said question of jurisdiction without the usual appeal.

Both the Master and the State Grange of South Carolina will most promptly and cheerfully bow and conform to said decision.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

By Bro. Rose, Texas :

Resolution in relation to ceremony for planting memorial trees.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the roll of States was called, and the following members spoke as to the work of the past, and made suggestions for the future of the Order :

Bros. Flint, Cal. ; Rosa, Del. ; Jones, Iowa ; Smith, Ky. ; Devries, Md. ; Draper, Mass. ; Luce, Mich. ; Smith, Minn. ; Darden, Miss.

The order of business was temporarily suspended, and unanimous consent given to Bro. Darden to introduce the following :

Resolved, That the business sessions of this body may be held with open doors whenever deemed expedient.

Which was referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

Order of business resumed, and Bros. Eshbaugh, Mo. ; Wason, N. H. ; Nicholson, N. J. ; Wayne, N. Y. ; Cheek, N. C. ; Brigham, Ohio ; Rhone, Pa. ; Lipscomb, S. C. ; Rose, Tex. ; Franklin, Vt. ; Blanton, Va. ; Baylor, W. Va. ; Parker, Wis. ; James, Ind. ; Harwell, Tenn. ; Sims, Kan., addressed the Grange under the special order, which was then decided to be completed.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, Ohio, the Worthy Master was instructed to add three additional members to the committee to confer with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

He announced the following as the additional members thereof:

Bros. Franklin, Vt. ; Rose, Texas ; Cheek, N. C.

On motion of Bro. Smith, Ky., the Grange took a recess until 7.30 o'clock P. M.

7.30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

The regular order of business being resumed, Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., presented the following report of Committee on Co-operation :

WORTHY MASTER :

Your committee, to whom was referred that part of the Worthy Master's address relating to co operation, have had the same under consideration and give it our hearty approval, and recommend the subject of co-operation, as presented therein, to the careful consideration of every member of our Order.

The subject is so important that it cannot be too often repeated nor too well understood. Co-operation must be employed wherever great efforts are required in accomplishing results. Upon this principle governments are formed, and by the co-operative efforts of its citizens are made successful.

Indeed, every new enterprise requiring effort of the many must employ this principle, or failure is the inevitable result.

Whenever the true principles of co-operation are correctly applied in any great work, history has not recorded a single failure. Upon the principle of co operation must be built the future structure of our Order. It is the motive power to be employed in every Department of Grange work, if desirable results are to be secured.

To cultivate our social natures and to improve our intellectual faculties we must co-operate to make the Subordinate Grange meetings interesting and useful.

We must realize the fact that we are dependent upon our efforts and that these efforts must be consolidated and united in every effort to advance our interests.

To secure co-operation we must exercise such faith, hope, charity, and fidelity as will establish mutual confidence and enable us to move forward in solid column, exerting influences for good throughout our land that will lead to the removal of every wrong of which farmers complain, secure every desired

reform, and liberate the Patron and farmer from the unjust burdens that have so long depressed them.

Co operation is the essential element that must be employed in every effort and enterprise when successful results are to be accomplished, whether in education, business, moral reforms, or affairs of government.

If the farmers desire to emancipate themselves from error and depression, advance their interests so as to secure just profits on agricultural investments, and save the reward of their labor, and have their interests properly recognized in the Republic with equal representation in legislative halls, and if we desire to educate to a higher elevation of manhood and womanhood, we must apply the true methods of co-operation in every effort for advancement.

When correctly applied with that united effort and unswerving fidelity that should characterize the acts of all true Patrons in every effort for relief and advancement in our Order, successful results would be positive and satisfactory.

In order to correctly apply co-operative methods, the principles must be practically understood. Hence the great necessity that it be more thoroughly taught in the Subordinate Granges and the membership impressed with the fact that upon the co-operative work of the members depends the future destiny of our Order, and to a great extent the future welfare of American farmers.

Your committee are deeply impressed with the belief that if Masters and Lecturers will exert themselves in the educational work in their respective Granges and teach practical co-operation in all Grange work, we would not long be waiting to see wholesome influences exerted for good in every locality where there is a Grange established.

The National Grange cannot too strongly urge State, Pomona, and Subordinate Granges to put forth every effort possible to educate their members upon the correct principles of co-operation, as applicable to everything pertaining to our interest and advancement as an organization.

If we expect to collect the farmers and their families into the Grange organization, to be therein educated to greater usefulness, and to be directed to higher aims and objects in life, members must co-operate and work together in every community for this special object. If we desire to relieve ourselves from unjust burdens, discriminations, and error of any kind, it must be done upon this same co-operative principle.

If we desire to increase the membership in our Subordinate Granges, and make their meetings more interesting and profitable as educators for general good, the same co-operative effort must be employed.

If we desire good results in any effort, we must educate and

co-operate alike and at the same time upon the great questions affecting our interests.

Your committee would, therefore recommend that Masters of State Granges be requested to use every exertion and employ all reasonable means at command in their respective States to bring prominently before the Subordinate Granges the necessity of co-operation, so that efforts in the future may be more united upon all Grange work.

We would further recommend that the Lecturer of the National Grange be requested to bring the subject of co-operation prominently before the Subordinate Granges during the coming year, through the quarterly documents, so that the principle may be more fully understood in all its application.

For the purpose of illustrating more clearly the results of co-operation, when applied to the business branch of our Order, we refer to a few co-operative associations and their success.

Still grander results may be obtained by co-operative efforts in other departments of Grange work, for co-operation is by no means confined to business affairs.

A co-operative association in Kansas commenced business July, 1876, with a capital of \$850; sales first year, \$41,598 86. Capital stock increased to \$17,673; yearly sales of \$189,177.84; net profit last year, \$11,402.50. Total sales in five years and three months, \$615,006.50, with a net profit as dividends of \$58,818.96.

A co-operative association in Missouri commenced January, 1879, with a capital of less than \$6000. and returned as dividends to purchasers in 1879, \$1,377.78, and in 1880, \$2,059.57.

A co-operative association in Texas commenced business with a capital of \$1000, now increased to \$12,000. It has paid in interests and dividends during three years, \$7,328.

There are large numbers of co-operative associations and Grange business enterprises in various sections of the country, the reports from which might be interesting, but to keep this report within reasonable limits, they are excluded.

Respectfully submitted.

H. ESHBAUGH,
A. J. ROSE,
C. D. PARKER,
H. O. DEVRIES,
ROBT. W. BAYLOR,
Committee.

The report was received and the recommendations concurred in.

On motion of Bro. James, Executive Committee, it was

Resolved, That R. G. Ralston, of the city, county and State of New York, be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, assign and transfer the following United States Registered Stock, viz :

Certificate No. 182, dated April 20, 1874; issued to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific R. R. Co. for \$1000.

Certificate No. 388, dated April 20, 1874, issued to the Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co. for \$1000.

Now standing in the name of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with power to appoint one or more attorneys for that purpose.

Bro. Vaughn, Miss., offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order:

Resolved, That the National Grange at its present session construe the Declaration of purposes on the subject of "Politics in the Grange," and by a series of resolutions give a clear and unequivocal expression on that subject.

The hour set for the special order, to wit—*Memorial Services* for our deceased brothers and sister having arrived, the same was called.

Bro. Trimble, from the special committee on the death of Sister Thompson, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Father in Heaven to take to Himself our beloved Sister,

MARY G. THOMPSON,

an Honorary member of this body, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Grange, record our loss from among us of one, who by the sweet and kindly virtues and graces of true womanhood had endeared herself to all who knew her.

Resolved, That we extend our tender sympathy to the husband, our worthy Bro. J. R. Thompson, who now walks life alone.

JOHN TRIMBLE,
WILLIAM SAUNDERS,
WM. M. IRELAND,
HARTY H. WOODMAN,
E. M. NICHOLSON,

The resolutions were seconded by Sister Woodman.

Bro. Trimble, D. C., addressed the Grange as follows:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

The gentle, kindly and retiring character of Sister Thompson, has suggested to your committee the appropriateness of silent sorrow for our loss, and of confining ourselves to the modest tribute of the resolutions.

You will, however, I doubt not, permit the brief expression of a thought:

We, the older members of the Order, who, with dimmed eyes and less elastic step, are now plodding our way, some of us well

down the other side of the hill of life, have sweet thoughts and sweet memories of our dear Sister, whom, on Easter Sunday, with gentle hands and saddened hearts, we committed earth to earth in the hallowed ground of beautiful Rock Creek Cemetery, and in the confident and abiding hope for her of a joyful resurrection.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters, my earnest prayer to God is, that you and I may meet the gentle Sister there.

Bro. McDowell, Treas., said :

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters :

I cannot let this occasion pass without paying my tribute of respect to the memory and virtues of our departed sister.

It was my good fortune to have known Sister Thompson when she first left the home of her childhood and youth among the lakes and hills of Western N. Y., and came to Washington as a bride to beautify and adorn the home of our Bro. J. R. Thompson, with those graces of womanhood which made her so dear to his heart, and to the hearts of her friends ; she was with us in the early history of our Order, ever ready to encourage in our despondent moments and to rejoice with us when the light at last began to dawn. In all the years that I knew her, she seemed the same cheerful, loving, happy woman, and when disease laid its heavy hand upon her she bore it with a fortitude that won the admiration of her friends. Her death has left an aching sore in the heart of our brother, and her memory will linger long and lovingly in the hearts of her friends, who sympathize so sincerely with him in his bereavement.

Bro. Wm. Saunders said :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

I sincerely endorse the resolutions which have just been offered. I had the pleasure of a long acquaintance with our late Sister Thompson.

She was one of the earliest members of this Order, and was associated with us in the first Subordinate Grange that was organized and before there was a second Grange in existence.

One noticeable trait in the disposition of Sister Thompson, was her unbounded cheerfulness. Her ready welcome was always accompanied with a beaming countenance, and she possessed the faculty of imparting to visitors her kindly ways so that they felt the better for the interview.

The ordinary irritants of life seemed to take but slight hold upon her equanimity, and she looked upon them as but incidents of the passing moment. She always looked upon the bright side of things, and found her highest happiness in making others happy.

After singing "The Beautiful Dead," by the choir, the resolutions were adopted by a *rising* vote.

Bro. Aiken, S. C., reported the following from the special committee on the death of Bro. Chambers, Ala :

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His mysterious dispensation to remove from our midst, in the prime of his manhood, our lamented Brother,

W. H. CHAMBERS,

late Master of the State Grange of Alabama; and

WHEREAS, It is fit and right that we should perpetuate the memory of him, who so recently labored in our midst, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Grange, lamenting our irreparable loss, bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That our sympathy and condolence are tendered his friends, family and the Patrons of Alabama.

Resolved, That a page in our journal be devoted to the commemoration of our Brother's death.

D. WYATT AIKEN,
S. H. ELLIS,
F. M. McDOWELL,
C. D. PALMER,
M. A. ESHBAUGH.

In presenting the resolutions, Bro. Aiken said :

Worthy Master :

To contemplate death is a sad reflection at all times, but, sir, there is a pleasure, melancholy though it be, to eulogize a departed friend. Bro. Chambers was my friend ; I knew him before he entered this body. He was a man genial in his nature, of generous and large hearted impulses. Sir, he was a man courtly and dignified in his deportment, and yet as gentle and kind as a woman. Indeed, sir, he was the noblest product of Nature—an honest man.

It was my privilege to organize the State Grange of Alabama, perhaps eight years ago, when more than one hundred Masters were present. The unanimity with which Bro. Chambers was chosen Master, was an evidence of the high appreciation in which he was held by those who knew him best. I was associated with him for three years on the Executive Committee, where his counsels were invaluable. No one construed our laws more correctly, and no one could have grasped their every intent more readily and accurately. There are few here to-day who were members of this body during his service with us, yet those who were, can but remember the clearness with which he always presented his reports as chairman of the Committee on

Constitution and By-Laws, and the ability with which he defended the position of his committee.

But, Worthy Master, he has gone, gone "to that city of the silent dead from which there is no emigration." He has gone, and I would not bring him back if I could, for I believe, from his exemplary walk and conversation while with us as a professor of Christianity, his journey has been from earth to Heaven. It is only left for us to sing

"Sleep, brother, sleep, while o'er thy breast
Thy friends in sadness weep,
Let not their tears disturb thy rest,
Nor break thy peaceful sleep."

The resolutions were seconded by Bro. Ellis, O., who said :

Worthy Master :

In rising to second the resolutions offered by Bro. Aiken, of South Carolina, I wish to say a few words in reference to our deceased Bro. Chambers. I met him for the first time at the session of the National Grange held in St. Louis, in 1874. In my intercourse with him there I found him to be a gentleman of rare ability whenever he took the floor to discuss any subject brought before the Grange. He was listened to by the other members with marked attention.

His clear statements and wise conclusions left as much impress for good upon the work of that session as did that of any other member present.

In the following session at Charleston, S. C., and those that followed, I was thrown into more intimate connection with Bro. Chambers by associating with him on important committees.

In this closer and more intimate association, I learned to love the man whom I had before respected. I found him always and under all circumstances the same upright, conscientious Christian gentleman.

In debate, always considerate of the opinions of his opponents. In my opinion no man in the National Grange was more highly esteemed by the members than he. His deep seated convictions of the truthfulness of the doctrines of Christianity, had a marked influence upon his words and acts.

Bro. Chambers has been called from earth away; a dark shadow has fallen across his home. Loved ones there mourn his loss. It is right and proper that we should mingle our tears with theirs, as we too have lost a Brother, our circle has again been broken. Again we are reminded that we too must die. May these oft recurring lessons have a proper influence upon our lives, and when our work here below is done, receive the welcome of "well done."

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo. :

Worthy Master :

It is eminently proper that this body take recognition of events as they pass, and pay proper respect to the honored dead. Bro. Chambers, the late representative from Alabama to the National Grange, whose record bears testimony to the fact, was an active devoted and faithful member and co-worker in our Order, and especially in the National Grange. His heart was filled with that fraternal feeling and brotherly love that spread into full sympathy with those with whom he associated. With a mind capable to comprehend the great questions that were brought before the National Grange, his conclusions on Grange problems were generally correct, and herein laid his great usefulness. He was often looked to for counsel, and appealed to for advice, and no one turned away disappointed. To know, was to admire him, to respect him and to love him.

But the Great Master above has called him from labor to reward. His labors are ended, his voice is silent. Let us imitate his example and devotion to our common cause, for sooner or later we too will be called to follow after him. And may this occasion impress upon our minds the importance of being also ready.

Bro. Harrison, Ala. :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

I feel it would be doing a great injustice to our State and to the memory of our lamented Bro. W. H. Chambers, were I not to raise my voice and tell of the great and noble traits that so eminently fitted him for the exalted position he held in our country. He was no ordinary man; his was no common life. In every sphere, in every position, he was the same upright, honest, patriotic citizen. Love of country, love of home, love of friends ever had a home in his manly breast; hence the great interest manifested by him in trying to elevate the agricultural class of our State. When the war ended and our battle flags, one at Appomatox, the other at Greensboro, N. C., were furled to be unfurled no more, when our great armies were disbanded and the soldier, one dressed in blue, and the other in grey, went to their several homes; when the rattle of musketry, the boom of the loud-mouthed cannon and the clangor of the sabre were no longer heard in our land, and in their stead was heard the ring of the anvil and the happy song of the husbandman, our departed and much loved brother went to work with a zeal and an earnestness unexcelled by any one, to build up, if possible, his shattered fortunes and to reclaim his ruined and bleeding country, and well did he act his part. A man of the highest culture, we called him to take part in our State administration, and his

voice was often heard in our Senate Chamber,—pleasing to the ear and as sweet as the song of our “Mocker” as he with matchless eloquence would call upon our people to awake from their slumbers and buckle on the armor of industry and enterprise. His advice was ever respected, and his counsels followed. We honored him for his great intellect; we loved him because he was good and manly. No mean act of his life will ever be handed down, for there was none. No foul spot to tarnish his fair name, for his life was one of uprightness, honor and integrity. Men said of him,

“He was as far ’bove other men
As a sun steed, wild-eyed and meteor-maned
Neighing the reeling stars
Is ’bove a hack, with sluggish veins of mud.”

What he was as a Patron, Worthy Master, it is almost useless for me to say. He was one of us in mind and body, and in heart. He has been with you in your deliberations. You knew him well, and only to respect and honor. If the many brothers and sisters from the North, from the East and from the West could but know how my heart is filled with love for them, as I listen to the encomiums pronounced by them upon our lamented Brother Chambers, they too would feel and know that he was one of Alabama’s noblest, truest, best and bravest sons. But he is gone. He now sleeps beneath the silent sod. The golden bowl has been broken and the silver cord of life been cut; no more will his manly form be seen amongst us; no more will his voice be heard, for it is hushed in death. But, brothers and sisters, he lives embalmed in the hearts of Alabama’s sons and daughters, and he has left for us an example worthy of imitation. He has by his exemplary life given to the youth of our country a lesson that all ought to learn, that “*Labor vincit omnia*.” That application to study and to business will secure success. Then, Worthy Master and Patrons, I will only add that we too can profit by his life—we too can learn from his history lessons that will be of service.

“For ne’er to the chambers where the mighty rest
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest.
Ne’er, ne’er, to the bowers of bliss conveyed,
A fairer spirit or more welcome shade.”

Bro. Whitehead, Ohio, said :

Worthy Master :

As one of the older members of the National Grange, as one who associated with Bro. Chambers at the National Grange meetings at Charleston, at Louisville, at Chicago and at Cincinnati, I would add a few words to those that have already been said, and so well said in memory of our brother who has gone before. I have been well pleased to note that in the words al-

ready spoken, that special attention has been called to our brother's qualities as *a man*, for he *was* a man, a calm, cool, brave, *honest* man, exemplifying the first lesson taught in our Order,—“An honest man is the noblest work of God.” And while we would remember Bro. Chambers for his good words and deeds, that have done much in shaping our Order as it now stands before the world, we would remember him specially because of his noble manhood. He was truly an eminent Patron of Husbandry, one of the strong men of our National Grange. And it is one of the grand good features of our Order that we are in our Grange meetings brought in contact with members of such a noble manhood and womanhood; we are all the better for it. Let us in memory of Bro. Chambers emulate his qualities as *a man*, and in the words of the first and best of our declared “Purposes,” endeavor “to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood among ourselves,” remembering ever that

“The lives of great men oft remind us
We *can* make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time.

“Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o’er life’s solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.”

After singing, “Sleep, Brother, Sleep,” by the choir, the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., reported the following :

Worthy Master :

Your committee appointed to present suitable resolutions upon the death of Bro. T. J. Smith, Worthy Master of the State Grange of Georgia, most respectfully present the following :

While we bow with most humble submission to the will of our Divine Master, in calling from labor to reward, our Brother

T. J. SMITH,

Worthy Master of the State Grange of Georgia, we are so deeply impressed with the great loss that the National Grange and the Order at large have sustained in the death of so true and devoted a brother, so faithful and earnest a laborer in the cause, that we, as a body, now assembled, desire to give expression to our feelings and sorrow in the following resolutions :

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Smith, we fully realize and deeply lament the loss sustained by our Order.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with Sister Smith and her family in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a record of the death and date thereof be made on the pages of the Bible prepared for such records, and a memorial page in the published proceedings of this session.

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of the Grange, and copies thereof be sent by our Worthy Secretary to the family of the deceased, and to the State Grange of Georgia.

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB, *Chairman*,
HENLEY JAMES,
J. M. BLANTON,
S. E. SMITH,
ALICE M. CREEK.

In presenting the resolutions, Bro. Lipscomb said :

Worthy Master :

A few short hours ago, we the representatives and others of my State, started from our homes to come to this meeting ; as we would arrive at each respective railroad junction or intersection, the question would be asked, "Will we meet Brother or Sister Smith of Georgia here?" Then the conclusion was reached and announced, "they have already gone on, and we will find them in Washington." Conceive how great a shock we received, when, arriving here and asking "Is Smith, of Georgia, here?" were answered, "He is dead!" If he stood among us to-night he would be the oldest voting member on this floor. Many of you knew him years before I did, and it is useless for me to speak words of praise of him to you. You have only to look into the mirror of memory and see him as he stood among you typifying in looks the man of honor, truth, intelligence, character and courtesy. When you heard his clarion voice, it gave utterance to no words of uncertain sound, but was fraught with thought and intelligence. Here and elsewhere, in and out of the Order, in all that makes a man, he was emphatically the peer of the proudest. Of all of you, I was the last to see him, and feel the warm and cordial grasp of his fraternal hand. But a few short months ago I walked arm in arm with him in the streets of the Capital of Georgia, and attended assemblies composed of leading men of all interests and classes of his State, and I saw the manner, feeling and spirit with which his hand was clasped by all. I saw the look of gladness, respect, confidence and love that came into their eyes for their friend, representative and leader. Others of you that knew and loved him will follow me ; and although no words of praise from us can fully meet his merit, still, let them be spoken to express our love for him living, our sorrow over him dead !

Sisters, one of these resolutions is an attempt to send to Sister Smith our sympathy and condolence in her deep affliction. Portray to yourselves her present situation. Her whom you last saw on this floor, the true and faithful matron, the genial sister

and happy wife, picture to yourselves now in yonder distant and desolated home, with heart so tensely strung by sorrow as to produce both mental and physical agony. See her shedding her tears upon the fresh mold that covers the love of her youth, the companion of her life, the father of her children, and the husband of her heart. Nothing you can do will remove her sorrow or relieve her grief, but let us share it with her, and pour soothing balm upon it. Send her the resolutions, and tell her we are now ready to again clasp around her our fraternal hands as once before at the altar of our Order, and pledge ourselves anew as brothers and sisters, true and loving as those of the blood itself. Our hands, our heads and our hearts are ready and eager to aid and serve her. Tell her that this band of brothers and sisters which spreads over this broad land from Maine to Texas, from Virginia to California, will ever cherish the memory of her dead husband, and so long as life is left, love and protect her.

The resolutions were seconded by Bro. James, of Indiana who said :

Worthy Master :

It is with sensations of profound grief that I arise to second the resolutions of the brother from South Carolina, and I desire to add my humble tribute of respect to the memory of Bro. T. J. Smith of Georgia, late a member of this body. It was my good fortune to know him long and well. I first met our departed brother at the St. Louis meeting of the National Grange in 1874, and have met him at the annual sessions of this body since that time.

Bro. Smith was no ordinary man. Endowed by nature with rare gifts, and those gifts being thoroughly developed by a liberal education and careful training, he was the peer of any member of our fraternal order. Honest in purpose, wise in counsel, and zealous in his fidelity to the Order, his vacant chair will keep before our minds a realizing sense of our great loss. In the death of Bro. Smith the last link of the golden chain that connected the past with the present history of our Order is severed. Bro. Smith was the only member of the present National Grange who occupied the same place in the St. Louis meeting.

It is sometimes hard for us to reconcile ourselves to the wise providence of our beneficent Creator, and sorrow most at those dispensations which are ordained to our greatest good. If this world was our eternal home, progression would be unknown, our aspirations would cease, our sensibilities would be dulled, and degeneration fearful to contemplate would follow. But by a most beautiful dispensation of Divine Wisdom, this house of our earthly tabernacle is but the preparation room in which to qualify us for admission into the dazzling splendors of the

higher degrees in glory. The anticipation of this should dispel the gloom from our minds and reconcile us to God's providences, for human eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither has it entered into the heart of man the good things that God hath prepared for them that love Him; and an inspired teacher tells us also that it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is. Brothers and sisters, this is enough; to be God-like and dwell in his presence forever and ever, is all that human aspirations can desire. True, the dark river of death, from whose gloom frail humanity is inclined to shrink, lies just before us, but our Pilot has passed through before us, and will carry us safely over and restore to us our heavenly treasure on the other side, in the form of loved ones who have gone before and are beckoning us on.

Brothers and sisters, in faith, in hope and in charity let us persevere unto the end.

Bro. Ware, Mass., said:

That when he first became a member of the National Grange, Bro. T. J. Smith, of Georgia, was one of the first members with whom he became acquainted. Although naturally retiring and unobtrusive in his general character, he found him a true brother and Patron of sound judgment, and a man of sterling ability. He came here expecting to meet him with the brothers and sisters, but missed him, and was sorely disappointed. He is not with us, but of us; he has gone to join the Grange above, presided over by our Heavenly Father, the great Master of the Grange Eternal in Heaven, who loves us, with all of His children, more than we can possibly love each other. Brothers and sisters, I have learned to love you of the Grange much more than of any other association or body of men and women with which I have ever been connected. I have learned that to be a good Patron is to be a person worthy of my most profound love and respect. Bro. Smith was such an one, and I sincerely mourn with you his loss, and I thank God that I have been able through the Grange to be acquainted with him, and such as him—whom to know is to love—and the effect of such love upon me has been to develop the better qualities of my nature. My brothers and sisters, as the number of our associates lessen by being called from us to take their allotted places in that Paradise not made with hands—eternal in the heavens—shall not we be more reconciled when we are called upon to lay down our implements of work on earth, to join our brothers and sisters in the great Grange above, where the bands of brotherhood shall no more be broken?

Worthy Master, I heartily endorse the sentiment of the resolutions, and believe that they will be of some consolation to Sister Smith in her great loss and bereavement.

Bro. Blanton, Va. :

Worthy Master :

This is a sad and solemn hour in the history of our Order.

Death has entered the sacred precincts of our family circle, and stricken down three of our members. Assembled to-night as the National Grange—as a great family of farmers from all parts of the country, we mourn the loss of one sister and two brothers, taken from amongst us since our last annual meeting. There is a peculiar sacredness and impressiveness associated with our gathering together to-night. No stranger intrudes upon our grief. As brothers and sisters, we assemble around our consecrated altar, shed the tears of sincere sorrow, and give expression to words of unaffected grief. None but a brother or a sister may participate in these memorial services, because none others can fully comprehend their significance and propriety.

In reference to our departed sister, it is sufficient that I say, that those who knew her best, loved her most.

Worthy Master, I knew our brothers—Smith and Chambers. They were true Patrons, honest men, earnest workers. They were men of character, of stability, of integrity. Few men in our country are possessed of the high attainments reached by our Brother Chambers. He had but few equals, and no superiors.

Bro. Smith was well known to many members on this floor. He was frank, open, just in his dealings with his fellows; loved the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and was always ready to labor for the good of the cause.

I remember well how we parted one year ago. We traveled together on the same train to a point in my own State, where our roads diverged, he going to his home in the State of Georgia, I going to mine, in one of the South-side counties of Virginia. I remember the warm and hearty grasp of the hand as he bade me good-bye, and expressed the hope that we might be prosperous and happy, until we should meet here in this annual session.

Worthy Master, I am here to-night; but where is Brother Smith? Gone! Gone to his long home—gone to the great Grange above, to the heavenly Canaan, to receive that crown of glory which the Great Master will bestow upon those who exercise a living, growing faith in the blessed Redeemer; those who nurture a true, abiding, unfaltering Hope; those who dispense a real Christian Charity; those who are noted for Fidelity in all the relations of life.

It is well for us to gather around our family altar and mingle our tears of grief for the loss of these, our sister and brothers. It will do us good to contemplate their lives and follow their example, so far as they led Christian lives, and performed the duties of good Patrons. They were cut down in the prime of life, in the midst of important duties, not yet completed.

From a worldly standpoint we cannot fully comprehend the wisdom of the removal, while capable of doing so much good. But we know it is wise, it is right, it is just, it is best, because our God never makes mistakes.

The suddenness of their "taking off" renders our grief the more poignant. Had they passed away after life's duties were done, had they lived out the full complement of the years allotted to man on earth, and then gently passed away, we would have had no just reason to weep and sorrow over their loss. Then their death would have been like the setting of some brilliant star in the West.

After their work had been finished, after their labors had been completed, they would have calmly and peacefully departed, leaving a beautiful halo of light behind them. But such was not the case. Cut off in the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood, to us and our Order, it is like blotting out some shining planet when it has just passed the meridian; and until others shall aim to take their places and perform their work, dark spots will remain where, awhile ago, there was so much of light and brilliancy.

It is well, while we are engaged in these solemn exercises, to take a lesson of warning. The occasion, as well as the circumstances under which we meet, alike admonish us to be ready, to be prepared, for we know not the day nor the hour when we shall be called "to lay down our implements of labor" and render an account of our stewardship.

Let us then freely mingle our tears, express our sorrow, and keep green the memories of our brothers and our sister. Let our earnest prayer be, that we "may die the death of the righteous," and that our last end may be like His. Then when life's labors are done, we shall quietly sink to rest, and enter upon the enjoyment of that rich and glorious inheritance, which is undimmed and fadeth not away—eternal in the heavens.

Bro. Brigham, Ohio :

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers :

It was my privilege to form the acquaintance of Bro. Smith in this body, and in these fraternal relations, I learned to love his quiet manly ways. He was a true Patron, and an honest man; one who did right because he loved the right. I can say nothing better of any man. We realize at this time that one of the great objects of this organization has been accomplished. A few short years ago, Bro. Smith was arrayed against some of us in the great civil struggle which filled our land with sorrow for the loved ones who went out from their homes and returned not. Had we met in the fierceness of that strife, it would have been but to destroy. But with the laws of peace came our fraternal organization; and thank God it has enabled us to cast out of our hearts all the bitterness and hatred engendered in that strife,

and as we meet to-night around the grave of our brother, and realize that we shall see his face no more; that the hand that we have clasped in friendship is now cold and dead, we feel that we are indeed bereft.

Had this organization never existed, T. J. Smith, of Georgia, might have died and the knowledge of his death and the sorrow for it would have been confined to the narrow limits of his home-circle. But now the publication of that event will cause hearts to ache in every State in this Union, and many brothers and sisters will mingle their tears with those of our bereaved sister. Of our brother's religious belief or creed, I know nothing; but judging by his daily life, I must believe that while his body has been returned to the earth from which it came, his spirit, pure and white, has passed through the shining gate of that Golden City, "where the wicked cease from troubling," where the weary find eternal rest. Sisters and brothers, may we so live and labor that when the end shall come we can look back and say, "I am content."

Bro. Thing, Me. :

Worthy Master :

I rise to heartily endorse all that the worthy brothers have said of the many virtues of our deceased brother, Col. Smith, of Georgia. I doubt not that at the gate of the Celestial City he was found correct and in proper attire, and that he obtained an abundant entrance to the great Grange above. We leave him there—his work is done, his seat with us is vacant. But at this solemn hour there comes to us a lesson. As at each returning session we are called to participate in a service like this, may we realize the importance of doubling our diligence, that when the brittle thread of our life is parted, our work may be found well done. And, Worthy Master, there comes to us another lesson, as we remember that some time each one of us is to fill a memorial page in the proceedings of this Grange, that we are to assist in services like the present until the last one has received the sublime degree, that sooner or later we are to think of our brothers and sisters, or they are to think of us, as we now think of Bro. Smith, as gone from us forever. May we all conduct ourselves in our intercourse with each other as we shall wish we had then. May these memories soften our hearts and strengthen those kind, fraternal feelings which make the present so enjoyable and the recollections which come to us from the past so sweet.

The choir sang—

"Father, we'll rest in Thy love,"

and the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

On motion of Bro. Scott, Ark., it was

Resolved, That in token of further respect to the memories of our departed sister and brothers, the Grange be now closed.

And the Grange was closed by the Worthy Master until 9.30 A. M., on Monday, 21st inst.

FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, November 21st, 1881.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of Saturday, and was opened at 9.30 A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Master.

Present—the officers and members as on previous days.

The roll was called and a quorum found present.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Under a call of the States for the introduction of papers for reference, without debate, the following were presented :

By Bro. Luce, Mich. :

Petition of citizens of Grand Rapids, Mich., asking the National Grange to hold its next session in that city.

Also,

A telegram from the Superintendent of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R., in relation to transportation.

Which were referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Brigham, O. :

Amendment to Art. I. Sec. 1 of the Constitution, to make such Fourth Degree members as may be elected thereto, members of the State Grange.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

Under call for Reports from Standing Committees, the following were presented :

By Bro. Franklin, Vt. :

Your Committee on Division of Labor have had under consideration the report of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, and would respectfully recommend that so much

as relates to the revision of song book for the Order be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

That so much as refers to the lease of grounds whereon stands the birth-place of the Order, be referred direct to the Grange.

The report was received, and on motion of Bro. Nicholson, N. J., the recommendations were concurred in.

The portion of the report of the Executive Committee in relation to the ground on which stands our birth-place, and which was referred direct to the Grange was read, and on motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., was placed on the order of unfinished business.

By Bro. Draper, Mass. :

Worthy Master :

The Committee on Finance, having in charge the matter of fixing the salaries of officers, and the mileage and *per diem* of members, have instructed me to report the following recommendations :

That the Worthy Master shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars, and necessary traveling expenses while engaged in Grange work.*

That the Worthy Secretary shall receive the sum of seven hundred dollars and necessary traveling expenses while attending sessions of the National Grange.†

That the Worthy Treasurer receive the sum of three hundred dollars and necessary traveling expenses.

That the Worthy Lecturer receive the sum of four dollars per day while engaged in Grange work, and necessary traveling expenses.

That the compensation of the members of the Executive Committee shall be three dollars per day while engaged in Grange duty, and their necessary traveling expenses.

That the members attending this session of the National Grange receive a per diem of three dollars, to include the time necessarily consumed in traveling to and from this meeting by the shortest practical route.

And we further recommend that each member shall receive the sum of three cents a mile for the distance traveled in coming to and returning from this session by the shortest practical route. Provided, in case this sum is found to be insufficient to cover the actual railroad fare and sleeping car accommodations,

*See Section as amended, Proceedings 7th Day, Afternoon Session.

†See Section as amended, Proceedings, Afternoon Session.

then the Executive Committee shall be authorized to adjust the same, so as to fully reimburse each member.*

The report was received and the reasons of the Committee for presenting the recommendations were explained by Bro. Luce.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., in view of the importance of the subject, deprecated hasty action, and hoped the subject would be made a special order for some future hour.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, O., the question was made the special order for 3.30 P. M., to-day.

Bro. Franklin, Vt., presented the following :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-laws have had under consideration the resolution offered by Bro. Harwell, Tenn., relating to ceremonies of initiation, and would respectfully report adversely.

The report was received, and on motion adopted.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-laws, to which was referred the resolution of Bro. Harwell, of Tenn., asking the admission of ladies as honorary members of the Order, and exempt from dues, has had the same under consideration, and report adversely.

The report was received, and on motion the recommendation concurred in.

By Bro. Baylor, W. Va. :

The Committee on the Good of the Order, to which the resolution of Bro. Darden, of Miss., was referred, recommending "that the business sessions of this Grange be held with open doors," report favorably, only as to the morning sessions, provided that the notes of all reports of the proceedings of the Grange be submitted to the Executive Committee before going to press.

The report was received, and on motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., the consideration thereof was made the special order for 4.30 o'clock this afternoon.

By Bro. Thing, Maine :

The Committee on Good of the Order, to which was referred that portion of the Master's address relating to "Grange Lecturers," submit the following :

*See Proceedings 7th day, Afternoon Session, for Section as amended and finally adopted.

Resolved, That the National Grange fully concurs in the conclusions of the Worthy Master as to the necessary qualifications of Lecturers of County and State Granges, and also as to the great value of their work when thoroughly prosecuted according to the letter and spirit of our principles and laws.

Resolved, That the suggestions of the Worthy Master be fully carried out by the State and County Granges so far as their resources will allow.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of installing officers on all occasions when they install officers of Subordinate, County or State Granges, to read that portion of the Worthy Master's address under the head of "Grange Lecturers," and to instruct Masters to see that those suggestions are faithfully observed.

The report was received, and on motion the resolutions were concurred in.

The Committee on Good of the Order report as follows on the memorial and resolutions of the Arkansas State Grange, asking that some intimate relations be constructed between the Subordinate Granges and the National Grange :

Resolved, That the quarterly issue of topics by the Worthy Lecturer to each Subordinate Grange in his jurisdiction be continued during the year, under such instructions as the Grange may give, and that the Worthy Master of this Grange order the Master of each Subordinate Grange to have the same read and considered in open Grange as soon as may be after they shall have been received, and that this resolution be printed on the same sheet.

The report was received, and on motion was concurred in.

The Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's address relating to "Lecturers' Documents," "Reports of State Masters," and "Present Condition of the Order," has had the same under consideration, and report as follows :

Upon the subject of Lecturers' Documents, we refer to the report of same committee upon resolution presented by Bro. Scott, of Arkansas.

Upon the reports of Masters of State Granges, we report by resolution, as follows :

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of Masters of Subordinate Granges to report to the Masters of their State Granges at the end of the March and September quarters the standing of their respective Granges, their general work, experience in co-operation, and such other facts as may tend to show their real stand-

ing, and the causes that have contributed to their success or retarded their progress. And Masters of the several State Granges shall summarize such reports recorded at the close of the first quarter, and send such abstract of the same, together with such suggestions for the good of the Order, as they may deem of importance, to the Master of the National Grange, and also shall report in writing to the National Grange on the second day of the session, first thereafter, the general standing and needs of the Order in their several States.

Upon that portion of the Master's address relating to "Present condition of the Order, we report as follows :

Resolved, That the members of the National Grange congratulate each other, the Worthy Master and Patrons everywhere upon the encouraging outlook of our Order as presented in the annual address, and that we fully endorse and approve the work done by the Worthy Master during the past year to re-awaken an interest in the Order in the States of Louisiana, Nebraska and Arkansas, and that his work in the States of Louisiana and Nebraska be continued.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Patrons of Arkansas that their State has wheeled into line, and is represented upon this floor.

The report was received, and on motion its consideration was made the special order for 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee on Good of the Order have had under consideration that portion of the annual address of the Worthy Master relating to "Patent Rights," and report as follows :

Resolved, That we re-affirm the opinions as expressed at the last session of the National Grange, on the subject of Patent Rights and legislation relating thereto, and in the spirit of the resolutions then adopted will continue our efforts until Congress grants us the justice which is our right.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with our brother farmers in the North-west in their efforts to protect themselves from the unjust demands of parties claiming royalties under the "drive-well patent."

The report was received, and on motion the resolutions were concurred in.

The Committee on the Good of the Order report as follows on the resolution offered by Bro. Brigham, of Ohio :

Resolved, That the regalia for brothers and sisters of the Fourth Degree shall be a green ribbon, eight inches in length, and two inches in width, worn over the left breast. The jewel of officers to be worn upon the upper end of the badge. Provided, that no Grange now using the sash shall be required to make the change

unless they desire to do so ; and any Grange may have, if they wish, the name of their Grange and rank of the officer printed upon the badge.

The report was received, and on motion was placed on the order of unfinished business.

By Bro. Lipscomb, S. C. :

The Committee on Resolutions, to which was referred memorial or petition to Congress upon the subject of " Adulteration of Food," offered by Bro. Ware, Mass., beg leave to most respectfully report :

That they have had the same under consideration, and recommend the same to the favorable consideration of the National Grange. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., offered the following as a substitute for the report of the Committee :

Resolved, That the matter contained in the petition or memorial presented, concerning the adulteration of food, be embodied in a proper communication, and signed by the Worthy Master and Secretary of this Grange, with the seal attached ; the same be laid before the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress.

Which was adopted, and the report as amended by the substitute was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions, by Bro. Devries, further reported as follows :

WHEREAS, Education in a literary and agricultural sense, and co-operation among farmers are affirmed in our Declaration of Purposes, and confirmed by all the experience of Patrons as fundamental—these two cardinal principles being so closely allied as to be virtually inseparable, therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange does hereby most earnestly and fraternally urge upon all State Granges throughout the land to at once institute such means as will most promote these underlying principles.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the National Grange in connection with the National Lecturer's questions already provided for, an organized system of competent State Lecturers, together with the distribution of substantial Grange Literature, liberally and cheaply given, will pay an hundred fold, and prepare farmers as a class for the issues which we are to meet in the near future as well as those which press so heavily upon us at the present.

Resolved, That State Masters be, and are hereby required to urge prompt quarterly returns from Masters of Subordinate Granges as to their general condition, and the execution of such

plans as may be inaugurated by State Granges to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That a blank form for quarterly reports be adopted by this body to be used and furnished by State Granges throughout their jurisdiction to Masters of Subordinate Granges.

The report was received.

Brother Thing, Me., called for a division of the question on adopting the resolutions.

The first resolution was read, and on motion adopted.

The second resolution was read, and on motion adopted.

The third resolution was read. During the discussion which followed, it was stated that a report from another committee making another recommendation on the same subject had been approved.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., moved to refer the resolution under discussion to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. Cheek, N. C., moved as a substitute that it be recommitted to the Committee on Resolutions.

Bro. Wason, N. H., moved to amend the substitute by adding that the Committee be instructed to provide for semi-annual reports instead of quarterly, which was adopted, and the substitute was so amended.

On motion, the substitute as amended was adopted in the place of the original motion.

On motion, the substitute was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Luce, Mich., the votes by which the first and second resolutions were adopted were reconsidered, and on motion of the same brother, the whole paper, including preamble and the fourth resolution, was recommitted to the Committee on Resolutions.

Bro. Thing, Me., from the Committee on Good of the Order, reported back the report previously made in relation to the issue of topics for discussion by the Worthy Lecturer, and which had been recommitted to it, as follows:

Your Committee on Good of the Order report as follows upon the memorial and resolutions of the Arkansas State Grange, asking for more intimate relations between the National and Subordinate Granges:

Resolved, That the Quarterly issue of topics by the Worthy Lecturer to each Subordinate Grange in his jurisdiction be con-

tinued another year, under such instructions as the Grange may give, and that the Master of each Subordinate Grange is directed to have the same read and considered in open Grange as soon as may be after they shall have been received, and that this resolution be printed upon the same sheet.

The report was received, and on motion concurred in.

The Committee on Good of the Order presented a report under the resolution offered by Bro. Vaughn, Miss., that the Grange give an emphatic and clear expression on the subject of "Politics in the Grange."

Which was read and placed on the order of unfinished business.

Bro. James, of the Executive Committee, to which was referred the communication from Hickoryville Grange, Tenn., in relation to a certain transaction in bacon, reported the same back to the Grange without any recommendation.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., the paper was recommitment to the Executive Committee, with instructions to correspond with the parties in question and the State Grange of Georgia, with the object of endeavoring to have justice done the complainants.

On motion of Bro. Thing, the report of the Committee on Good of the Order on the definition of "Politics in the Grange" was taken from the order of unfinished business and recommitment to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By unanimous consent, Bro. Baylor, W. Va., was given leave to file his report of the condition of the Order in his State.

He also presented a copy of a U. S. Senate bill, No. 1,732, entitled "A Bill to procure and publish certain information relative to the demand and price of American Agricultural and other products in foreign countries," which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Executive Committee presented the account of the Worthy Lecturer for expenses incurred during a recent working trip into Arkansas.

The account was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. Scott, Ark., asked for a decision on the question whether a Past Master of a Subordinate Grange, against whom charges have been preferred, can be tried by the Subordinate Grange, which was referred to the Court of Appeals.

On motion of Bro. Harwell, Tenn., the Grange took a recess until 8.30 o'clock P. M.

3.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

By consent, Bro. James, Executive Committee, presented the accounts of Bro. Aiken and himself for the last year.

The papers were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

By consent, the following was presented :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Washington, D. C., Nov. 30th, 1881.

HON. J. J. WOODMAN, *Master National Grange :*

DEAR SIR,—The President of the United State will be happy to receive the Patrons of Husbandry, now in session in this city, on Wednesday of this week, at one o'clock.

Very truly yours,

J. C. BURROWS.

On motion of Bro. Luce, Mich., it was

Resolved, That the members of the National Grange call in a body upon the President of the United States, on Wednesday, at one o'clock.

The special order set for the hour—viz., consideration of the report of the Finance Committee—was taken up.

The report was read, and on motion of Bro. Cheek, N. C., it was ordered to be considered by sections.

The first section, fixing the compensation of the Worthy Master was read, and on motion of Bro. Sims, Kan., was amended by inserting the words "and five dollars per day" immediately after words five hundred dollars, and the section as amended was then adopted.

The second section, in relation to the compensation of the Worthy Secretary, was read, and on motion of Bro. Baylor, W. Va., was amended by striking out the word *seven* and inserting in lieu thereof the word *eight*, and the section as amended was then adopted.

The third section, in relation to the compensation of the Worthy Treasurer, was read, and on motion adopted.

The fourth section, in relation to the compensation of the Worthy Lecturer, was read, and on motion adopted.

The fifth section, in relation to the compensation of the mem-

The sixth section, in relation to the per diem of members, was read, and on motion adopted.

Bro Thing moved to amend by striking out the word *three* where it occurs before the word *cents*, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "*five*," and also striking out the "*Proviso*."

Question was called on the amendment offered by Bro. Smith, Ky., when the yeas and nays were demanded by Bro. Brigham, O., and the demand being sustained, the roll was called,

And the amendment was lost.

Bro. Thompson, Ills.; Sister Thompson, Ills.; Bro. Jones, Iowa; Bro. Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bros. Devries, Md.; Draper, Mass.; Luce, Mich.; Eshbaugh, and Sister Eshbaugh, Missouri.—Ten (10).

Bros. Harrison, Ala.; Scott, Ark.; Flint, Cal.; Sister Flint, Cal.; Bro. Rosa, Del.; Sister Rosa, Del.; Bro. Sims Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bro. Draper, Mass.; Smith, Minn.; Sister Smith, Minn.; Bro. Darden, Miss.; Wason, N. H.; Sisters Wason, N. H.; Nicholson, N. J.; Bros. Cheek, N. C.; Brigham, O.; Rhone, Pa.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Harwell, Tenn.; Rose, Texas; Sister Rose, Texas; Bro. Franklin, Vt.; Sister Franklin Vt.; Bro. Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.; Bro. Baylor, W. Va.; Sister Baylor, W. Va.; Bro. Parker, Wis.; Sister Parker, Wis.—Thirty-two (32).

Bros Nicholson, N J.; Armstrong, N. Y.; Sisters Cheek, N. C.; Rhone, Pa.; Lipscomb, S. C —Five (5).

Question recurred on the amendment offered by Bro. Thing, Me., and the yeas and nays were demanded by Bro. Luce, Mich. The demand was sustained, the roll was called,

And the amendment was lost.

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bros. Harrison, Ala.; Scott, Ark.; Thompson, Ills.; Sister Thompson, Ills.; Bros Jones, Iowa; Devries, Md.; Sister Draper, Mass.; Bro. Darden, Miss.; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bros. Cheek, N. C.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Harwell, Tenn.; Franklin, Vt.; Sister Franklin, Vt.; Bro. Baylor, W. Va.; Sister Baylor, W. Va.—Sixteen (16).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bro. Flint, Cal.; Sister Flint, Cal.; Bro. Rosa, Del.; Sister Rosa, Del.; Bro. Sims, Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bros. Draper, Mass.; Luce, Mich.; Smith, Minn.; Sister Smith, Minn.; Bros. Eshbaugh, Mo.; Wason, N. H.; Sister Wason, N. H.; Bro. Nicholson, N. J.; Sister Nicholson, N. J.; Bros. Armstrong, N. Y.; Brigham, O.; Rhone, Pa.; Rose, Texas; Sister Rose, Texas; Bro. Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.; Bro. Parker, Wis.; Sister Parker, Wis.—Twenty-eight (28).

Absent or not voting,

Sister Cheek, N. C.; Sister Rhone, Pa.; Sister Lipscomb, S. C.—Three (3).

Question then recurred on the section as reported by the committee, when Bro. Blanton, Va., offered the following amendment :

“Strike out all after the words ‘shall receive’ and insert in lieu thereof the words ‘actual traveling expenses by the nearest practical route.’ ”

The yeas and nays were demanded by Bro. Lipscomb; the demand being sustained, the roll was called,

And the question was decided in the negative..... { Yeas, 14
Nays, 80

And the amendment was lost.

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bros. Harrison, Ala.; Scott, Ark.; Flint, Cal.; Sister Flint, Cal.; Bros. Sims, Kan.; Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bros. Draper, Mass.; Darden, Miss.; Cheek, N. C.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.; Bro. Baylor, W. Va.—Fourteen (14).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bro. Rosa, Del.; Sister Rosa, Del.; Bro. Thompson, Ills.; Sister Thompson, Ills.; Bro. Jones, Iowa; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bro. Devries, Md.; Sister Draper, Mass.; Bros. Luce, Mich.; Smith, Minn.; Sister Smith, Minn.; Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bro. Wason, N. H.; Sister Wason, N. H.; Bro. Nicholson, N. J.; Sister Nich-

olson, N. J.; Bros. Armstrong, N. Y.; Brigham, O.; Rhone, Pa.; Harwell, Tenn.; Rose, Texas; Sister Rose, Texas; Bro. Franklin, Vt.; Sister Franklin, Vt.; Sister Baylor, W. Va.; Bro. Parker, Wis.; Sister Parker, Wis.—Thirty (80).

Absent or not voting,

Sister Cheek, N. C.; Sister Rhone, Pa.; Sister Lipscomb, S. C.—Three (3).

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., offered the following as a substitute for the report of the committee, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Treasury of the National Grange will not admit of the payment of mileage and per diem of members, they are hereby referred to their respective State Granges for remuneration for their services.

And demanded the yeas and nays; the demand being sustained, the roll was called,

And the question was decided in the negative..... { Yeas, 5
Nays, 38

And the substitute was declared lost.

Those voting in the affirmative were:

Bros. Harrison, Ala.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.; Bro. Baylor, W. Va.—Five (5).

Those voting in the negative were:

Bros. Scott, Ark.; Flint, Cal.; Sister Flint, Cal.; Bro. Rosa, Del.; Sister Rosa, Del.; Bro. Thompson, Ills.; Sister Thompson, Ills.; Bros. Jones, Iowa; Sims, Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bros. Devries, Md.; Draper, Mass.; Sister Draper, Mass.; Bros. Luce, Mich.; Smith, Minn.; Sister Smith, Minn.; Bros. Darden, Miss.; Eshbaugh, Mo.; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bro. Wason, N. H.; Sister Wason, N. H.; Bro. Nicholson, N. J.; Sister Nicholson, N. J.; Bros. Armstrong, N. Y.; Cheek, N. C.; Sister Cheek, N. C.; Bros. Brigham, O.; Rhone, Pa.; Harwell, Tenn.; Rose, Texas; Sisters Rose, Texas; Baylor, W. Va.; Bro. Parker, Wis.; Sister Parker, Wis.—Thirty-eight (38).

Absent or not voting,

Sister Rhone, Pa.; Bro. Franklin, Vt.; Sisters Lipscomb, S. C.; Franklin, Vt.—Four (4).

Question recurred on the adoption of the report of the committee. Bro. Rose moved to amend by striking out the *proviso* as reported by the committee,

Which was decided in the negative by a rising vote of 14 yeas, 21 nays.

Question again recurred on the adoption of the report of the committee, when Bro. Cheek, N. C., offered the following amendment :

Add after the close of the proviso these words : " And in case the allowance of three cents per mile overpays the actual railroad expenses of any member, he or she shall adjust his account with the Executive Committee and return the overplus."

Bro. Smith, Ky., moved to lay the amendment on the table, on which Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., demanded the yeas and nays ; the demand being sustained the roll was called,

And the motion was decided in the negative..... } Yeas, 13
 } Nays, 28

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bros. Harrison, Ala. ; Flint, Cal ; Smith, Ky. ; Thing, Me. ; Sister Thing, Me. ; Bros. Lipscomb, S. C. ; Harwell, Tenn. ; Franklin, Vt. ; Sister Franklin, Vt. ; Bro. Blanton, Va. ; Sister Blanton, Va ; Bro. Baylor, W. Va. ; Sister Baylor, W. Va.—Thirteen (13).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bros. Scott, Ark. ; Rosa, Del. ; Sister Rosa, Del. ; Bro. Thompson, Ills. ; Sister Thompson, Ills. ; Bro. Sims, Kan. ; Sister Sims, Kan. ; Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo. ; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo. ; Bro. Wason, N. H. ; Sister Wason, N. H. ; Bros. Nicholson, N. J. ; Armstrong, N. Y. ; Sister Smith, Ky. ; Bros. Devries, Md. ; Draper, Mass ; Luca, Mich. ; Smith, Minn. ; Sister Smith, Minn ; Bros. Darden, Miss. ; Cheek, N. C. ; Brigham, O. ; Rhone, Pa. ; Rose, Texas ; Sister Rose, Texas ; Bro. Parker, Wis. ; Sister Parker, Wis.—Twenty-eight (28).

Absent or not voting,

Sisters Flint, Cal. ; Cheek, N. C. ; Lipscomb, S. C. ; Bro. Jones, Iowa ; Sister Rhone, Pa.—Five (5).

Bro. Luce, Mich., demanded the previous question, and the question being put, " Shall the main question be now put ?"

It was decided in the affirmative..... } Yeas, 19
 } Nays, 5

And the main question was ordered.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Bro. Cheek, N. C., on which the yeas and nays were demanded by Bro. Brigham, O. ; the demand being sustained the roll was called,

And the question was decided in the negative..... } Yeas, 20
 } Nays, 23

And the amendment was decided lost.

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bros. Harrison, Ala.; Thompson, Ills.; Sisters Thompson, Ills.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bros. Luce, Mich.; Darden, Miss.; Eshbaugh, Mo.; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bros. Cheek, N. C.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Rose, Texas; Sister Rose, Texas; Bros. Franklin, Vt.; Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.; Bros. Baylor, W. Va.; Parker, Wis.; Sister Parker, Wis.—Twenty (20).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bros. Scott, Ark.; Flint, Cal.; Sisters Flint, Cal.; Bro. Rosa, Del.; Sister Rosa, Del.; Bros. Jones, Iowa; Sims, Kan.; Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bros. Devries, Md.; Draper, Mass.; Sister Smith, Minn.; Bro. Wason, N. H.; Sister Wason, N. H.; Bro. Nicholson, N. J.; Sister Nicholson, N. J.; Bros. Armstrong, N. Y.; Brigham, O.; Rhone, Pa.; Harwell, Tenn.; Sister Baylor, W. Va.—Twenty-two (22).

Absent or not voting,

Sisters Lipscomb, S. C.; Draper, Mass.; Cheek, N. C.—Three (3).

Vote was taken on the main question, viz : The adoption of the report of the committee, on which the yeas and nays were demanded by Bro. Brigham, O.; the demand being sustained, the roll was called,

And the question was decided in the affirmative..... { Yeas, 82
Nays, 10

And the report was adopted.

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bros. Scott, Ark.; Flint, Cal.; Sister Flint, Cal.; Bro. Rosa, Del.; Sister Rosa, Del.; Bro. Thompson, Ills.; Sister Thompson, Ills.; Bros. Jones, Iowa; Sims, Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bros. Devries, Md.; Draper, Mass.; Luce, Mich.; Smith, Minn.; Sister Smith, Minn.; Bros. Darden, Miss.; Eshbaugh, Mo.; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bro. Wason, N. H.; Sister Wason, N. H.; Bro. Nicholson, N. J.; Sister Nicholson, N. J.; Bros. Armstrong, N. Y.; Brigham, O.; Rhone, Pa.; Rose, Texas; Sister Rose, Texas; Sister Baylor, W. Va.—Thirty-two (32).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bros. Harrison, Ala.; Cheek, N. C.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Franklin, Vt.; Sister Franklin, Vt.; Bro. Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.; Bros. Baylor, W. Va.; Parker, Wis.; Sister Parker, Wis.—Ten (10).

Absent or not voting,

Sisters Draper, Mass.; Cheek, N. C.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Rhone, Pa.; Bro. Harwell, Tenn.—Five (5).

And the first special order was declared dissolved.

On motion of Bro. Thing, Me., it was

Resolved, That the election of officers be made the special order for Wednesday, at three o'clock, P. M.

On motion, the Grange took a recess until 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

7.30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

Sister A. E. Devries, Md., was present as a member of the N. G.

The report of the Committee on Good of the Order on the resolution offered by Bro. Darden, Miss., to hold meetings of the Grange with open doors, and which was placed on the special order, was taken up.

On motion of Bro. Devries, Md., the original resolution, as offered by Bro. Darden, viz :

Resolved, That the business sessions of this body may be held with open doors whenever deemed expedient,"

Was substituted for the report of the Committee, and the report as amended was then adopted.

The third of the special orders, viz: Report of the Committee on Good of the Order on the parts of the Master's address that were referred to it, was taken up.

On motion of Bro. Devries, Md., the report was considered by sections.

The first resolution being read, on motion of Bro. Thing, Me. it was amended by adding the words "and the second resolution of the series as presented by the Committee on Resolutions at the last session, and to be found on page 118 of the Proceedings of 1880, is hereby repealed."

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

The second resolution reported by the Committee was read and on motion adopted.

The third resolution reported by the Committee was read, and on motion adopted.

The special orders for the day were thus completed, and the regular order of business was resumed.

The order of reports of standing committees, which was suspended when the special orders were called for, was resumed.

Bro. Sims presented the following :

Your Committee on Digest, to whom was referred the following resolution, viz :

"Resolved, That when Masters of Subordinate Granges cannot attend State meetings, representation therein by Past Masters, when so elected, is within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution of the Order, and should be so construed," direct me to report said resolution with the recommendation that it be adopted.

On motion of Bro. Scott, Ark., the question was referred to the Court of Appeals.

By Bro. Sims, Kan. :

Your Committee on Digest beg leave to recommend that Section 5 of the Digest be amended by striking out, after the word "dollar," where it occurs in the second line of said section, the following—"except for charter members, who pay, 'men three dollars, and women fifty cents.'"

The report was received, and on motion the recommendation was concurred in.

By Bro. Sims, Kan. :

I am directed by your Committee on Digest, to which was referred the following resolution, to wit: *"Resolved, That State lines shall not be regarded by Granges receiving applications for membership,"*

To report favorably thereon, with the recommendation that Decision 49, on page 99 of Digest, relating to State lines be stricken out.

The report was received, and on motion the recommendation was concurred in.

Bro. Devries, Md., from the Committee on Resolutions, reported back the preamble and resolutions on the subject of education, presented at this morning's session, and recommitted to the Committee, with the following amendments: The word "quarterly" being stricken out where it occurs in the last two of the resolutions, and substituting therefor the word "semi-annually" in both places.

The report was received, and on motion the recommendations were concurred in.

The account of Bro. W. G. Wayne, as a member of the Executive Committee, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion of Bro. Scott, Ark., the vote by which the election of officers for the ensuing term was made the special order for Wednesday, at 8 o'clock P. M., was reconsidered.

Bro. Scott moved to amend, by making it the special order for Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Which was lost.

Question then recurring on the adoption of the original motion, it was, on motion of Bro. Wayne, N. Y., laid on the table.

On motion of Bro. Devries, Md., the Court of Appeals were directed to prepare and report a decision in relation to the status of expelled members.

On motion of Bro. Draper, Mass., it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine into the condition of the work before the Grange, and to report as to the probable time at which this session of the Grange may be adjourned *sine die*.

The Worthy Master appointed Bros. Draper, Mass.; Scott, Ark., and Flint, Cal., as the committee.

On motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., it was

Resolved, That the roll of States for the introduction of business for reference, without debate, be called for the last time tomorrow afternoon, and thereafter no new business requiring reference to committees will be admitted, except by unanimous consent.

Bro. Smith, Ky., offered a resolution adopted by the State Grange of Kentucky, at its eighth annual session—1880—condemning the Protective Tariff system, and asking the National Grange to adopt some measure by which Congress may be made to realize the necessity of modifying or abolishing all protective tariff,

Which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. Franklin, Vt., from the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, reported back, without recommendation, the resolution offered by Bro. Darden in relation to biennial sessions.

Bro. Darden, by unanimous consent, was allowed to withdraw the resolution.

He then presented the following :

Resolved, That the Constitution, Art. III., Sec. 8, be amended as follows :

Strike out in first line of the section the word "annually" and insert the word "biennially" in lieu thereof; also strike out the words "from year to year" where they occur in the 2d and 3d lines of said section.

By Bro. Brigham, O. :

Resolved, That the extracts from the proceedings of the Eighth Session of the National Grange—Nos. 29 and 80, as given on page 118 of the Digest, be stricken out.

Referred to the Committee on Digest.

By Bro. Thing, Me. :

Resolved, That the Committee on Digest be instructed to report what legislation is necessary to make Masters of County Granges voting members in the State Grange, and to report a resolution or amendment in accordance therewith.

Referred to the Committee on Digest.

Under the order of unfinished business, the following was taken up :

The recommendation of the Executive Committee that a renewed effort be made to procure from Congress either the donation or lease without rent of the plot of ground on which stands the birth-place of our Order.

The recommendation was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Good of the Order on the resolution offered by Bro. Brigham, Ohio, substituting a badge in lieu of the present regalia of the Fourth Degree.

The resolution reported by the Committee was *not* concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Darden, Miss., it was

Resolved, That to-morrow morning, after the reading of the journal of this day's sessions, the Grange will hold an open session.

On motion of Bro. Rose, Tex., the Grange was closed at 9.45 P. M., until 9.30 A. M., Tuesday.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, November 22d, 1881.

The Grange assembled in pursuance of the order of Monday, and was opened in the Fourth Degree, at 9.30 A. M., by the Worthy Master.

Roll was called and a quorum found present.

The journal of Monday was read and approved, except that portion referring to the action of the Grange on the report of the Finance Committee on the salary of the Worthy Master, which was laid over for the present.

Regular order of business entered on. Under the call of States for the introduction of business, the following was presented:

By Bro. Scott, Ark.:

A request for a decision of the Court of Appeals on the following question:

A man applied to a Subordinate Grange for membership, paid his initiation fee, and was accepted to membership, but before he had received the first degree, the Grange ceased to hold its meetings. Now can this party join another Grange without additional fee and without being again ballotted for, and if so, how can it be done?

Referred to the Court of Appeal.

By Bro. Blanton, Va.:

WHEREAS, There is no subject of more importance to producers of and dealers in tobacco than the monopoly which now exists in some of the Foreign Governments, which are dependent upon the United States for the greater proportion of the tobacco manufactured and consumed by them; and

WHEREAS, There is no just reason why this state of things should exist in regard to the exportation of this most important agricultural staple of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, at a recent session, by resolution, requested the President of the United States to open communication with the representatives of the governments, which monopolize the trade in tobacco, for the purpose of ascertaining if there be no way in which the evils complained of may be remedied by some changes in the commercial relations existing between the United States and these governments so as to relieve the article of tobacco from the laws of monopoly now existing; therefore,

Resolved, That this National Grange take the matter under consideration, and if in its judgment it be for the best interests of the Order and of the Agriculturists, a suitable memorial be prepared and sent to the Congress of the United States, requesting such legislation as may be necessary to place this agricultural product upon the same footing as other agricultural products in the commerce of the world.

Referred to a Committee on Agriculture.

The Worthy Master presented his account for expenses while engaged in official visitations, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., it was

Resolved, That the Grange now go into open session to hear and dispose of the reports to be presented by the Committees on "Transportation," "Agriculture" and "Good of the Order."

The doors were opened.

The Committee on Transportation, by its Chairman, Bro. Armstrong, N. Y., presented the following report :

The principle underlying our government is equality of rights and privileges. With this duly maintained the citizen may go and come at will, may labor at his pleasure, engage in any pursuit, enter any market he may choose, and perform any act, so long as his course of life, his pursuits, or his acts do not affect injuriously the rights of any other citizen. And every other person, or association of persons, or corporation, within the broad domain where this fundamental principle is observed, is bound to respect these rights and privileges of the citizen or become amenable to the power of the whole people, which must be put forth when necessary to preserve the freedom of all.

It is not the mere right to exist in safety that constitutes the independence of this people. It is the broader right to gather the full rewards of labor untaxed, except for the maintenance of government and the execution of purposes embracing the good of all. There can be no unequal burden laid upon any citizen or his industry, by the government, without violation of the principle in which the Republic is founded, nor can there be any power under the government so great as to secure immunity for its acts when that power is exerted to oppress any person or to invade his rights. Such unjust use of power is in the instant of its exercise a menace to the people, for it is insidious in its growth, in its very nature rapacious, and tends in its development to the subversion of civil rights and the destruction of the whole govern-

mental system. Such a power now exists, untrammelled except by the disagreements of the few men who wield it, and the chief industry of this people suffers by its exercise, while equity and justice stand abashed by its audacity, unnerved and for the time incapable to relieve the oppressed. It is the corporate power of railroad transportation companies threatening the priceless possession of freedom. For its aggrandizement every industry is subject to tax gauged by the desire of a few men whose rule is selfish policy. The law of the land interposes no check upon its rapacity, no foil to its schemes, no safeguard beneath which the citizen may shield his rights. Production may go on in accelerated ratio under the stimulus of improved machinery and the intense application of a busy people, ambitious to hasten the development of a continent, but the monstrous power that grasps every product of industry, with remorseless purpose to squeeze from it the last trace of value, under the edict to tax "what the traffic will bear," may leave only the coarse residuum for the subsistence of a people for whom the diabolical rule establishes slavery more galling than poverty, for from this there may be relief in earnest effort and frugal management, for that increased toil and pinching economy serve only to augment the gains of relentless rapacity. Time passes, and this power of corporations, emboldened by success, challenges restraint, while it fortifies every point not already impregnable in possession. To-day, as last year, it is—

"Intrenched in the several State capitals, domiciled in the central citadel, confident and strong, sways the commerce of a continent, and dominates its industries with cold neglect of the golden rule that is the vitalizing spirit of free government, and with cynical contempt of the common honesty and homely virtues that support the structure of civil liberties. A power within the State, accelerating in growth, licensed by its own inordinate greed, usurping as desire advances, limitless in audacity—how long will it be before the State itself will be a suppliant to its creature that lays lustful hands upon the shreds of authority yet preserved, swaggers in every precinct of the legislative domain, with its mammon defiles the ermine, and has towering scorn for the people and especial contempt for the class that suffers most by its cruel exactions—farmers?"

Since we brought this indictment this insolent power has made persistent and unscrupulous efforts to place its attorneys in the United States Senate and on the bench of the State courts. In the former effort, in one case at least, it has met defeat through the influences exerted by our Order,

and in the latter, success has been delayed, perhaps averted, by the vigilance of awakened sentiment favoring the preservation of the priceless treasure of freedom. Yet we now ask the questions still pertinent as when addressed to you a year ago:

"Shall there be an organized effort by the people to recover the rights filched from them by the creatures of their generosity? Will they mark the limit of concession and thereafter guard its boundaries? The time is opportune, their strength equal to the requirement—do they lack the purpose? Will American farmers join in positive, earnest, determined effort to secure just protection, through the peaceful medium of laws, wise in their design and just in their operation, whereby railway corporations shall be gently but firmly restrained within the limits so defined? If they will, the day is near at hand when their industry will be free to distribute its profits through all channels of trade in just measure, according to deserts, and they will themselves share equitably in the blessings that reward free, untrammelled labor in the primary avocation of man."

Since these words were written the baneful power against which they were inscribed has been alert to every means of its aggrandizement, and to-day its foremost representative stands defiant before the court of justice in a powerful State, perfecting consolidations to extend a rule that smothers the living principle of natural rights. With the extension of a hard bondage, enforced by ponderous capital, crushing in its weight, there is the pooling system to establish a community of plunder through which this power essays to guard its members against individual rapacity in the division of spoils. Of this system the pooling commissioner, Mr. Fink, chosen by the partners in theft, has been constrained to say recently:

"When the people understand the subject better, they will, either by the force of public opinion or through local enactments, compel railroad managers to work the railroads of this country in harmony with each other, and prevent selfish railroad companies from endeavoring to gain some advantage over each other and from standing in the way of the proper management of the roads in the interest of the public."

By the mouth of its chosen witness is this power condemned. As the representatives of the chief industry that fills the channels of commerce with its products, sustains manufactures, feeds and supports every useful labor, and maintains the credit of our country at home and abroad, we have painful sense of wrong in the monstrous abuse of power wielded by corporations that defy restraints even in their

combinations to secure to themselves equitable distribution of plunder. There is but one present means of restraining their rapacity, that is the water-ways, and against these they exert every force in their command, in utter disregard of the interests of commerce. Let us move to the preservation of our rights in these water-ways while they are yet left, for until there is awakened sentiment favoring equality of rights and privileges, the sacred heritage of freedom, there is no other restraint upon the rapacity of corporations that have power to throttle industry, except as it yields its profits to their demands—corporations that betray absorbing greed for the gains of all labor to the full limit of opportunity, with no humane regard for humble workers whose coarse bread has no flavor of sweetness, except what they cannot extract, and whose toil is never freshened by generous consideration of the inestimable blessings wrought from the bosom of earth and gathered to the luxurious enjoyment of magnates who levy tribute with no sympathetic regard for the million days' labor, whose proceeds they gather to coffers already bursting with the products of other weary millions of days absorbed by a process that will go on still until the toilers, diverted from their hopeless tasks, bring the force of numbers and intelligent effort to the correction of an abuse that degrades their manhood. The question of self-preservation rises above law when that resource fails. But law has not yet been tried. Let us invoke its aid while there is yet time. We are not destroyers. Our province is peace—our effort creates. But we have reached a dilemma from which we shall not be extricated without law. Quoting the words addressed to you last year, we ask :

“What shall we do? Let us exert the force inherent in our numbers. Direct this through the ballot in such a manner that every legislature, State and National, shall reflect the will of the people and all their interests rather than of corporations. Secure in these bodies due representation of the chief industry of the land. Let farmers organize, in utter disregard of the restraints that political parties impose, and let them keep steadily in view the governing purpose to purge the body politic of the venalities that handicap material progress. They may co-operate with all persons and all associations that work in the interest of free and enlightened administration of justice, but for themselves they must move for the protection of natural rights against the monstrous greed of corporate power that riots in the chaos of principles overturned and confused by its wanton assumptions. They must invoke order, law, peace, justice for all, lest revolution

intervene to clear away with rude hand the web of tyranny that now fetters industry and retards development."

J. H. BRIGHAM,
W. A. ARMSTRONG,
J. N. LIPSCOMB,
A. B. SMITH,
T. T. SMITH,

Committee.

Which was discussed by Bros. Brigham, O., Cheek, N. C., Smith, Ky., Lipscomb, S. C., Dean, Del., and then by unanimous vote adopted.

On motion of Bro. Thing, Me., the Grange took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order in open session by the Worthy Master.

Reports of standing committees being still in order, Bro. Darden, Miss., presented

The report of the Committee on Agriculture, which was received and discussed by

Bros. Darden, Miss.; Blanton, Va.; Jones, Iowa; James, Ind.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Thing, Me.; Luce, Mich.; Devries, Md.; Sims, Kan.; Brigham, Ohio, and Wason, N. H.

When, on motion of Bro. Luce, Mich., the report was re-committed to the Committee.

On motion of Bro. Thing, Me., the Grange took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

8 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order in open session, by the Worthy Master.

Reports from standing committees being still in order,

Bro. Thing, Me., presented the following:

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to which was referred the resolutions of the Kentucky State Grange in relation to tariff duties, has duly considered the same, and submit the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of your committee, the question of revenue or protective tariff is not in any sense objectionable as a topic for discussion in National, State, County or Subordinate Granges; that it is one of vast importance, and upon which honest men may differ.

Resolved, That we recommend all Patrons, and especially the young, to study the subject in all its bearings, and become better qualified to act intelligently upon it than your committee deem themselves able at this time to do.

Resolved, That a free discussion of the whole system will tend to a clear understanding of the matter as a national question, and will result in the promotion of greater charity for each other, and we recommend that it be discussed by this body before the close of the session.

The report was received, and on motion placed on the order of unfinished business.

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to which was referred the communication from Bro. Lewis, Gen. Dep for Louisiana, asking that a Lecturer be sent to that State to assist in re-organizing the State Grange, has had the same under consideration, and report by resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Worthy Master be authorized to do, or cause to be done, as much work in the interest of our cause in the State of Louisiana, as in his opinion the good of the Order demands.

The report was received, and on motion the resolution was adopted.

Your Committee on Good of the Order are deeply anxious, as doubtless are all the members of this body, that the way-marks set up this session shall indicate real progress. Has our advance during the past year been what it should have been? Have we realized, and at this, the end of another Grange year, do we realize, the ideal of one year ago? Your committee believe that very few of us are satisfied, that none of us realize our ideal. Why not? What is the matter? Our principles are correct, our work is commendable. The toiling millions have great need of our services, and yet they do not manifest an interest and scarce a curiosity in our efforts. Where is the trouble? It seems to your committee that if we scrutinize carefully the success and failures which have attended the efforts of Patrons in their organized capacity, we may be able to form a pretty correct estimate of the causes which contributed to these results.

All Patrons of long experience in the Order will agree that when it was first launched upon the sea of life, co operation was the one great distinguishing feature which, more than anything else, commended it to the favorable consideration of farmers.

All other interests were already organized and united, and it was just as important that we should stand together in defence of our own, as others for theirs. Others were organized for a purpose, and that purpose self-protection, which farmers were the last to learn is the first law of nature. The founders of the Order, and its early apostles, who went out through all our land, taught us that by thus uniting together we might enhance our material interests. This idea obtained in State, County, and Subordinate Granges, and was generally acted upon, and to-day, after more than a decade has passed, we find that where co-operation has been a success the Grange has been a success, while where failure has resulted, Patrons have become discouraged and disheartened.

If our premises and conclusions are correct, it seems to us that the National Grange can best make itself felt for good in the rank and file of the Order by furnishing the Subordinate Granges with instruction and advice which will enable them to co-operate successfully in business affairs. In other words, realize to them, to some extent at least, the promises of those who first preached to them the gospel of temporal salvation. Or, to adopt the beautiful sentiment of our Worthy Lecturer, "teach farmers how to save the fruit of their toil and make farm life more profitable." Do this, and you have interested them in something real, tangible, practical. No danger of their forgetting it. No danger of their backsliding. Nothing ever did, nothing ever will, succeed like success. But, Worthy Master, right here comes the trouble, and that is to induce them to make the attempt.

Successful co-operation presupposes mutual confidence and personal honesty. It starts out with the idea that each is to work for the good of the whole, not that a few are to do the work, assume the responsibility, suffer the losses, and divide the profits. It supposes that the settled policy of the company is to be lived up to; that losses are to be borne as cheerfully as gains enjoyed; that the fact that if sometimes others are able to offer us better terms, it is no excuse to turn our backs upon our friends. In short, successful co-operation supposes that each one who is a party to the enterprise is to live up squarely to the letter and the spirit of the agreement; that through heat and cold, sunshine and storm, prosperity or adversity, high prices or low, good times or bad, all are to work together as one individual, earnestly, unselfishly, and perseveringly, not grumbling or finding fault, but cheering, sustaining, and encouraging each other, exercising that *faith* in their work which will beget a never-failing *hope* in their final triumph, while at the same time exercising that charity towards each other which shall best prove our *fidelity* to our principles, and in all our efforts exemplifying that *perseverance* which knows no such word as fail. Nowhere in all the history of our Order has there been an instance of failure where the Grange has thus worked together. But it is a slow process to

divest men of their prejudices ; to get them out of the old ruts ; to induce those so long accustomed to allow others to do their thinking, to think for themselves ; to beget confidence in those who, through the influence of generations of oppression, extortion, and neglect, have come to think no man honest and unselfish. These, we say, are slow processes ; and right here comes in most clearly the necessity and value of the educational feature of our Order. Just here we perceive its importance. No interest, no society, no fraternity, or other organization outside the farmers themselves,—no co-operation not wholly of and by farmers will ever remove the disabilities of which we complain, or will ever educate or elevate them.

It is the mission of other interests to make us worth as much as possible to them. It is ours to make ourselves worth as much as possible to ourselves. It is our mission to till the ground, to subdue it, to develop and increase its productive resources, to enhance its value and add to its beauty. Of this we do not complain. We accept the mission, and are willing, if need be, to eat our bread in the sweat of our face, but we claim, and we must insist upon, a more equal distribution of the rewards of our labor in the future than in the past. How shall this be accomplished ? Great social changes are not brought about at once. We must not only be organized, but educated. We must learn to labor and wait. We have enlisted for life, and are to "toil on," "toil on," till the Great Master says well done ; when, like the prophet of old, we will drop our mantle upon the Elishas who shall succeed us, and they shall complete the work we have so well begun. Revolutions never go backward. A good beginning is the beginning of the end. But we must educate *ourselves* for the work we are to do. Argument, logic, threatening, coaxing, or scolding will never give us our rights. But when our circumstances are talked over by the fireside, rehearsed around the sitting-room table, by the wayside, in the Subordinate Grange, read off in our newspapers, urged upon our attention by the quarterly issues of our Worthy Lecturer, which come to us like the colporteur's tract, offering us just what our souls hungered for, or heard from the lips of the living speaker, who comes to us with earnest zeal in behalf of the great Order of which we are a part—all these influences will awaken thought, thought will result in action, and action will be effectual just as soon as it is united. So we see that our work, as well as our principles, points to co-operation.

We have in the Order of Patrons of Husbandry such an organization and such a union of purpose as the agricultural world never saw before. This National Grange is its acknowledged head. Patrons expect us to lead off, to sound the key-note and order the charge.

What we desire is to do something which shall call the atten-

tion of farmers to our work and our principles. Something which will cause them to think; we want to reach them at their own firesides, away from adverse circumstances, where we can force home to their consideration the practical principles of our fraternity. Your committee do not presume to dictate to other committees, or even advise. Each committee of this Grange is for the "Good of the Order." All are laboring to secure the same results. We would suggest that the committees on co-operation, and also on education, report some plan by which their suggestions may be put in practical operation. While we approve the work of the Worthy Lecturer, and hope his circulars may be continued, we suggest that the Grange instruct him to give greater prominence to the matter of co-operation, not only in pecuniary affairs, but also in education and in building up and strengthening the Order.

Per order of Committee on Good of the Order.

D. H. THING,
W. H. CREEK,
R. W. BAYLOR,
MRS. E. M. NICHOLSON,
MRS M. E. FLINT,
Committee.

The report was received, and on motion, the recommendations were concurred in.

The Committee on Agriculture, by Bro. Darden, Miss., reported back the report that was recommitted to them, as follows:

Worthy Master:

The Committee on Agriculture has instructed me to report the following, and ask its favorable consideration:

The power that has established the credit of this people on a firm basis, reduced interest rates, regulated exchanges, and guaranteed prosperity in all branches of useful industry, is agriculture.

During all the years, when these tasks were of doubtful achievement, its workers were quietly, steadily, and surely effecting a purpose not fully comprehended by the wisest statesmen. Their productive industry was laying the safe foundations of financial greatness and commercial prosperity, enriching the people, multiplying and extending the blessings of peace, and dignifying labor by proofs of its power and its beneficent ends.

In a single decade this grand industry has added to the permanent wealth of the people a sum too great for computation. Even the small proportion of its products that has gone into foreign markets in that period—a portion of the surplus alone—is a contribution to the material welfare of the people incomparably greater than any other country has offered in a like period in the

history of the world. A thousand million dollars of balance is inadequate expression of its commercial value, an insufficient measure of its greatness, a deficient estimate of its volume. Yet this is but the fraction of magnificent production gauged by demands abroad, far exceeded in each year by home consumption.

The grand industry that has done so much is yet far within the measure of possibilities. Its rapid development has no visible bounds, except in the indifference of the millions engaged in production to the encroachments upon their civil rights; or, in more comprehensive phrase, these millions who till the soil with such beneficent effect have yet grander achievements in prospect, if they can be true to their own interests. Their danger lies in the neglect of civil duties or intelligent appreciation of such duties. It is a fact, supported by incontestable proof, that agriculture pays far more than its just share of taxes for the support of government, and it is equally true that its products are cheapened in the hands of producers that they may yield larger per centages of profit to the various interests intervening before ultimate use.

Let us confess, in full sincerity and with plain understanding of the facts, that these exactions of agriculture and its products are in no wise singular or strange, but rather the inevitable consequence of folly displayed by farmers themselves. They have tilled their fields, cared for their flocks, gathered their harvests, and marketed the increase, without reference to influences constantly tending to reduce their part in the rewards.

They have yielded to the direction and dictation of other interests with astonishing self-abnegation, until at last the prevailing sentiment relegates them to the soil as fixtures, too low in the scale of intelligence to deserve part or share in the administration of affairs. In politics they are willing, obsequious slaves, ready always to heed the behests of party leaders. They glorify and worship party idols, and at the polls debase their manhood in perfunctory articulation of the party shibboleth; then go to their labor, hampered and worried by hardships invited by their ballots.

If all this be true, may we not say, with the earnestness of conviction, that the American farmer deserves no greater share of the rewards that follow his labor until he displays manhood enough to assert his rights in the direction of affairs. If his land and its products be too much taxed, he cannot enter effective protest against the exaction except through the proper channel and by lawful means—the ballot.

Having surrendered to his master's use of the one, and lost intelligent appreciation of the other, we lament the conclusion that his fate deserves no amelioration until he is able to summon manhood to shape his own destiny by intelligent and independent exercise of all political rights and privileges. Standing in the first rank of labor; feeding, clothing, and sustaining a thousand

other industries with lavish freedom, he deserves for his own no more than he gets, until he resolves to exert decent care over his rights, not in the field of labor alone, and the by-ways and high-ways of commerce, but in the making of rules affecting the products of his labor—the laws of the land—in which his sole part, as now ordered, is submission.

As the representatives of an organization based on agriculture, having no purpose hostile to any other useful calling or profession, we deplore the apathy of American farmers on the question of their rights in the body politic, and invoke action designed to restore equitable balance between the various interests, industries, and professions, so that no one shall dominate others, but all shall have free and equal chance in the race of material and intellectual progress. We ask no gifts of place, no concessions from others, no recognition or reward, except the free and equal opportunity too long abandoned, but which we are inflexibly resolved to reclaim, in the hitherto sterile field of politics, long ago relinquished to place-hunters, whose interest is to foment and perpetuate party strife, and whose methods have debauched the sacred privileges of citizens, until the ballot-box has become the repository of mercenary favors, procured by the lavish use of money, or corrupt promises of place, a shame and reproach to republican government, and a menace to the liberties of the people.

Recognizing as we do the origin of artificial hardships placed on agriculture in the indifference of farmers to their civil duties which cannot be deputed to others without certain harm, and recognizing, also, corrupt party usages as the outgrowth of such neglect, we, as the representatives of that calling which enlists the greatest number of laborers, do solemnly declare ourselves absolved from all allegiance to whatever political party does not invite support by wisdom of purpose and purity of method, and we declare our unalterable purpose to manifest our independence by refusing our votes to all candidates claiming them when such candidates do not exhibit fitness in known integrity, capability for the discharge of duties designated, and full sympathy with the principles herein enumerated.

As an expression of this determination we submit the following declaration, and invite thereto careful consideration from all good citizens of whatever calling or profession :

Resolved, That this National Grange, representing a membership spread over the entire Union, will exert all its force, with unflagging zeal and persistent purpose, to encourage independent political action, to the end that dangers lurking in partisan management of public affairs may be eliminated ; that corrupt party strife may incur the odium it deserves ; that the elective franchise in its exercise may become the true expression of the desire of the citizen ; that the useful industries of all our people in

The third section was read, and ordered entered on the journal.

Bro. Cheek, N. C., offered the following :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Good, of the Order, to whom was referred the report of the Worthy Lecturer, has considered the same, and submit, that in their opinion it contains valuable suggestions. We would earnestly recommend to lecturers in the field so much of the able report as refers to the subject matter of public lectures. He has well said, "that mixed husbandry, improved tillage, increased protection and close economy will not bring prosperity, nor relieve them (the farmers) from burdens of injustice. They are therefore not so eager in seeking information on these subjects, as they are concerning the future hopes of the farmer, and how to liberate themselves from the evils surrounding them.

Lecturing and educating should therefore be directed to this end, so that not only Patrons but all farmers may become familiar with every subject requiring the attention and co-operative work of our Order.

We also recommend to the favorable consideration of this body his suggestion as to the necessity of concentrating our efforts upon some well defined and particular object. Our efforts at advancement and reform have heretofore extended over so broad a field, and our energies have been so widely diffused, that we have failed to secure for ourselves those beneficial results that must have followed from a more concentrated and persistent movement for the attainment of any one of our great purposes. Successful reform in populous communities can only be attained by first educating to a unity of thought, and then executed by concert of action.

Education and co-operation are the levers to move the world. The suggestions of the Worthy Lecturer on these important subjects we consider valuable, and recommend them and his entire report to the favorable consideration of the Order.

W. H. CHEEK, *for Committee.*

The report was received, and on motion, adopted.

Also,

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to which was referred the invitations, memorials and petitions of officers and citizens of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Indianapolis, Ind., concerning the place of holding the next session of the National Grange, have carefully considered the whole question of location, and report by resolution as follows :

Resolved, That the next session of the National Grange be holden at the City of Washington, D. C., on the..... (at such time as the Grange may elect).

The report was received and placed on the order of unfinished business.

By Bro. Blanton, Va. :

To the Master and Members of the National Grange:

The Committee on Dormant Granges beg leave to make the following report :

The subject is one of vital importance to the welfare of the Order, and demands the serious and careful attention of this body. It will be remembered that the reports which have been presented at this session of the National Grange, by the Masters of the several State Granges, show the number of Dormant Granges to be very great, and admonish the members of this body that something should be done to strengthen and perfect our organization.

In the opinion of your committee the remedy for the existing state of affairs is not difficult to discover, but just how the remedy may be applied is the great problem to be solved.

Education, as to the principles, the objects, and purposes of the organization, is the thing which will alone revive Dormant Granges, and give tenure of long existence.

The reports made to this body, by the Committee on the Good of the Order, and the Committee on Resolutions, have fully covered the ground, and all that is necessary now to be done, is to put into practical operation the suggestions made and the recommendations adopted.

The impression has very extensively prevailed, in some communities, that the Grange had fulfilled its mission, had finished its work ; and, hence, there was no longer any necessity for the organization.

The impression is one which rests on no sure foundation ; but until it shall have been removed by the diffusion of Grange literature, and the just and fair exposition of the principles and purposes of the Order, by the living lecturer, Dormant Granges will surely not be revived.

The fact must be prominently presented to the minds of members of Dormant Granges and others, that the great questions which confront the farmers of this country must be met by intelligence and organization, and must be solved by combined action and co-operative effort.

No greater mistake was ever made, than when it was supposed that the efforts of the members of this organization should be confined to the narrow field of labor and experiment in agriculture ; that when we had reached that point at which we had caused "two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before," our mission was accomplished, and our work completed.

Your committee recognize the fact that this is one noble fea-

ture in practical agriculture, and would urge all good Patrons to labor hard to accomplish so desirable a result.

But the purposes of our organization are higher and broader, grander and nobler than this: for, while they include the improvement of the farm, the developement of agricultural pursuits, they also reach up higher and stretch out broader; for we labor for the welfare of our country and of mankind, for advancing the interests, elevating the characters, increasing the influence of all Patrons of Husbandry, and thus to elevate them to a higher standard of manhood and womanhood. These facts we must keep prominently before the people by means of lectures and the Grange press.

It should be one of the objects of the National Grange to inform the members of live and Dormant Granges that nearly all of the great reforms which are now agitating the public mind and engaging the attention of the best and most influential men of the country, had their origin in this farmer's organization; and when, some day in the future, the impartial historian shall make an accurate and correct record of the great and important measures which were adopted for the relief of the industrial interests of this country, and which had the effect of placing our great country on the highway to prosperity, wealth, influence, and power, the Grange will stand forth prominently as a great projector, and will shine with a peculiar and brilliant lustre as an organization which has done so much in so great and good a cause.

J. M. BLANTON,
M. C. BAYLOR,
D. W. JONES,
DANIEL FLINT,
M. S. RHONE,

Committee.

Which was received, and on motion, adopted.

Bro. Sims, Kan.:

Your Committee on Digest, to which was referred the resolution offered by Bro. Thing, instructing the committee to report "what legislation is necessary to make Masters of County Granges voting members of the State Grange," beg leave to report as follows:

To make Masters of County Granges voting members in the State Granges, would require that our Constitution, under head of State Granges, be amended by inserting after the word "*of*" where it occurs in the second line of section one, the words "*County and.*"

Your committee are of the opinion, however, that ample provisions for representation of County Granges in State Granges, will be found in the first section of "Appendix to Digest," and therefore deem further legislation unnecessary.

The report was received and placed on the order of unfinished business.

Your Committee on Digest, to which was referred the resolution offered by Bro. Brigham, O., "that sections 29 and 30, on page 108 of Digest, be stricken out," beg leave to report the same back and recommend that it be adopted.

The report was received, and on motion, adopted.

Bro. Rosa, Del., from the Committee on Accounts, reported back the accounts of the Worthy Master, and Bros. James, Wayne, and Aiken of the Executive Committee, with information that they were correct in every particular, and recommend that they be filed.

The report was received, and the recommendation concurred in

Bro. Thing, Me., presented the following:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Vaughn, has carefully considered the same, and ask leave to present the following report :

The resolution reads as follows: "*Resolved*, That the National Grange at its present session construe the Declaration of Purposes on the subject of 'Politics in the Grange,' and by a series of resolutions give a clear and unequivocal expression on that subject."

Your committee has carefully considered that section of the Declaration of Purposes relating to the subject-matter of the resolution, and can hardly conceive how a better explanation can be given than appears in the same connection. The founders of our Order and the authors of our "Declaration" evidently supposed that its administrators would be men and women of prudence and discretion. Hence we find upon the subject of politics apparent contradictions, for instance: "We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth, taught in our Organic Law, that the Grange, National, State, or Subordinate, is not a political or party organization." That is plain, clear, unequivocal. The thin-skinned Republican, the sensitive Democrat, or the co-operative Re-adjuster can safely hide behind that, and when the honest, large-hearted, progressive Patron presumes to make the final charge upon not only legalized monopolies, but upon legalizers of monopolies as well, these careful guardians of the interests of the Order at once throw up their hands in pious horror and cry "Politics! Politics!!" And why? Because the safety, yea, the very salvation, of rings and ring-masters depends upon the fealty of the people to the party of their choice, and a free consideration and discussion of those issues which most vitally

concern the people, is always dangerous to the "bosses," who desire nothing so much as to be let alone.

But then there comes along one of our honest old Patrons, whose mind has been expanded and whose manhood has been developed by the influence of our grand principles, and he quotes from the "Declaration" a little further down the column, and it reads as follows: "It is his duty to do all he can in his party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our interests, are nominated for all positions of trust." There, Mr. Democrat, Mr. Republican, Mr. Greenbacker, is the rule and the interpretation of the law. We frankly admit that we can make it no plainer. Now, please allow a word as to its application. And here we come to our first proposition, that the law is to be administered with discretion. Some things which are lawful may not be expedient. The law tells us our "duty." Then, do the work. Discharge the duty. Work to put down bribery. Expose and punish corruption. Hold up political tricksters and political trickery to public contempt. Drive the buyers and sellers of the people's rights and the despoilers of the nation's honor from every position of public trust. Do the work by such means as you may think best suited to your hand, or the best calculated to achieve success. The National Grange set the example by its action at the session of 1880. Let the State Granges, the Subordinate Granges, and the individual Patron follow the example. To-day no single issue divides the great political parties, save which shall control the patronage of the government and divide the plunder. And when the one party or the other succeeds, the fight is as bitter and as sharp between its various rings and wings as between the principal antagonists themselves.

Where shall these things end? What shall the end be? Who shall deliver us, if not the farmers? Who shall stand boldly and aggressively out in behalf of farmers, if not the Patrons of Husbandry? We are to let alone party politics as such, but those great subjects of civil service and protection to our industries, those matters of national economy which so intimately concern us as the producers of so large a proportion of the country's wealth, and who bear so great a proportion of the country's burdens, are legitimate topics for discussion by Patrons everywhere.

While it is necessary that we raise our revenue from some source, yet let the producer insist that tariff duties and internal revenue taxes afford the same protection to the producer of the cotton, flax, wool, and tobacco, as to the manufacturer after it leaves the producer's hands. Let us insist that what is called "protection to American industry," is not protection to corporate greed and monopoly. These are questions of vital importance, and Patrons are not only allowed, but they are expected to discuss them and to fully understand them, to correct the

abuses found connected with them, and to do this work at the caucus, the convention, or the ballot-box, as to them may seem best. "Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn."

Patrons have grown and trodden out the corn for other people long enough, and now we ask this National Grange to remove the muzzle.

Therefore, your committee, in the spirit of the foregoing paper, and in accordance with the instructions of the Grange, offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the "Declaration of Purposes," upon the several propositions contained therein, is and should be the rule and guide of our fraternity ; and, upon politics, as well as upon all other matters, Patrons are allowed and expected to exemplify its principles, and carry into practical operation its instructions, by such means as to them seem best calculated to advance the interests of the Order.

Per order of Committee on Good of the Order.

D. H. THING, *Chairman*.

Which was received, and on motion concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Scott, Ark., the open session of the Grange was dissolved. All but fourth degree members having retired, the doors were closed and the Grange resumed business in closed session.

On motion of Bro. Darden, Miss., it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to have printed 1000 copies of such reports of committees as are of importance, to be placed before the State Granges at their coming session.

On motion of Bro. Darden, Miss., the Grange was closed at 10.15 P. M., until 9.30 A. M., Wednesday.

SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, November 23d, 1881.

The Grange assembled pursuant to the order of Tuesday, and was opened at 9.30 A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Master.

The roll was called, and a quorum responded.

The journal of Tuesday's session was read and approved.

On the call of Standing Committees for reports, the following were presented :

By the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Your committee to which was referred the resolution of the Arkansas State Grange, recommending a reduction of fees and dues, or that this subject be left to the State Granges, introduced by Bro. Scott, have considered the same, and report adversely thereon.

The report was received, and on motion concurred in.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws have examined the resolution to amend the Constitution, Sec.1, Art.I, on a change in representation, as introduced by Bro. Flint, Cal., and report adversely thereto.

The report was received.

Bro. Eshbaugh. Mo., moved to substitute the original resolution for the report of the committee.

Pending discussion, on motion of Bro. Scott, Ark., the subject was placed on the order of unfinished business.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to which was referred the Preamble and Resolutions of Brighton Grange, No. 60, Md., asking amendment to the Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 1, in relation to representation, as introduced by Bro. Devries, Md., have considered the same, and report adversely thereto.

The report was received, and on motion was placed on the order of unfinished business.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to which was referred the amendment to the Constitution as to changing the degrees, as introduced by Bro. Rhone, Pa., have considered the same, and report adversely thereto.

The report was received.

On the question of concurring therein, the yeas and nays were demanded; the demand being sustained, the roll was called,

And the question was decided in the affirmative..... } Yeas, 29
 } Nays, 12

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bros. Harrison, Ala.; Flint, Cal.; Sister Flint, Cal.; Bro. Rose, Del.; Sisters Rosa, Del.; Thompson, Ills.; Bro. Sims, Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bro. Draper, Mass.; Sister Draper, Mass.; Bros. Luce, Mich.; Smith, Minn.; Sister Smith, Minn.; Bros. Darden, Miss.; Wason, N. H.; Nicholson, N. J.; Sister Nicholson, N. J.; Bro. Cheek, N. C.; Sister Cheek, N. C.; Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.; Sister Lipscomb, S. C.; Bro. Franklin, Vt.; Sister Franklin, Vt.; Bro.

Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.; Bro. Baylor, W. Va.; Sister Baylor, W. Va.—Twenty-nine(29).

Those voting in the negative were:

Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.; Sisters Eshbaugh, Mo.; Wason, N. H.; Bros. Brigham, O.; Rhone, Penna.; Sister Rhone, Penna.; Bro. Rose, Texas; Sister Rose, Texas; Bro. Parker, Wis.; Sister Parker, Wis.—Twelve (12).

Absent or not voting,

Bros. Scott, Ark.; Thompson, Ills.; Jones, Ark.; Harwell, Tenn.; Devries, Md.; Sister Devries, Md.; Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.—Seven (7).

At this point, Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., presented the following request:

That a ruling be made by the Worthy Master on the rights and privileges of members of Pomona or County Granges, and how said rights and privileges are to be acquired.*

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws have had under consideration the resolution offered by Bro. Brigham, O., asking an amendment to the Constitution, so that the fourth degree members of the Order may be made eligible to election as delegates to the State Grange, and report adversely thereto.

The report was received, and on motion was placed on the order of unfinished business.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws have had under consideration the amendment to the Constitution providing for election of fourth degree members as delegates to the State Grange, offered by Bro. Scott, of Ark., and would respectfully report adversely thereto.

The report was received, and on motion was placed on the order of unfinished business.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws have had under consideration the amendment offered by Bro. Darden, of Miss., to strike out the word "annually" where it occurs in the third section of Art. 3, and insert in lieu thereof the word "biennially," and to strike out the words "from year to year," in the same section, and would respectfully report that in their opinion the same should be adopted.

The report was received and discussed by Bros. Franklin, Vt., Lipscomb, S. C., Blanton, Va., Smith, Ky., Cheek, N. C.,

*See Proceedings, last day, afternoon session, for question and ruling thereon.

Wason, N. H., Devries, Md., Brigham, O., Flint, Cal., Baylor, W. Va., Rhone, Pa., Sims, Kan., Smith, Minn., Jones, Iowa.

The report involving an amendment to the Constitution and requiring a two-thirds vote for its adoption, the roll was called,

And the question decided in the negative..... } Yeas, 19
 } Nays, 27

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the proposed amendment was declared not adopted.

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bros. Rosa, Del.; Thompson, Ills.; Sister Thompson, Ills.; Bro. Sims, Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bros. Darden, Miss.; Brigham, O.; Harwell, Tenn.; Rose, Texas; Sister Rose, Texas; Bro. Franklin, Vt.; Sister Franklin, Vt.; Bro. Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.; Bro. Baylor, W. Va.; Sisters Baylor, W. Va.; Parker, Wis.—Nineteen (19).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bros Scott, Ark.; Flint, Cal.; Sisters Flint, Cal.; Rosa, Del.; Bros. Jones, Iowa; Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bro. Devries, Md.; Sister Devries, Md.; Bro. Draper, Mass.; Sister Draper, Mass.; Bros. Luce, Mich.; Smith, Minn.; Sister Smith, Minn.; Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bro. Wason, N. H.; Sister Wason, N. H.; Bro. Nicholson, N. J.; Sister Nicholson, N. J.; Bro. Cheek, N. C.; Sister Cheek, N. C.; Bro. Rhone, Pa.; Sister Rhone, Pa.; Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.; Sisters Lipscomb, S. C.; Parker, Wis.—Twenty-seven (27).

Absent or not voting,

Bro. Harrison, Ala.; Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.—Two (2).

On motion of Bro. Smith, Ky., the Grange took a recess until 3.30, P. M.

3.30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

Regular order of business was resumed.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws having the floor, offered the following :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-laws have had under consideration the resolution to amend the Constitution, Article III., Sec. 2, so as to give State Granges the right to meet an-

nually or biennially, as they may deem best, and report favorably thereon.

The report was received, and on motion, was concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., the Committee on Constitution and By-laws were instructed to prepare and report to this Grange for its action, an amendment to the Constitution in accordance with the above action.

Bro. Wason, N. H., presented the report of the Committee on Mileage, which was, by unanimous consent, returned to the committee for correction in some minor particulars.

Bro. Harwell, Tenn., presented the following :

The Committee on Education, to which was referred so much of the Worthy Master's address as referred to this subject, have considered the same, and beg leave to present the following report :

The Worthy Master has very distinctly enunciated in his able address, the purpose of our Order in this direction, and very clearly indicated the means that must be relied upon to accomplish it.

The demand for the specific education of the American farmer, the basic principle of our Order, is being intensified by the rapid progress in other departments of industry—in the arts and manufactures, in the growth of corporations, of commerce, in the wider comprehension of the relations between the government and the governed, and in fact, in a more just recognition of the mutual dependence of the several interests and classes upon each other. But in the grand panorama of bristling activities which go to make up the sum total of our industrial, commercial and social progress, the agricultural, the most important of all, lags behind for the want of that unity of action, directness of purpose, and educational training which has given a more rapid development to other interests, and has enabled them to outstrip the agricultural in the march of progress, to monopolize, to a greater extent than is consistent with its proper interests, the legislative functions of the government, and to exercise powers which are dangerous and oppressive.

The Grange, growing out of the exigencies of this great interest, seeks to preserve the just equilibrium between the agricultural and other interests, to secure for it the protection it requires through legislation, and to elevate those who pursue it to a higher plane in our social order.

In the pursuance of this end, the practical education or training of the farmer is precedent to the other steps which legitimately follow. For the accomplishment of which the Order early adopted practical and efficient plans, with which the Pa-

trons of the country are already familiar, and which have now been in operation for several years, and which have produced results most encouraging to the Order. Already, either through the prosecution of these plans, or through the necessity, from the nature of our institutions, for a higher qualification for the duties of citizenship, or from the demand for an intelligent development of the grand potentialities of American agriculture and commerce, more largely in the hands of farmers than any other class, an impetus has been given to the demand for practical or special education, which has made its impress upon the age. This is evidenced by a growing interest in our agricultural colleges, which have been established in almost every State in the Union, and in the efforts these are making in some States to diffuse more widely all proper facilities for the advancement of agricultural education amongst the masses. The proper recognition of the important fact that such education should be brought within the reach of every farmer, by the colleges, would surely expedite the work of the Order, and should be urged by Patrons in every State.

In this connection we must be allowed to express our regret that the agricultural interests are too frequently merged, in these colleges, into the ordinary college course. The usefulness of the agricultural college is too often dwarfed, perhaps, however, by no fault of its own, and yet these colleges are too often agricultural only in name.

The public or common schools established by public authority for a definite purpose, should be, under the auspices of the college established by the same authority, conducted with special reference to the end of all public education. The college is the complement of the common school, and should foster in it such methods as are best calculated to advance the interests at stake. Thus these schools will become the invaluable auxiliaries of the Grange, and its ultimate purposes promoted.

The Grange, organized for the promotion of a higher agriculture, and for the elevation of the farmer, has, we reiterate, adopted plans for his practical education which are excellently adapted to the end in view. We most emphatically urge the vigorous prosecution of these plans. They consist, not only in those exercises which are prescribed for the Subordinate Grange, but also in the diffusion, as already emphasized by this body, of agricultural literature through periodicals, agricultural reports, and books. In the present status of agricultural education only a very small part of the very vast fund of information contained in these sources are available to the masses. We should seek to remove this drawback to our progress by awakening a deeper interest in the subject and thus to stimulate investigation and inquiry. But whilst we would impress the importance of such means as are at our command, we should encourage, through ex-

perimental farms, popular lectures, and every other practical adjunct to the college, the extension of agricultural education to the farmers of every degree. More particularly would we impress the importance of such early instruction in the common schools as will lay the foundation for the practical education we insist upon, which, continued in the Grange, will make the farmer a practical, useful, and successful man. We would have this body reiterate its recommendations at former sessions in reference to equipping the common schools for the purpose of instructing the young, particularly of the rural districts, in the elementary principles of scientific agriculture, and would again urge upon the members of this body redoubled efforts to secure such legislation as is needed in the premises.

Let us bear in mind that education, from a Grange standpoint, is practical in its scope, and of vital importance. Yet in general education we claim only an advisory and unofficial power to suggest such methods as will, in our judgment, best promote the interests of our families and class. Whilst we, as agriculturists, strive to have our calling fully and ably represented, educated and promoted in all things in which we have a voice or hand, in common with our fellow-citizens of other avocations, we do not assume to control the educational affairs of the community, or to determine that all shall be educated from a strictly agricultural standpoint. But we would urgently impress upon the members the importance of making the Subordinate Granges schools in which we may become thoroughly taught in matters of the farm, the household, in social culture, and in business methods.

In concluding this report, we desire to incorporate and make the valuable suggestions of the Worthy Master, referred to your committee, and already published in these proceedings, in his excellent address, a part of this report, and to which we refer the reader.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. B. HARWELL,
C. D. PARKER,
J. J. ROSA,
A. M. CHEEK,
M. A. ESHBAUGH,
M. A. LIFSCOMB,
Committee.

Also, the following, as a supplemental report :

Worthy Master :

The subject of education, from a Grange standpoint, is a question of vast proportions and of vital importance, and that we may the better understand each other in its consideration and discussion, let each define what he or she means by education.

The definition of education upon which these views are based, is the training, developing and preparing the functions for

future use And, inasmuch as constant change is the condition of men and things, so education necessarily is and should be so continuous, that it may be said to reach from the cradle to the grave. Besides, any education that does not include, provide for, and enforce these distinct elements or attributes, viz., physical development, moral training, and mental teaching, is obliged to be incomplete, partial, and detrimental. Another point that it would be well to lay down before we undertake to discuss the minute details, is that it is not only improper, but impossible, to train and educate any one successfully in defiance of decided talent and taste.

Having established these points, it next comes up: Shall this education be assumed and controlled by governmental authority and officials, or be under the supervision of parents and voluntary associations, who frame their own rules and regulations, the government aiding only in supporting and protecting the schools and people in their undertakings. On this proposition the sentiment of our Order, and that of the people generally, is already fixed, decided, and unchangeable. That government should, as far as possible, follow the laws and example of nature, viz., provide and promote the proper use of all things, and while not attempting to control their *use*, to prevent the *abuse* of any and everything.

This applied to education, in all its phases and grades, would leave it to be directed and controlled, as it should be, by the mother, the heads of households, by the churches and religious societies, by benevolent and charitable associations, and by the people in their primary organizations and individual capacity.

Those who hold and approve of the foregoing views must, in consistency, only claim for the Grange a voluntary, non-official, and advisory power to suggest such "*modus operandi*" as may best promote the interests of our families and class.

Now, while we as agriculturists, strive to have our calling fully and ably represented, educated, and promoted in all things in which we have a voice or hand, in common with our fellow-citizens of other associations, still let us not make the fatal mistake of attempting to assume entire control of the educational affairs of the community. Neither let us determine that all the children, even of our own families, must be educated from a *strictly* agricultural standpoint. Families are in many cases too large for *all* to find land and money to become agriculturists. In other cases, taste and talent incline to other pursuits.

It should be deeply impressed upon all members of the Order to make our Subordinate Granges the schools in which members be thoroughly taught in matters pertaining to the farm, the household, and to society.

Then, how to intelligently and properly attend to outside business without the help of other classes.

Could farmers and their families be induced to organize and work upon plans and platforms based upon the foregoing views and tenets, there is but little doubt that the power and patronage that would then be in their hands would induce thousands of propositions of education to be made to them, from which they could derive all the benefit and recognition that the most advanced of our Order could desire.

The reports were received, and on motion, the recommendations in the main report were concurred in, and both reports were ordered to be printed.

Bro. Franklin, Vt., presented the following :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-laws, in accordance with the instruction of the National Grange, submit the following amendment :

Amend Article III., Sec. 2 of the Constitution of the National Grange, by inserting after the word "annually" in the first line, the words "or biennially," and by striking out the words "from year to year" where they occur in the second and third lines of the section.

The yeas and nays were called,

And it was decided in the negative... } Yea, 28
 } Nay, 18

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the amendment was not adopted.

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bros. Harrison, Ala ; Flint, Cal. ; Sister Flint, Cal. ; Bro Rosa, Del ; Sisters Rosa, Del ; Thompson, Ill. ; Bro. Sims, Kan ; Sister Sims, Kan ; Bro. Smith, Ky. ; Sister Smith, Ky ; Bros. Smith, Minn ; Eshbaugh, Mo. ; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo. ; Bro. Wason, N. H. ; Sister Wason, N. H. ; Bros. Armstrong, N. Y. ; Brigham, O. ; Harwell, Tenn. ; Rose, Tex. ; Sister Rose, Tex. ; Bro. Franklin, Vt. ; Sister Franklin, Vt. ; Bro. Blanton, Va. ; Sister Blanton, Va. ; Bro. Baylor, W. Va ; Sister Baylor, W. Va. ; Bro. Parker, Wis. ; Sister Parker, Wis.—Twenty-eight (28).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bros. Scott, Ark. ; Jones, Iowa ; Thing, Me. ; Sister Thing, Me. ; Bro. Devries, Md. ; Sister Devries Md. ; Bro. Draper, Mass. ; Sister Draper, Mass. ; Bro. Luce, Mich. ; Bros. Darden, Miss. ; Nicholson, N. J. ; Sister Nicholson, N. J. ; Bro. Cheek, N. C. ; Sister Cheek, N. C. ; Bro. Rhone, Pa. ; Sister Rhone, Pa. ; Bro. Lipscomb, S. C. ; Sister Lipscomb, S. C.—Eighteen (18).

Absent, or not voting :

Bro. Thompson, Ill. ; Sister Smith, Minn.—Two (2).

The special committee to visit the Department of Agriculture, reported by its chairman, Brother Armstrong, New York, as follows:

The committee appointed to visit the Commissioner of Agriculture and confer with him in relation to elevating the rank of the department, and especially to convey the protest of this body against embracing in the proposed new department any other interest referring to mining, manufactures and transportation, all which the Commissioner had expressed a desire to group in bureaus in a Department of Industry, beg leave to present the following statement, and respectfully ask that it be accepted as the report of the committee:

Monday, 21st inst., 11 o'clock, A. M., having been appointed as the time for visiting the Commissioner, and accepted by him, the committee proceeded in a body to the Department, and was promptly received in the principal office of the Commissioner. The chairman began the work by reading the preambles and resolutions indicating the object of the conference, and in a few remarks informed the Commissioner that the Grange, and as he believed, the most intelligent representatives of agriculture, were averse to the grouping of interests in a Department of Industry, inasmuch as they regarded the one great interest, agriculture, as ample in its magnitude, extent and importance to justify its representative by a Cabinet office. The Commissioner replied in a disclaimer of effort on his part to advance the Department of Agriculture to full rank and representation in the Cabinet, and proceeded to elaborate his views of what a Department of Industry should be with its separate bureaus of agriculture, manufactures, mining, and transportation, but even this was beyond his purpose, as he declared, for he preferred to attend to present duties rather than enter upon difficult experiment. Bros. Luce, of Mich., Brigham, of O., and Smith, of Ky., replied, each with an earnest protest against the intended scheme of grouping interests, and each earnestly favored the specific object long sought by this body,—the elevation of the Department of Agriculture to full rank, with a Cabinet officer at its head.

The Commissioner again disclaimed desire to go beyond the wishes of the committee, but asked their consideration of the views he had presented, and another interview, which was not promised, because the work of the session did not seem to the committee to permit use of the time required, and a subsequent interview has not been had. The committee, in concluding its report, beg leave to say that in the judgment of its members there may be established cordial relations between the Order of Patrons of Husbandry and the present Commissioner, and that

it is manifestly advantageous to both to establish and continue such relations.

W. A. ARMSTRONG,
A. B. SMITH,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
C. G. LUCE,
DANIEL FLINT,
PUT. DARDEN,
THOS. TUNIS SMITH.
W. H. CHEEK,
A. J. ROSE,
WM. SIMS,
L. RHONE.

The report was received, and on motion adopted.

Bro. Draper, Mass., presented the following.

NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H., 11th Session, }
Washington, D. C., November 23d, 1881. }

Worthy Master :

The special committee appointed to examine into the business before this body, and report a time for adjournment, have had the same under careful consideration, and direct me to submit the following :

Resolved, That the Fifteenth Annual Session of this body be closed in due form, *sine die*, on Friday, Nov. 26, at one o'clock P. M., or at an earlier hour if the business of the Grange will permit.

Which, on motion of Bro. Smith, Ky., was laid on the table.

Bro. Aiken, of the Court of Appeals, presented the following report :

To the National Grange, P. of H. :

The Executive Committee, sitting as the Court of Appeals, to whom was referred the following resolution, presented by Bro. Devries, of Md., to wit :

"Resolved, That when Masters of Subordinate Granges cannot attend the State Granges, representation therein by Past Masters, when so elected, is within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution of the Order, and should be so construed ;"

—said resolution having been previously submitted to and reported favorably upon by the Committee on Digest, through their chairman, Bro. her Sims, of Kansas, beg leave to report :

The Constitution as adopted at the Sixth Annual Session of this body, held in Georgetown, in January, 1878, contained in its preamble, under the head of "Organization," the following :

STATE GRANGE.

Fifth Degree—Pomona·Hope).—Composed of Masters of Subordinate Granges and their wives, who are Matrons. Past Masters and their wives, who are Matrons, shall be Honorary members, and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote.

At the Seventh Annual Session of the National Grange, held in February, 1874, at St. Louis, Worthy Master Dudley W. Adams, in his opening address, called attention to the fact, that under the above recited provision of the Constitution, some of the State Granges had become unwieldy and expensive bodies, and recommended that a change in the organization of the State Grange be proposed. Thereupon at that Session a report from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, presented by Bro. Chambers, suggesting three amendments to the Preamble, and twenty-one amendments to the Constitution, was adopted. These amendments were submitted to the State Granges, and among those ratified was the following :

STATE GRANGE.

Fifth Degree—Pomona, (Faith).—Composed of the Masters of Subordinate Granges and their wives, who are Matrons, provided that when the number of Subordinate Granges in any State becomes so great as to render it necessary, the State Grange may, in such manner as it may determine, reduce its representatives, by providing for the election of a certain proportion of those entitled to membership in the State Grange from each county ; and the members so chosen shall constitute the State Grange

It will be seen that this amendment cut off from the State Grange Past Masters and the wives of Past Masters, and it was ruled by Worthy Master Adams, that they were not members of the State Grange, and that they could not receive the Fifth Degree, and this ruling was sustained at the eighth annual session of the National Grange, held in Charleston, S. C., in February, 1875.

At the ninth session, held in Louisville, Ky., Worthy Master Adams, in his annual address, called the attention of the Grange to the above fact, and suggested it must have been an inadvertence on the part of the Grange in submitting for ratification an amendment thus excluding Past Masters from the State Granges, whereupon the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, through Bro. Chambers, proposed an amendment restoring them and their wives, who are Matrons, as honorary members of State Granges, eligible to office, but not entitled to vote. This amendment was ratified, and that clause of the preamble of our Constitution so amended, is a portion of our organic law to-day.

In tracing this history of the organization of the State Grange, there has not been discovered an allusion to the right of a Past Master to represent a Subordinate Grange in the State Grange, or to be in any manner a voting member of a State Grange unless

elected to represent a number of Subordinate Granges in the State Grange in a State that has adopted the plan of reduced representation in the State Grange.

At the eleventh session of the National Grange, held in Cincinnati, O., in Nov., 1877, Bro. Woodman, Master of the State Grange of Michigan, presented an amendment to the Constitution, making Fourth Degree members eligible as delegates to the State Grange, upon which the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, through Bro. Chambers, reported favorably. The report was not concurred in, but discussed at considerable length, and during the discussion, the question arose, "can Past Masters be elected as delegates to the State Grange and be entitled to vote therein?" Worthy Master Jones was appealed to for a ruling, and he ruled affirmatively. In the absence of other recorded evidence, the Court are of the opinion that this ruling of Master Jones was a construction of the proviso in that clause of our Constitution relating to the composition of State Granges in States where representation has been reduced. For although the organic law says Past Masters are members of the State Grange, the first proviso restricts their qualification to that of honorary members, eligible to office, but not entitled to vote; whereas the second proviso entitles them to seats in the State Grange as voting members, if elected as a representative to the same in States where representation has been reduced.

The Court, therefore, are of the opinion that there is nothing in our fundamental law authorizing the election of a Past Master by an individual Subordinate Grange to represent that Grange in the State Grange in the event of the inability of the Master to attend.

J. J. WOODMAN,
HENLEY JAMES,
WM. G. WAYNE,
D. WYATT AIKEN,
Court of Appeals.

Which was received, and ordered to be published with the Proceedings.

Bro. Armstrong, N. Y., offered the following :

WHEREAS, The members of this organization are domestic in their habits, tastes, and claims, and accustomed to regard the traditions of their religion and the observance of its customs with favor, and

WHEREAS, They find the annual sessions of this body interfere with an established order of deep significance to all who venerate the usages of a religious people in proper observance of the annual appointment of a day of thanksgiving, and inasmuch as the constitutional requirement makes this session of the National Grange cover the said day, therefore,

Resolved, That future sessions of this body be appointed to begin at mid-day of the fourth Wednesday in October.

Which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Bro. Devries, Md., offered the following Constitutional amendment :

Amend Section I., Article 1, of the Constitution, by adding after the word " vote," in the fifth line, the words "except when elected as representatives by the Subordinate Grange to which he belongs."

Which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

Bro. Sims, Kan., offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That section one of appendix to Digest, authorizes the election of Past Masters as delegates to, and voting members in State Granges, without regard to whether representation has been reduced or not.

Which was referred to the *Court of Appeals*.

On motion of Bro. Draper, Mass, the vote by which the seventh section of the report of the Finance Committee, relating to the mileage of members, was reconsidered.

Question recurring on the adoption of the section, Bro. Draper moved to amend it by striking out the word *three* where it occurs before the word *cents*, and insert in lieu thereof the word *four*.

Bro. Luce, Mich., moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "and the Proviso of said section."

Which motion was adopted, and the amendment as amended was then adopted.

Question recurring on the adoption of the section as amended, the yeas and nays were demanded. The demand being sustained, the roll was called, resulting..... { Yeas, 30
Nays, 13

And the section as amended, was adopted.

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bro. Scott, Ark.; Sister Flint, Cal.; Bro. Thompson, Ill.; Sister Thompson, Ill.; Bros. Jones, Iowa; Sims, Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bro. Devries, Md.; Sister Devries, Md.; Bros. Draper, Mass.; Luce, Mich.; Smith, Minn.; Darden, Miss.; Eshbaugh, Mo.; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bro. Wason, N. H.; Sister Wason, N. H.; Bro. Nicholson, N. J.; Sisters Nicholson, N. J.; Cheek, N. C.; Bros. Rhone, Pa.; Harwell, Tenn.; Sisters Rose,

Tex.; Franklin, Vt.; Bro. Baylor, W. Va.; Sister Baylor, W. Va.—Thirty (30).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bros. Harrison, Ala.; Flint, Cal.; Rosa, Del.; Sister Rosa, Del.; Bro. Cheek, N. C.; Brigham, O.; Sister Rhone, Pa.; Bros. Rose, Tex.; Franklin, Vt.; Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.; Bro. Parker, Wis.; Sister Parker, Wis.—Thirteen (13).

Absent or not voting—Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.; Sisters Draper, Mass.; Smith, Minn.

On motion, Bro. and Sister Lipscomb S. C., were excused from voting.

On motion of Bro. Thing, Me., it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to adjust the accounts of such members as are out of pocket in attending this session, and cause to be paid them such sum as will, in addition to four cents per mile, reimburse them for stage and railroad fares, and also fares for water travel.

On motion of Bro. Sims, Kan., the vote by which the first section of the report of the Committee on Finance, fixing the salary, &c., of the Worthy Master, was adopted, was reconsidered.

Question being on the adoption of the section, Bro. Sims moved to amend, by substituting the following :

The Worthy Master shall be allowed an annual salary of five hundred dollars, and in addition thereto, he shall be paid five dollars per day for all services as lecturer, and the necessary traveling expenses incurred in such service.

Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., moved to amend the substitute by substituting therefor the following :

That the Worthy Master receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars (\$500), and five dollars per day, and necessary traveling expenses when engaged in Grange duty away from home

Which was adopted, and the section as thus amended, was adopted.

Bro. Sims, Kan., moved that decision 110, found on page 190 of our Digest, relating to qualification of membership, be stricken out.

Which was decided in the negative by a rising vote of 14 yeas and 22 nays.

Bro. Franklin, Vt., reported as follows :

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws, to which was referred the amendment offered by Bro. Devries, relating to representation in State Granges, has had the same under consideration, and recommend that the same be adopted.

After discussion, the papers were recommitted to the committee to be further perfected.

Bro. Aiken offered the following amendment :

Where States have no reduced representation, any Subordinate Grange shall have the right to elect a Past Master as their representative in the State Grange, when the Master is unable to attend.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

The Committee on Mileage, having perfected their report, presented it, as follows :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Mileage and per Diem, have examined the accounts of officers and members in attendance at the Fifteenth Annual Session of the National Grange, and have directed me to make the following report :

We find the distances traveled and number of days required in coming to and returning from this Session to be as follows :

STATE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.	MILES.	DAYS.
Alabama.....	B. C. Harrison, Selma.....	1,725	6
Arkansas	J. V. Scott, Texarkana.....	2,825	8
California.....	Daniel Flint, Sacramento.....	6,080	13
	M. E. Flint, ".....	6,080	13
Delaware.....	J. J. Rosa, Milford.....	365	2
	S. M. Rosa, ".....	365	2
Illinois.....	J. M. Thompson, Joliet.....	1,630	4
	M. J. Thompson, ".....	1,630	4
Iowa	D. W. Jones, Manchester.....	2,025	6
Kansas	Wm. Sims, Topeka.....	2,510	6
	H. A. Sims, ".....	2,510	6
Kentucky.....	A. B. Smith, New Castle.....	1,300	4
	S. E. Smith, ".....	1,300	4
Maine	D. H. Thing, W. Mt. Vernon.....	1,310	6
	M. A. Thing, ".....	1,310	6
Maryland.....	H. O. Devries, Mariottsville.....	104	1
	A. E. Devries, ".....	104	1
Massachusetts.....	James Draper, Worcester.....	844	4
	J. C. Draper, ".....	844	4
Michigan.....	C. G. Luce, Gilead.....	1,325	3
Minnesota.....	T. T. Smith, St. Paul.....	2,375	4
	S. M. Smith, ".....	2,375	4

STATE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.	MILES.	DATE.
Mississippi.....	Put. Darden, Fayette.....	2,565	8
Missouri.....	H. Eshbaugh, Hanover.....	1,882	5
	M. A. Eshbaugh, ".....	1,882	5
New Hampshire.....	Geo. A. Wason, New Boston..	1,000	4
	C. L. Wason, ".....	1,000	4
New Jersey.....	I. W. Nicholson, Camden.....	292	2
	E. M. Nicholson, ".....	292	2
New York.....	W. A. Armstrong, Elmira.....	576	2
North Carolina...	W. H. Cheek, Warrenton.....	520	3
	A. M. Cheek, ".....	520	2
Ohio.....	J. M. Brigham, Delta.....	1,280	4
Pennsylvania.....	L. Rhone, Centre Hall.....	500	2
	M. S. Rhone, ".....	500	2
South Carolina...	Jas. N. Lipscomb, Chappells...	1,472	4
	M. A. Lipscomb, ".....	1,472	4
Tennessee.....	T. B. Harwell, Aspen Hill.....	1,750	6
Texas.....	A. J. Rose, Salado.....	3,520	10
	S. A. Rose, ".....	3,520	10
Vermont.....	A. B. Franklin, Townshend...	1,000	4
	S. R. Franklin, ".....	1,000	4
Virginia.....	J. M. Blanton, Farmville.....	400	2
	S. J. Blanton, ".....	400	2
West Virginia.....	R. W. Baylor, Sumnit Point...	200	2
	M. C. Baylor ".....	200	2
Wisconsin.....	C. D. Parker, Pleasant Valley..	2,275	5
	A. F. Parker, ".....	2,275	5
Steward.....	A. J. Vaughn, Memphis, Tenn.	1,875	5
Gate Keeper, O.	Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Ind.	1,660	5
Chaplain.....	S. H. Ellis, Springboro, Ohio..	1,220	4
W. Master, J. J.	Woodman, Paw Paw, Mich...	1,580	4

Totals..... 79,514 282

Decrease of miles traveled over Session of 1881... 19,140

Decrease of days..... 59

All of which is respectfully submitted. G. A. WASON,
J. V. SCOTT,
M. J. THOMPSON,
SUSAN E. SMITH,

Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

The report was received, and on motion, adopted.

Bro. Brigham, Ohio, offered the following resolution :

That the Committee on Constitution and By laws be instructed to report an amendment to the Constitution providing for representation of a State Grange in the National Grange, when sick-

ness or other cause prevents the attendance of the Master of the State Grange.

Which was not adopted.

Bro. Parker, Wis., asked for and was granted indefinite leave of absence for himself and Sister Parker, from and after 10 P. M. to morrow (Thursday).

On motion of Bro. Rose, Tex., the Grange took a recess until after a meeting of the Seventh Degree this evening.

10.40 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Grange was called to order in the Fourth Degree by the Worthy Master.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, Ohio, the election of officers for the ensuing term was made the special order for 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday.

The Grange then closed at 10.50 P. M., until 9.30 A. M., Thursday.

EIGHTH DAY.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THURSDAY, November 25th.

The Grange in accordance with the order of Wednesday, was opened at 9.30 o'clock, A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by Worthy Overseer Darden acting as Worthy Master.

On call of the roll a quorum responded.

The journal of Wednesday's session was read and approved.

By consent, Bro. Armstrong, N. Y., introduced the following:

Resolved, That, in proper respect for the proclamation of this day as the fit time to offer thanks for the material blessings that have rewarded our labor in the past year, and for the protection constantly given us by the great Author of all good, this Grange do now suspend all work, and that the regular order remain suspended until five o'clock this afternoon.

Which was unanimously agreed to, and the Grange was declared at recess until five o'clock.

5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

Bro. Aiken, by unanimous consent, reported the following from the Executive Committee.

An adverse report on the resolution introduced by Bro. Lipscomb, inquiring as to the advisability of employing a stenographer at the meetings of the National Grange.

The report was received, and on motion was concurred in.

Also the following from the Court of Appeals :

To the National Grange, P. of H. :

WORTHY MASTER : The Court of Appeals, to whom was referred the communication of Bro. Lipscomb, of S. C., (see page 60) have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report :

The following is a summary of the facts of this case. A brother Patron in South Carolina was Master of a Subordinate Grange, and at the same time a Master of a Pomona Grange. For some cause not stated in the communication, the Executive Committee of said Pomona Grange requested the Master of the State Grange to suspend from office the Master of the Pomona Grange. His request was, without action, referred to the Executive Committee of the State Grange, who compromised the difficulty by inducing the Executive Committee of the Pomona Grange to withdraw the request for suspension upon condition the Master of Pomona Grange would resign. The compromise was effected, but did not satisfy the Subordinate Grange, who preferred charges against the brother, who had now become Past Master of the Subordinate Grange, tried and expelled him. The Secretary of the State Grange was informed of this procedure of the Subordinate Grange, and enquired of the Master of the State Grange if this expulsion should be published. The Master of the State Grange instructed the publication to be withheld, and himself presented the case in its detail to the State Grange for their consideration. That body favored the action of the Subordinate Grange. The Master of the State Grange ruled, that inasmuch as the expelled brother had been a Master of a Pomona Grange, and was the Past Master of the Subordinate Grange, that tried and expelled him, that therefore he was not amenable to said Subordinate Grange. From this decision or ruling the State Grange did not appeal, but by consent of the two parties, requested the Master to lay the matter before the National Grange and ask a decision upon the facts of the case.

The Court are of the opinion that while there are more ques-

tions than one involved in this case, the sole and simple point for them to decide is, as to the competency of a Subordinate Grange to try and expel a Past Master.

Our Constitution enumerates and designates by title all the officers of a Subordinate Grange, amongst these cannot be found that of a Past Master.

The National Grange has ruled more than once, that if the Master of a Subordinate Grange is absent, the highest ranking officer present acts as Master, and fills all vacancies by appointment. But nowhere has it ever ruled that a Past Master has rank even among the lowest on the list of officers.

Art. II, Sec. 2, of our Constitution says, all elections shall be by ballot. And the 15th article of the By-Laws reads, "vacancies in office may be filled at any regular meeting of the Grange." But there is no ruling of any Master of the National Grange, nor decision, nor law of this body, that any Past Master has any ex-officio title to any office in any Grange, either Subordinate, County, State, or National. The Court therefore is of the opinion, that at the expiration of his term of office as Master, the incumbent reverts to the private membership of the Grange over which he has presided.

True, Art. I, Sec. 1, of the Constitution says, Past Masters of Subordinate Granges shall be honorary members of the State Grange, and Art. XVIII of the By-Laws says, members of State and Subordinate Granges shall be amenable to their respective Granges, &c. The Court are of opinion, however, that the word "honorary" is a mere designation or title, that may confer honor, but does not confer authority. For that same article of the Constitution declares, that such Past Masters, though honorary members, and eligible to office, are not entitled to vote. And the decision of this National Grange at its ninth annual session (see Proceedings, page 202,) upon this point, was that where such Patrons were even elected to office in the State Grange, they were not entitled to participate in the discussions of that State Grange, and this decision has never been repealed. Surely then a member of a body, in which he was not entitled to vote nor to participate in its discussions, could not in justice claim that his allegiance to that body was paramount to that which he owed to a body of which he was an active, voting member, even though this latter body was subordinate in its character to that in which he claimed honorary membership.

The opinion of the Court, therefore, is, that Past Masters are amenable to the Subordinate Granges to which they belong, and can be tried, and if found guilty, can be expelled by the same, with the privilege of an appeal to the State Grange within whose jurisdiction the Subordinate Grange exists.

Which was ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

The Court returned the paper presented by Bro. Sims, as the opinion just rendered covers the points made.

The Court also returned the paper presented by Bro. Scott, Ark., "making inquiry as to whether a person who had been elected to membership and paid his fee, but did not receive the degrees before the Grange had ceased work, could join another Grange without fee," to be answered by the Master of the State Grange.

The Court further reported as follows :

To the National Grange, P. of H. :

WORTHY MASTER : The Court of Appeals have had under consideration the resolution of Bro. Sims, of Kansas, declaring that Past Masters are voting members in the State Grange when elected thereto, "without regard to whether representation has been reduced in said State Grange or not," and instruct me to report as follows :

At the 12th Annual Session, held in Richmond, Va., the National Grange concurred in the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, declaring that "County and District Granges may be represented in the State Grange by delegates entitled to membership therein, under such regulations as the State Grange may provide." The question then arises what class of delegates are entitled to membership in the State Grange? And what is meant by membership? All Past Masters are "honorary members," and are "eligible to office" in State Granges. This does not constitute complete membership, for the same provision of the Constitution that classifies Past Masters as well as Masters of Subordinate Granges, as members eligible to office, declares that Past Masters "shall not be entitled to vote" in State Granges, unless when elected as delegates they represent some group of Granges in States where representation in State Granges has been reduced.

No clause of our Constitution authorizes the election of Past Masters as delegates to the State Grange, except under the proviso of Sec. 1, Art. I. and this National Grange cannot promulge as law any precept that is in direct conflict with our fundamental and organic law. The Court, therefore, are of the opinion that this representation in the State Granges by Past Masters as voting members, must be confined to States which have adopted the constitutional provision of reduced membership.

Which was ordered to be published with the proceedings.

Bro. Cheek, N. C., rose to a personal explanation on the subject of mileage, reported in his favor by the Committee on Mileage, and moved that the vote by which the report of the Com-

mittee on Mileage had been adopted, be re-considered, which was adopted.

On motion, the report was amended so as to make the mileage, of Bro. Cheek the same as that reported in favor of Sister Cheek, and the report as amended was concurred in.

The special order of the day, viz. : the election of officers for the ensuing term, was taken up.

The Worthy Assistant and Lady Assistant Stewards were designated as Tellers.

Bro. A. J. Vaughn, Tenn., and Bro. Oscar Dinwiddie, Ind., who have held the offices of Worthy Steward and Worthy Gate Keeper, respectively, of the National Grange, since the session of 1878, positively declined a re-election.

On the first ballot, Bro. J. J. Woodman, of Mich., having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Master of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Bro. Put. Darden, of Miss., having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Overseer of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Bro. Henry Eshbaugh, of Mo., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the fourth ballot, Bro. Wm. Sims, of Kan., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Steward of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the second ballot, Bro. John J. Rosa, of Del., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Assistant Steward of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the second ballot, Bro. Henry O. Devries, of Md., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Chaplain of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Bro. F. M. McDowell, of N. Y., having

received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Treasurer of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Bro. Wm. M. Ireland, of D. C., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Secretary of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the second ballot, Bro. Jas. V. Scott, of Ark., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Gate Keeper of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On motion, the Grange took a recess until 8 o'clock, P. M.

8 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by Worthy Overseer Darden, acting as Worthy Master.

Election of officers resumed.

On the fourth ballot, Sister Mary Lou Darden, of Mississippi, having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Pomona of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Sister Elizabeth M. Nicholson, of New Jersey, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Flora of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Sister Harty H. Woodman, of Michigan, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Ceres of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the second ballot, Sister Hannah A. Sims, of Kansas, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Worthy Lady Assistant Steward of the National Grange for the constitutional term.

On the first ballot, Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected a member of the Executive Committee for the constitutional term.

On the second ballot, Bro. A. B. Franklin, of Vermont, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected a member of the Executive Committee for the constitutional term.

Bro. A. B. Franklin, who had just been elected a member of the Executive Committee, tendered his resignation of that office.

On motion of Bro. Rose, Texas, the resignation was accepted, and the Grange proceeded to an election to fill the vacancy.

On the second ballot, Bro. Jas. M. Blanton, of Virginia, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected a member of the Executive Committee for the constitutional term.

Bro. Franklin, Vt., asked, and was granted leave of absence for himself and Sister Franklin during the remainder of this session.

On motion of Bro. Brigham, O., it was

Resolved, That the Grange now proceed to the installation of the officers.

The following officers-elect were present at the altar and obligated, and severally installed in due form into office as officers of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States, for the constitutional term, the installation being conducted by Bro. John R. Thompson, the presiding officer of the Assembly of the Seventh Degree :

Bro. J. J. Woodman,	Mich.....	Worthy Master.
" Put Darden,	Miss.....	" Overseer.
" Henry Eshbaugh,	Mo.....	" Lecturer.
" Wm. Sims,	Kan.....	" Steward.
" J. J. Rosa,	Del.....	" Ass't "
" H. O. Devries,	Md.....	" Chaplain.
" F. M. McDowell,	N. Y.....	" Treasurer.
" W. M. Ireland,	D. C.....	" Secretary.
" Jas. V. Scott,	Ark.....	" Gate Keeper.
Sister Mary Lou Darden,	Miss.....	" Pomona.
" Elizabeth M. Nicholson,	N. J.....	" Flora.
" Harty H. Woodman,	Mich.....	" Ceres.
" Hannah A. Sims,	Kan.....	W. Lady Ass't Steward.

The Grange was then closed at 10 30 P. M. until 9.30 A. M. Friday.

NINTH DAY.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1881.

The Grange assembled in pursuance of the order of Thursday, and was opened at 9.30 A. M., in the Fourth Degree, by the Worthy Master.

On roll call a quorum was found present.

The journal of Thursday's session was read and approved.

Under a call of standing committees for reports, the following were presented :

By Bro. Harrison, Ala. :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-laws, to which was recommitted the amendment to Section 1, Art. I, Constitution, and to which was referred the amendment on same subject offered by Bro. Aiken, respectfully report the amendment introduced by Bro. Aiken favorably, and recommend its adoption as a new Section, to be called "3" to said Article, as follows :

"Where a State has not reduced its representation, any Sub-ordinate Grange shall have the right to elect a Past Master as its representative in the State Grange, when the Master is unable to attend."

The report was received, and on the question of its adoption, the yeas and nays were called, resulting..... { Yea, 30
Nay, 4

And two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment to the Constitution was adopted.

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bros. Harrison, Ala.; Flint, Cal.; Sisters Flint, Cal.; Rosa, Del.; Thompson, Ill.; Bros. Jones, Iowa; Sims, Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bro. Devries, Md.; Sister Devries, Md.; Bro. Draper, Mass.; Sister Draper, Mass.; Bros. Luce, Mich.; Smith, Minn.; Sister Smith, Minn.; Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bro. Nicholson, N. J.; Sister Nicholson, N. J.; Bro. Brigham, Ohio; Bro. Rhone, Pa.; Sister Rhone, Pa.; Bros. Harwell, Tenn; Rose, Tex.; Sister Rose, Tex.; Bro. Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.
—Thirty (30).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bro. Darden, Miss.; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bros. Cheek, N. C.; Baylor, W. Va.—Four (4).

Absent or not voting :

Bros. Scott, Ark.; Rosa, Del.; Wason, N. H.; Sister Wason, N. H.; Bro. Armstrong, N. Y.; Sisters Cheek, N. C.; Lipscomb, S. C.—Seven (7).

Also,

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws have had under consideration the resolution of Bro. Armstrong, N. Y., changing the time of holding the meeting of the session of the National Grange, would respectfully report that in their opinion the change proposed would not be expedient.

The report was received and placed on the order of unfinished business.

By unanimous consent, the following was offered by Bro. Smith, Ky., and amended on motion of Bro. Harwell, Tenn., and then adopted :

Resolved, That the members of the National Grange tender their thanks to the proprietors of the National Hotel for the magnificent dinner prepared for the members of this body on Thanksgiving day; and for the uniform courtesy and attention to the wants and comforts of the members during the session.

Bro. Baylor, W. Va., offered the following :

Resolved, That the Worthy Secretary be directed to publish in the printed proceedings of this body the amount of dues to which the National Grange is entitled from each State for the current year, and also the amount paid to the members from each State for mileage and per diem.

Which was on motion referred to the Executive Committee.

Reports of standing committees was resumed, when Bro. Thing offered the following :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's address under the head "Grange Press," have given the matter careful consideration, and submit the following :

While we fully agree with the Worthy Master that the improvement in Grange literature and the increasing circulation of Grange papers is the best evidence of the increasing prosperity of our Order, yet your committee believe, that as yet we have not availed ourselves of the assistance of the press to the extent that we should.

Grange papers are published almost wholly as private enterprises, and there has, we believe, been an undue fear on the part of the National Grange and of State Granges of indorsing them, lest their action be construed into something like invidious dis-

tion. *Your committee believe that no body of Patrons in their organized capacity should fear to indorse any Grange publication to the extent that its merits deserve.* We believe that the National Grange especially should call the attention of our membership to the importance of sustaining their own papers; those papers which are defending their rights and laboring earnestly in their defence, and which are to a great degree ignored by the party press of the whole country. Your committee further believe that the Executive Committee of this Grange has not used the press for the encouragement of the Order to the extent that its value would warrant or that its importance demands. The future hope of the Order is in the education of that class whose labor produces the wealth of our country, and to the great mass of toilers the weekly emanations of the press are almost the only means available. Let us see to it that the National Grange takes the initiative—that sounds the key-note—that watches closely the progress of the contest, and stands ready to strengthen the line wherever and whenever there are signs of weakness; that the outposts be kept constantly in state of defence; that the officers be instructed, and the rank and file encouraged, and when orders go out from this, the head quarters of the grand army of progress, let the Executive Committee see to it that the order passes promptly all down the line, that as one man we may plant ourselves upon the God-given rights of freemen, and with that intelligent understanding of them that we may get through the Grange press battle manfully for the right.

Resolved, That the National Grange recognizes in the publication of the Grange Press, and especially in the papers published in the interests of the Order, the most important means by which to educate our membership and advance our interests.

Resolved, That we commend to the careful attention and liberal patronage of not only Patrons, but of farmers generally, the Grange papers published in their several States, and we would earnestly impress upon not only individual Patrons, but also upon Subordinate, County, and State Granges the importance of greater effort to increase their circulation.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to place in the hands of publishers of Grange (or other) papers, a short and succinct quarterly report of the general outlook of the Order, over their official signatures, to the end that the membership be kept better informed as to the practical workings of the machinery used by the National Grange for the advancement of our interests, and also that they be reminded that this Grange is constantly at work in their behalf.

Per order of the Committee on Good of the Order.

The Resolutions were considered separately.

First resolution read, and on motion, adopted.

Second resolution read, and on motion, adopted.

Third resolution read, and after being amended by inserting the words "or other" between the words "Grange" and "Papers," was adopted.

The Committee on Agriculture reported as follows :

The Committee on Agriculture having considered certain resolutions referring to the taxes placed on tobacco by certain governments of Europe, whose people rely upon production in the United States for their supplies, report as follows:

In some of these European countries traffic in tobacco is monopolized by their governments whose agents seek supplies in our markets, and bring into the trade certain conditions that have the effect of destroying wholesome competition and to depress prices of the particular grades suited to their markets. It appears that the last Congress had its attention called to this matter, and requested the President to enquire into the subject with a view to securing fair dealing in that portion of American tobacco which is grown for the foreign trade. Entertaining the opinion that such effort is desirable and should be properly supported by all who are interested, your committee recommend that the National Grange request of the Government of the United States suitable effort to establish just and equitable relations between the foreign markets, now monopolized by their governments, and our own markets, from which they receive their supplies.

Respectfully submitted by the committee,

PUT. DARDEN, *Chairman.*

The report was received and concurred in.

The Committee on Accounts offered the following report :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of Bro. Eshbaugh, Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, for the fiscal year, ended Sept. 30th, 1881, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report, that we find so much of the account as relates to expenses and per diem while engaged in Grange work, under direction of the Worthy Master in Arkansas, amounting to the sum of \$136,-05, less a credit of \$2.75 received from Granges visited, correct and properly chargeable to the National Grange. Your committee therefore recommend that the account be received and placed on file.

Your committee also find an expense and per diem account for Grange labor in the State of Kansas, unauthorized by the Worthy Master, amounting to \$31.25.

Your committee, after due consideration, recommend the payment of this, inasmuch as the Grange authorities in Kansas were unaware that it was necessary that the Lecturer should work under direction of the Worthy Master to insure the payment of his expenses and per diem by the National Grange.

J. J. ROSA,
A. J. ROSE,
J. C. DRAPER.

Committee.

The report was received and concurred in, and the account ordered filed.

The Committee on Transportation reported the following :

The Committee on Transportation respectfully report, that such portions of the Worthy Master's annual address as were referred to it for consideration, comprising all that relates to transportation, have been carefully reviewed and the opinions, sentiments and arguments therein set forth deserve and receive the warmest commendation of the committee. In this connection it seems proper to say, that reports have reached the committee of valuable service rendered by the Worthy Master in his presentation of this question in public addresses during the year, and that the cordial thanks of this Grange are due for the effective work.

Reference of certain resolutions of Knox county, Ohio, Pomona Grange, condemning the practice of accepting and using railway passes by public officers, having been made to this committee, it desires to report, for the consideration of this Grange, the spirit of the same in selected extracts from the matter referred, as follows :

"The acceptance of gifts in shape of Railroad Passes by the legislative and judicial authorities is calculated to influence the actions of those who are corrupt and to prejudice the fair reputation of those who are honest, and thereby weaken public confidence in the law making and judicial authorities.

"The masses of the people have no concentration or organization, and nothing but numerical strength, and their sole defense and safeguard against aggression and wrong lies in the fidelity of their representative and judicial officers ; that as a means of reform, we require a pledge of our candidates for legislative and judicial officers, that they will not receive R. R. passes or any other gifts from R. R. Companies, either direct or indirect, if elected."

The report was received, and on motion adopted.

The Committee on Agriculture, by consent, presented the following *Supplemental* report :

The Committee on Agriculture beg leave to present a plan for extending the work of the Department of Agriculture, and ask of the Grange favorable consideration therefor.

At present, practical field experiments calculated to settle questions that require, in conjunction with ordinary observations, scientific tests, cannot be worked to solution by the Department because of its limited scope. Yet there is an extended list of subjects that invite investigation in field trials, carefully observed, and the facts recorded with exactness, for the information of every person who may apply knowledge so gained. To permit this work on a scale commensurate with the importance of the interest to be served, it seems necessary that the Department should have three or four farms of suitable size, selected with reference to climatic and soil influences, regarding also varieties of products. Thus there should be one farm so far south as to permit trial of tropical or semi-tropical plants, fruits and the *et ceteras* of growth, vegetable and animal, regarding which it might appear desirable to determine questions tending to extend the field of useful knowledge sought by farmers. Another farm should be selected in the north or northeast, probably above the 42d parallel, and still another in the west. All these should be managed by the Department of Agriculture, and they should be wholly devoted to field trials, breeding, raising and feeding farm and domestic animals, seed tests, and in short, every kind of practical research compatible with the general purpose and object of an experimental farm. The interchange of seeds between these stations would be of very great value, doubtless, in determining their capabilities. In many other ways, readily suggested to every inquiring mind, these farms, under one central management, may be made invaluable. The trained investigators in every branch of research now attached to the Department of Agriculture would have in them and their products, extension of present studies, and the stimulus of desire to extend knowledge among farmers, and to give them practical advantages not otherwise easy of attainment. Such farms, properly managed, would solve many doubtful problems now referred to individual investigators, in most cases unable to reach their solution in such manner as to fortify conclusions with exactness of ascertained truth necessary to give force and effect to their teachings. It is not supposed that these farms under the management of the Department may be sustained without annual outlays of money beyond whatever proceeds may be realized, but their cost will be trifling in comparison with results soon to be at-

tained, and their lessons will be of general application, thus benefiting in the most direct manner general production, and so extending worthy of such encouragement. The committee recommend that the Grange urge the measure herein set forth, and that proper steps be taken to bring it to the notice of Congress in such manner as to secure the object sought.

Respectfully submitted.

The report was received, and on motion, the recommendations were concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee have published 6000 copies of the Proceedings of the Fifteenth Session of the National Grange, and that the Worthy Secretary distribute the same as speedily as possible, through the Secretaries of the State Granges, in proportion to the number of active working Granges reported by the respective State Grange Secretaries.

Bro. Rosa, Del., offered the following :

Resolved, That at the Sixteenth session of the National Grange, the second evening of the session shall be set apart for the purpose of conferring the higher degrees upon those entitled to the same.

Which, on motion of Bro. Cheek, N. C., was amended by adding the words, "and also for the exemplification of the unwritten work."

And as amended, was adopted.

By Bro. Rhone, Pa. :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the National Grange be instructed to prepare and send out to the Secretaries of the State Granges annual blank statistical reports to be filled out and returned, giving the number of Subordinate Granges and members carried on the books of the Secretaries of the respective State Granges.

Resolved, That the information thus gleaned in the National Secretary's office, shall be made out in a tabular statement, and be distributed to the representatives of the National Grange.

Which was, on motion, referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

By Bro. Nicholson, N. J. :

WHEREAS, The supply of Digests is nearly exhausted, and it will become necessary to have a new edition printed, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee are instructed to have a revised edition printed without the "Suggestions of Patrons of

Husbandry, who desire to organize Patrons' Co-operative Associations," "Installation of officers," and "Funeral Ceremony" being therein.

Bro. Rhone, Pa., moved to amend by striking out the clause referring to the suggestions on the subject of co-operation.

Pending which motion, the whole subject was, on motion of Bro. Armstrong, N. Y., referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

On motion of Bro. Devries, Md., it was

Resolved, That the blank form of report called for by the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Bro. Cheek, N. C., asked for, and was granted leave of absence for himself and Sister Cheek during the remainder of the session.

Under the order of unfinished business, the following was considered :

The report of the Committee on Good of the Order on the resolutions adopted by the State Grange of Kentucky, on the subject of protective tariff.

The report was read, and the resolutions considered separately.

The first resolution was read and discussed.

Bro. Armstrong, N. Y., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "*revenue or protective tariff*," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "*Protection to American Industry*."

Bro. Thing moved as a substitute for the motion the following: Strike out the words "is not in any sense objectionable as a topic for discussion in National, State, County, and Subordinate Granges. That it."

Which was adopted, and the resolution as amended, was adopted.

The second resolution was read and amended.

The third resolution was read, and on motion of Bro. Thing, was stricken out.

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, S. C., the report was amended by adding the following :

Resolved, That the resolution of the Kentucky State Grange be referred by this Grange to Congress.

And the report as amended, was adopted.

Bro. Blanton, Va., asked for, and was granted leave of absence for himself and Sister Blanton during the remainder of the session.

On motion of Bro. Smith, Ky., the Grange took a recess until 8.30 P. M.

8.30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master.

Bro. Baylor, W. Va., asked for, and was granted leave of absence for himself and Sister Baylor, from and after 4 o'clock P. M., this day.

Order of unfinished business resumed ;

The report of the Committee on Good of the Order on the subject of place of holding the next meeting of this Grange.

Bro. James moved to amend by striking out "Washington, D. C.," and inserting "Indianapolis, Ind."

Bro. Luce moved to amend the amendment by striking out "Indianapolis," and inserting "Grand Rapids, Michigan." Lost.

Question recurring on amendment of Bro. James, it was lost.

Question recurred on the report, and it was adopted, and Washington City, D. C., was decided upon as the place for holding the next session.

By consent, Bro. Armstrong, N. Y., offered the following :

Resolved, That this Grange heartily approves of the work of the Board of Trade and Transportation, of New York City, as directed to the correction of transportation abuses, and hereby pledges its hearty co-operation in all efforts for the accomplishment of the great work in which the principal industries of all the country have common interest.

Resolved, That the full cordial sympathy of this Grange with the Anti-monopoly Leagues and Farmers' Alliances, working in harmony with us, be hereby expressed, and that we pledge our efforts to aid the accomplishment of their purposes, which are also our own.

Which was adopted.

By consent, Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo., offered the following, and asked its reference to the Court of Appeals :

If a political party or parties embody in their platforms any principle or interest of our organization, does such adoption by political parties exclude the further consideration in our Granges of these subjects?

The report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws on the resolution to amend Art. I, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, as offered by Bro. Flint, of Cal., was taken from the order of unfinished business;

The question pending at the time the paper was placed on order of unfinished business, being the motion of Bro. Eshbaugh to substitute the original resolution for the report of the committee.

Question being taken on the substitute, which was lost.

Question being taken on the report of the committee, it was concurred in.

The report of Committee on Constitution and By-laws, reporting adversely on the preamble and resolution of Brighton Grange. No. 60, Md., to amend the Constitution, Sec. 1, Art. I, was taken up and concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, reporting adversely on the resolution offered by Bro. Brigham, asking that Fourth Degree members be made eligible as delegates to State Grange, was taken up.

Bro. Lipscomb moved to substitute the resolution as originally offered by Bro. Brigham, viz: That Sec 1, Art. I of the Constitution be amended by inserting after the word "Matrons," in the third line, the following words: "And such Fourth Degree members as may be elected thereto, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the State Grange," for the report of the committee.

The yeas and nays were demanded. The demand was sustained, and the roll called, resulting { Yea, 10
 { Nay, 19

And the substitute was not adopted.

Those voting in the affirmative were:

Bro. Scott, Ark.; Sister Rosa, Del.; Bros. Thompson, Ill.; Jones, Iowa; Sims, Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bros. Devries, Md.; Luce, Mich.; Brigham, O.; Lipscomb, S. C.—Ten (10).

Absent or not voting :

The report of the committee was then adopted by a rising

The adverse report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws on the communication of Bro. Scott, of Arkansas, relating to the electing of Fourth Degree members as delegates to the State Grange, was taken up, and on motion, concurred in.

Your committee are of the opinion, however, that ample provisions for representation of County Granges in the State Granges will be found in first section of Appendix to Digest, and therefore deem further legislation unnecessary.

And thus concurred in.

Bro. Thing, Me., offered the following :

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitution and By-laws be instructed to report an amendment to Constitution, placing Masters of County Granges on the same footing as Masters of Subordinate Granges.

Which was negatived.

The adverse report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, on the proposition of Bro. Armstrong, to change the time of meeting of the National Grange, was taken up, and on motion concurred in.

On motion of Bro. Luce, Mich., it was

Resolved, That Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken, of the Executive Com-

mittee, be appointed by this Grange to take in charge and endeavor to push to a successful conclusion, the effort to elevate the Department of Agriculture to a rank with other Executive Departments.

The Worthy Master made the following rulings:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25th, 1881.

J. J. WOODMAN, *Master*:

You are respectfully invited to clearly define the relations of members who have received the Fifth Degree at their State Granges, to the County or Subordinate Grange, and to make your ruling a part of the record of the proceedings of this meeting.

1. Have such members a right to vote or take part in the proceedings of a County or Pomona Grange without becoming members thereof in due form?

2. Can a County Grange properly confer the Fifth Degree upon any except upon those joining or belonging to such Grange?

The following ruling, already made and incorporated into the Appendix of the Digest, authorized by this body at its last session, will apply in this case:

1. A member who has taken the Fifth Degree in a State or the National Grange may sit in a Pomona Grange as a visiting member, in the Fifth Degree, provided he can work his way in, but is not entitled to instruction in the work of the Degree from the Master, unless he has been elected to membership in the Pomona Grange.

2. Such members have no right to vote or take part in the business or legislative work of a County or District Grange, without becoming members thereof in the manner prescribed by the State Grange.

3. A County or District Grange cannot confer the Fifth Degree upon any one until he has been elected to membership in the Grange, and is thereby entitled to the Degree.

I find that an error was made in printing the 5th Rule, on page 4, of the Appendix to the Digest. It should read as follows: "All official rulings of the Master of the State Grange should be sent to the Master of the Subordinate Grange; or to the Secretary when so directed by the Grange."

Bro. J. R. Thompson, from Committee on Ritual, presented the following:

Worthy Master:

The Committee on Ritual beg leave to call the attention of the National Grange to a discrepancy existing between the *Manual*

of the Order and the Standard Copy of the Secret Work, as follows:

The Manual provides for the communication of the *sign of distress* in connection with the instructions in the Fourth Degree, whereas the Secret work provides for its communication in the First Degree. To bring the Manual into conformity with the Secret work, your committee recommend that the Manual be amended as follows:

1. In the 16th line from the top, on page 51, after the word grip and before the word Patron's, insert the word "and," and strike out the words "and sign of distress."

2. In the 4th line from the bottom, on page 15, after the word caution, insert the words "sign of distress," and recommend that Subordinate Granges having copies of the Manual in possession be directed to correct them accordingly.

The report was received, and on motion the recommendations were adopted.

Bro. Sims, Kan., offered the following:

Resolved, That when the political parties of the country, as shown in their platform of principles, differ on any question—the one resolving for and the other against—such question, under our "Declaration of Purposes," cannot be discussed in our Granges.

Which was referred to the Court of Appeals.

On motion of Bro. Darden, Miss., the vote by which Washington City was fixed as the place for holding the next session of the National Grange, was reconsidered.

And on motion the vote by which the amendment to substitute Indianapolis in place of Washington was negatived, was reconsidered.

Question was then taken on the amendment to substitute Indianapolis for Washington, on which the yeas and nays were demanded, the demand being sustained, the roll was called

And the question decided in the affirmative { Yeas, 22
Nays, 15

And the amendment was adopted.

Those voting in the affirmative were:

Bros. Scott, Ark.; Thompson, Ill.; Sister Thompson, Ill.; Bros. Jones, Iowa; Sims, Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bros. Devries, Md.; Draper, Mass.; Sister Draper, Mass.; Bros. Luce, Mich.; Smith, Minn.; Eshbaugh, Mo.; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bro. Wason, N. H.; Sister Wason, N. H.; Bros. Nicholson, N. J.; Armstrong, N. Y.; Brigham, O.; Sister Rhene, Pa.; Bro. Harwell, Tenn.—Twenty-two (22).

Those voting in the negative were:

Bro. Flint, Cal.; Sister Flint, Cal.; Bro. Rosa, Del.; Sister Rosa, Del.; Bro. Smith, Ky.; Sisters Smith, Ky.; Devries, Md.; Smith, Minn.; Bro. Darden, Miss.; Sister Nicholson, N. J.; Bros. Rhone, Pa.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Sister Lipscomb, S. C.; Bro. Rose, Texas; Sister Rose, Texas.—Fifteen (15).

Absent or not voting.

Bro. Harrison, Ala.; Cheek, N. C.; Sister Cheek, N. C.; Bro. Franklin, Vt.; Sister Franklin, Vt.; Bro. Blanton, Va.; Sister Blanton, Va.; Bro. Baylor, W. Va.; Sister Baylor, W. Va.; Bro. Parker, Wis.; Sister Parker, Wis.—Eleven (11).

Bro. Lipscomb, moved as a substitute for the report of the committee, as amended, the following:

Resolved, That the next session of the National Grange be held at Galveston, Texas.

On the adoption of which the yeas and nays were demanded, the demand being sustained, the roll was called

And the question was decided in the negative.....

{ Yeas, 12
{ Nays, 25

And the substitute was not adopted.

Those voting in the affirmative were:

Bro. Thompson, Ill.; Sister Thompson, Ill.; Bros. Jones, Iowa; Smith, Ky.; Sister Smith, Ky.; Bros. Darden, Miss; Rhone, Pa.; Bro. Lipscomb, S. C.; Sister Lipscomb, S. C.; Bros. Harwell, Tenn.; Rose, Texas; Sister Rose, Texas.—Twelve (12).

Those voting in the negative were:

Bros. Scott, Ark.; Flint, Cal.; Sister Flint, Cal.; Bro. Rosa, Del.; Sister Rosa, Del.; Bro. Sims, Kan.; Sister Sims, Kan.; Bro. Thing, Me.; Sister Thing, Me.; Bro. Devries, Md.; Sister Devries, Md.; Bro. Draper Mass.; Sister Draper, Mass.; Bros. Luce, Mich.; Smith, Minn.; Sister Smith, Minn.; Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo.; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo.; Bro. Wason, N. H.; Sister Wason, N. H.; Bro. Nicholson, N. J.; Sister Nicholson, N. J.; Bros. Armstrong, N. Y.; Brigham, O.; Sister Rhone, Pa.—
Twenty-five (25).

Question was then taken on the adoption of the report as amended, on which the yeas and nays were demanded; the roll was called.

And the question was decided in the affirmative.....

{ Yeas, 24
{ Nays, 13

And it was adopted, thus fixing Indianapolis as the place for holding the next session of the National Grange.

Those voting in the affirmative were :

Bros. Scott, Ark ; Flint, Cal. ; Sister Flint, Cal. ; Bro. Thompson, Ills ; Sister Thompson, Ills. ; Bros. Jones, Iowa ; Sims, Kan. ; Sister Sims, Kan. ; Bro. Thing, Me. ; Sister Thing, Me. ; Bros. Devries, Md. ; Draper, Mass ; Sister Draper, Mass. ; Bros. Luce, Mich ; Smith, Minn ; Bro. Eshbaugh, Mo. ; Sister Eshbaugh, Mo ; Bro. Wason, N. H. ; Sister Wason, N. H. ; Bros. Nicholson, N. J. ; Armstrong, N. Y. ; Brigham, O. ; Sister Rhone, Pa. ; Bro. Harwell, Tenn.—Twenty-four (24).

Those voting in the negative were :

Bro. Rosa, Del. ; Sister Rosa, Del. ; Bro. Smith, Ky. ; Sister Smith, Ky. ; Devries, Md ; Smith, Minn. ; Bro. Darden, Miss. ; Sister Nicholson, N. J. ; Bros. Rhone, Pa. ; Lipscomb, S. C. ; Sister Lipscomb, S. C. ; Bro. Rose, Texas ; Sister Rose, Texas ; —Thirteen (13).

On motion of Bro. Lipscomb, by a rising vote of 18 yeas to 8 nays, it was

Resolved, That Bro. Armstrong, as a Special Committee of one, designated for that purpose, be instructed to invite the Commissioner of Agriculture to meet with us in Indianapolis.

Bro. Thompson, Ills., asked for and was granted leave of absence for himself and Sister Thompson, from and after 10 P. M., this evening.

On motion of Bro. Sims, Kan., an invitation was extended to Sister ——— Bowman, of Pennsylvania, to address the Grange.

Sister Bowman read an original poem.

The journal of the day's proceedings was read and approved, and the Grange was closed in ample form, at 7.15 P. M., and thus the Fifteenth Annual Session of the National Grange was adjourned *sine die*.

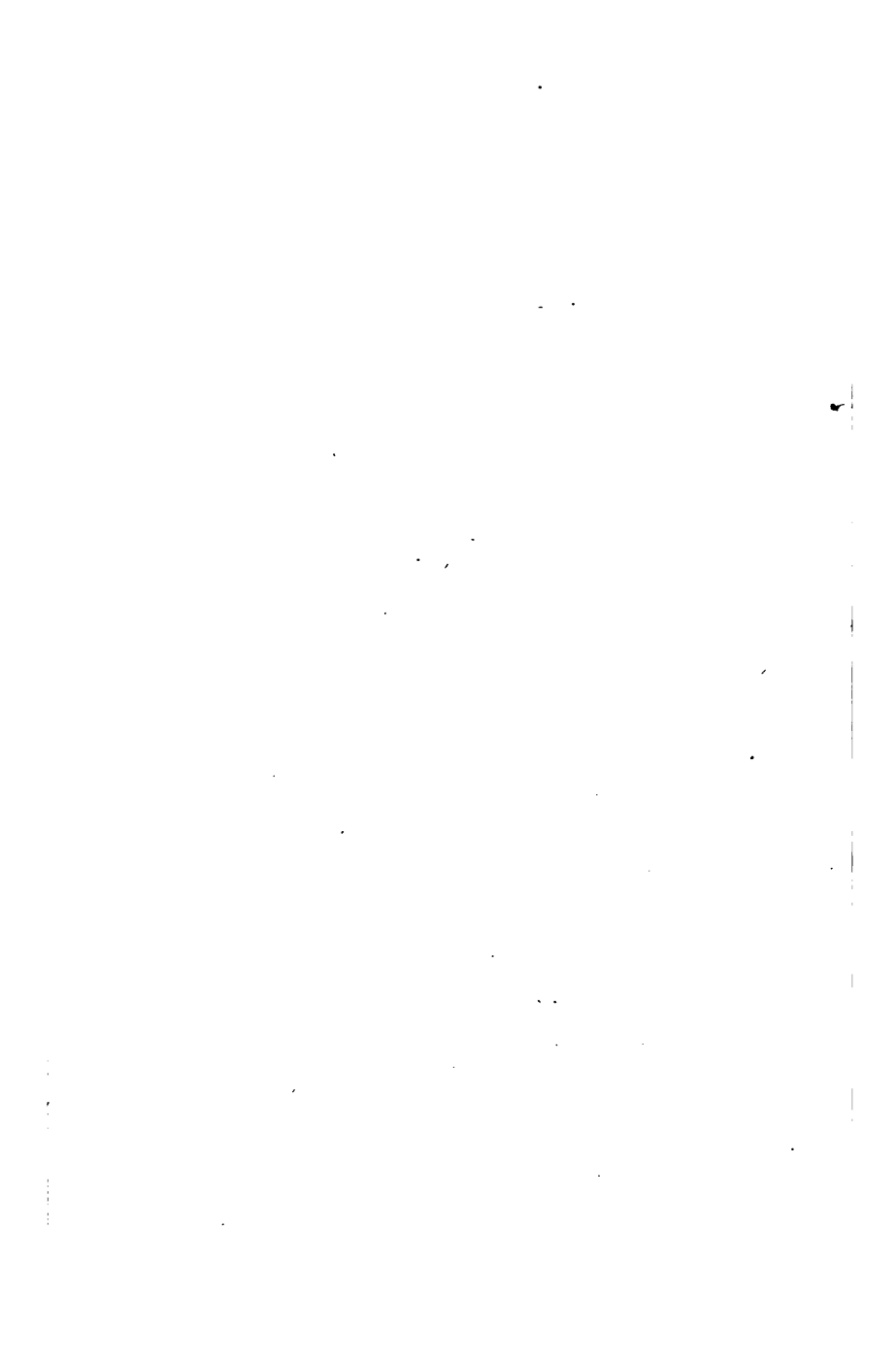
WM. M. IRELAND,

Secretary.

[The following was received from Bro. Aiken, just before the last form went to press.—SECRETARY.]

The demand by the National Grange that the Proceedings of the Fifteenth Session should be published with dispatch, and the separation of the members of the Executive Committee to distant sections of the Union, have made it impracticable for the Court of Appeals to render a decision in time for these Proceedings, upon the inquiry of Bro. Eshbaugh, found on page 148 and the resolution of Bro. Sims, found on page 151.

D. WYATT AIKEN, *Sec. Ex. Com.*



In Memoriam.

T. J. SMITH,

MASTER STATE GRANGE

OF

GEORGIA,

Died October 14th, 1881.

HONEST, FAITHFUL, BRAVE.



In Memoriam.

W. H. CHAMBERS,

Past-Master State Grange

OF

ALABAMA,

Died

**AN ACCOMPLISHED GENTLEMAN, EARNEST IN HIS CONVICTIONS
AND WARM IN HIS SYMPATHIES.**



In Memoriam.

MRS. MARY G. THOMPSON,

HONORARY MEMBER

OF

NATIONAL GRANGE,

WIFE OF JOHN R. THOMPSON,

One of the Founders of the Order,

Died February 3d, 1881,

AGED 35 YEARS.

**HER STERLING VIRTUES, AND ACTIVE LIFE, HAVE LEFT A
FRAGRANT MEMORY.**



1882.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

ALABAMA.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Second Monday in December.

Master.....B. C. Harrison, Selma, Dallas co.

Treasurer.....M. A. Chisholm, Montgomery.

SecretaryW. Jas. Johnson, Choctaw Corner, Clarke co.

ARKANSAS.

State Grange meets in October—date and place fixed by Ex. Com.

MasterJ. V. Scott, Texarkana, Miller co.

TreasurerW. P. Ferguson, Pott's Station, Pope co.

SecretaryR. Higginbotham, Texarkana, Miller co.

CALIFORNIA—including ARIZONA and NEVADA.

State Grange meets first Tuesday in October.

MasterDaniel Flint, Sacramento.

TreasurerI. C. Steele, 103 Davis st., San Francisco.

SecretaryJ. V. Webster, 106 Davis st., San Francisco.

COLORADO.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in December.

Master.....Levi Booth, Box 2351, Denver, Arapahoe co.

Treasurer.....J. B. Dudley, Arvada, Jefferson co.

SecretaryB. F. Wadsworth, Arvada, Jefferson co.

CONNECTICUT.

State Grange meets Last Thursday in December.

Master.....Sherman Kimberly, Goshen, Litchfield co.

Treasurer.....Hugh Mitchelson, Tariffville, Hartford co.

SecretaryMrs. H. Godard, North Granby, Hartford co.

DAKOTA.

State Grange meets ———.

Master.....

Treasurer.....

Secretary

DELAWARE.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....John J. Rosa, Milford, Kent co.

TreasurerJames M. Bracken, Wilmington, New Castle co

SecretaryW. B. Records, Laurel, Sussex co.

FLORIDA.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....Wm. H. Wilson, Wilson, Suwanee co.

TreasurerJ. H. Lee, White Springs, Hamilton co.

SecretaryR. F. Rogers, Little River, Suwanee co.

GEORGIA.

State Grange meets First Wednesday in December.

Master.....

Treasurer.....G. P. Wood, Attapulgis, Decatur co.

SecretaryE. Taylor, Bolingbroke, Monroe co.

ILLINOIS.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in January.

Master.....J. M. Thompson, Box 1902, Joliet, Will co.

Treasurer.....George Ball, Girard, Macoupin co.

SecretaryJ. M. Chambers, Chicago, Cook co.

INDIANA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Aaron Jones, South Bend, St. Joseph co.

Treasurer.....J. T. Oliphant, Harrodsburg, Monroe co.

SecretaryJ. Henry Walker, Adams, Decatur co.

IOWA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....D. W. Jones, Manchester, Delaware co.

Treasurer.....M. L. Devin, Des Moines, Polk co.

SecretaryW. L. Carpenter, Des Moines, Polk co.

KANSAS.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master..... William Sims, Topeka, Shawnee co.
 Treasurer Thomas White, Topeka, Shawnee co.
 Secretary George Black, Olathe, Johnson co.

KENTUCKY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master..... A. A. Smith, New Castle, Henry co.
 Treasurer J. M. Clark, Hopkinsville, Christian co.
 Secretary James G. Carter, Brodhead, Rock Castle co.

LOUISIANA.

H. W. L. Lewis, Osyka, Miss., General Deputy, in charge.

MAINE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master..... D. H. Thing, West Mt. Vernon, Kennebec co.
 Treasurer C. H. Cobb, East Poland, Androscoggin co.
 Secretary D. M. Hall, 11 Central st., Bangor.

MARYLAND.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master..... H. O. Devries, Mariottsville, Howard co.
 Treasurer..... J. N. Chiswell, Buckeystown, Frederick co.
 Secretary ... Wm. B. Sands, 128 W. Baltimore st, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master..... James Draper, Worcester, Worcester co.
 Treasurer Charles Jones, Deerfield, Franklin co.
 Secretary Henry A. Barton, Pittsfield, Berkshire co.

MICHIGAN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. Cyrus G. Luce, Gilead, Branch co.
 Treasurer..... S. F. Brown, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.
 Secretary J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.

MINNESOTA.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in December.

Master..... Thomas Tunis Smith, St. Paul, Ramsey co.
 Treasurer..... Lorenzo Hoyt, St. Paul, Ramsey co.
 Secretary W. H. H. Taylor, St. Paul, Ramsey co.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master..... Put. Darden, Fayette, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer H. O. Dixon, Jackson, Hinds co.
 Secretary Mrs. Helen A. Aby, Hermanville, Claiborne co.

MISSOURI.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in October.

Master..... H. Eshbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer J. M. Sneed, Sedalia, Pettis co.
 Secretary A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster, Johnson co.

MONTANA.

Master.....
 Treasurer.....
 Secretary.....

NEBRASKA.

C. P. Miller, Mission Creek, General Deputy, in charge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master..... Geo. A. Wason, New Boston, Hillsborough co.
 Treasurer..... Edward Osgood, Canterbury, Merrimack co.
 Secretary William H. Stinson, Dunbarton, Merrimack co.

NEW JERSEY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master Isaac W. Nicholson, Camden, Camden co.
 Treasurer C. A. Rulon, Sweedesborough, Gloucester co.
 Secretary John W. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem co.

NEW YORK.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in January.

Master..... W. A. Armstrong, Elmira, Chemung co.
 Treasurer Geo. Abbott, Hamburg, Erie co.
 Secretary H. H. Goff, Spencerport, Monroe co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets First Wednesday in February.

Master. W. H. Cheek, Warrenton, Warren co.
 Treasurer D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro', Guilford co.
 Secretary R. I. Beale, Potecasi, Northampton co.

OHIO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. J. H. Brigham, Delta, Fulton co.
 Treasurer R. Stevenson, Xenia, Greene co.
 Secretary T. R. Smith, Owen's Station, Marion co.

OREGON—including WASHINGTON and IDAHO TERRITORIES.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in May.

Master. R. P. Boise, Salem, Marion co.
 Treasurer David Smith, Lebanon, Linn co.
 Secretary N. W. Randall, Oregon City, Clackamas co.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. Leonard Rhone, Centre Hall, Centre co.
 Treasurer Wm. Yocum, Douglasville, Berks co.
 Secretary R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in February.

Master. James N. Lipscomb, Chappells, Newberry co.
 Treasurer A. M. Aiken, Greenwood, Abbeville co.
 Secretary T. W. Holloway, Pomaria, Newberry co.

TENNESSEE.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in February.

Master. T. B. Harwell, Aspen Hill, Giles co.
 Treasurer A. A. Sharp, Nashville, Davidson co.
 Secretary J. H. Currey, Nashville, Davidson co.

TEXAS—including INDIAN TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. A. J. Rose, Salado, Bell co.
 Treasurer J. R. Henry, Mexia, Limestone co.
 Secretary R. T. Kennedy, Mexia, Limestone co.

VERMONT.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master. A. B. Franklin, Townshend, Windham co.
 Treasurer C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Caledonia co.
 Secretary James K. Tobey, Calais, Washington co.

VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Tuesday following 2d Monday in December.

Master. J. M. Blanton, Farmville, Prince Edward co.
 Treasurer P. F. Cogbill, Petersburg, Dinwiddie co.
 Secretary M. W. Hazlewood, Richmond, Henrico co.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets First Wednesday in November.

Master. R. W. Baylor, Summit Point, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer John C. Faris, Clinton, Ohio co.
 Secretary James E. Hall, Philippi, Barbour co.

WISCONSIN.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in January.

Master. C. D. Parker, Pleasant Valley, St. Croix co.
 Treasurer John Cochran, Waupun, Fond du Lac co.
 Secretary H. E. Huxley, Neenah, Winnebago co.

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